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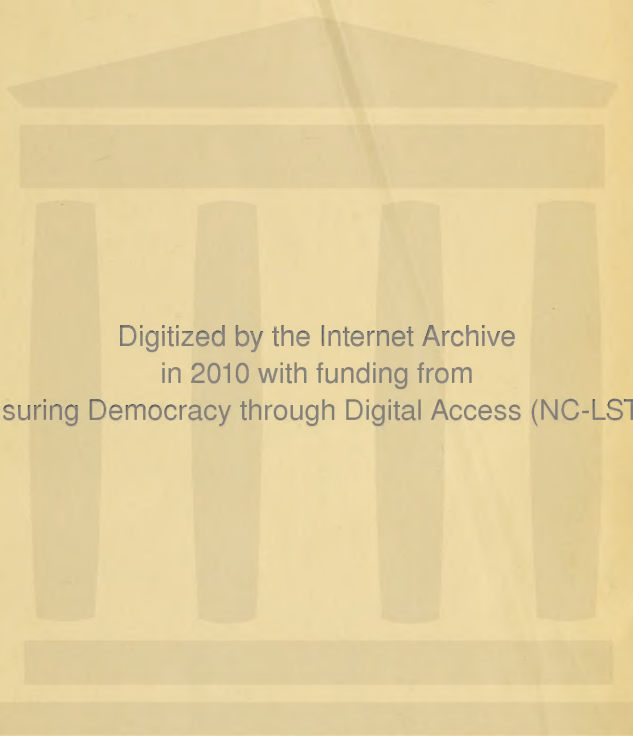
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EXECUTIVE  
AND  
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DOCUMENTS

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LAID BEFORE THE  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
OF  
NORTH CAROLINA,  
SESSION 1874-'75.



RALEIGH:  
JOSIAH TURNER, PUBLIC PRINTER AND BINDER.  
1875.





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## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly  
of the State of North Carolina:*

You have assembled as the representatives of the people in accordance with the Constitution, to assume the duties and responsibilities which are imposed upon you as the legislative department of the State Government. In the discharge of this high and important trust, which may more or less redound to the happiness and prosperity of all, it is for you to exercise your own judgment and discretion in maturing such measures as the public interests and wants, and the plain requirements of the times may point out as most necessary and expedient. As you are fresh from the people, and are acquainted with their wishes and wants, you will, no doubt, regulate your action accordingly. The true purpose and sequence of wise and judicious legislation is to protect the public interests and promote the public welfare.

I congratulate you upon the favorable and auspicious circumstances under which you have assembled, and hope that your legislation may be beneficial to the State and productive of much public good.

We have been exempt during the past year from contagious sickness and disease, from pestilence and plague, and from famine and suffering. The people have enjoyed general good health and peace throughout the State, and the earth has brought forth her usual abundance of fruits and products in



due season. For all the numberless favors and blessings which we are permitted to enjoy we have great cause for gratitude to Almighty God, to whom our heartfelt thanks should constantly ascend. We can do nothing ourselves; without His merciful help and favor our feeble efforts will all be in vain. The vivid and abiding evidences of these ever-living truths should encourage and cheer us in the faithful discharge of all our duties.

#### DEATH OF GOVERNOR CALDWELL.

On the 11th of July last, amid the active duties of life, when such a sad and solemn event was entirely unexpected, our worthy and esteemed Governor, Tod R. Caldwell, was cut down in the midst of his labors and usefulness, in the full fruition of his earthly honors, and summoned to that world "from whose bourne no traveller returns." He died in the public service, in the town of Hillsboro', whither he had gone to attend to the interests of the State at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company. He was a man of noble and generous impulses, of unsullied virtue and stern integrity. His loss to the State was a great public calamity, and his name and memory will be long and affectionately cherished by his friends and countrymen. Ever faithful to the calls of duty, he passed through the numerous responsibilities and trials imposed upon him without a stain upon his integrity as a public servant, his honor as a man, or his character as a citizen. He was candid and conscientious, sincere and just. He loved his State with the affection of a true son, and as his life was crowned with honors, may his memory be crowned with fame.

#### MY ACCESSION TO THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

By the death of Governor Caldwell, the Constitution devolved upon me, as Lieutenant Governor, the duties and re-

sponsibilities of the office of Governor. On the 12th of July, the day after the death of the Governor, I was notified of the fact by the Secretary of State, and requested to repair to the seat of government. On the 13th day of July the body of Governor Caldwell reposed in state in the Senate Chamber.

On the 14th of July, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at 12 o'clock, in the presence of a number of the people, the oaths of office were administered to me by Judge E. G. Reade, of the Supreme Court. I stated briefly on this occasion the views and principles by which I expected to be guided in the performance of the duties of the office. This change in the head of the Executive Department took place quietly, without parade or ostentation; and so accustomed are our people in governing themselves to the operation of the civil law, that on this occasion, as on former ones of a similar character, the Constitution and the law seemed to go forward naturally and execute themselves. The quiet manner in which this change was effected, though not at all surprising to us, manifests to other peoples who do not govern themselves the stability of our form of government and the habitual submission of our people to constitutional forms and provisions.

#### CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC TREASURY.

The receipts and disbursements of the public moneys are at all times matters of importance to the tax-payers, who are called upon annually to contribute some portion of their means to satisfy the public necessities and demands, and while they yield cheerful and ready obedience to the law, they have a right to expect integrity and fidelity in public trust, and an honest and economical administration of their government.

On October 1st, 1873, there was a balance in the Public Treasury, inclusive of the Educational and Public Funds, of \$29,895.79.

The receipts of the Educational Fund for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1874, were \$44,384.22.



The disbursements of the Educational Fund for the same time were \$56,029.94.

The receipts of the Public Fund for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1874, were \$667,114.49.

The disbursements of the Public Fund for the same time were \$451,339.68, leaving a balance in the Public Treasury October 1st, 1874, inclusive of both funds, of \$234,024.88.

There was more money in the Public Treasury at the close of the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1874, than there was at the close of the fiscal year of 1873, which difference may justify a word of explanation here. Formerly, whenever warrants were drawn on the Treasury on the last day of the quarter, they were generally paid, and the payments were charged to the credit of the Treasurer in the month or quarter just closed. But the warrants which were drawn on the Treasury for the regular salaries due to the several departments of the State government, and also to our charitable institutions, were not paid on the last day of the quarter, and therefore the disbursements were not as large as they would have been had they been charged in the quarter for which they were due.

#### STATE DEBT.

The proper adjustment of the State debt is of much importance, and the longer it is delayed the more difficult it will become. On the 1st of October, 1874, the debt was as follows, viz :

1. Bonds issued before the war, called "Old Bonds,"	\$ 8,372,900 00
Interest unpaid on same,	3,006,175 50
Total,	<hr/> \$11,379,075 50
2. Bonds issued since the war, but under acts passed before the war,	2,297,000 00
Interest unpaid on same,	791,910 00
Total,	<hr/> \$3,088,910 00



3. Bonds issued during the war for internal improvement purposes,	\$ 1,128,000 00
Interest unpaid on same,	586,590 00
Total,	<hr/> \$ 1,714,590 00
4. Bonds issued since the war for funding interest and matured bonds, as follows :	
Under funding act of 1866,	\$ 2,417,200 00
Interest unpaid on same,	869,136 00
Total,	<hr/> \$ 3,286,336 00
Under funding act of 1868,	1,702,900 00
Interest unpaid on same,	614,904 00
Total,	<hr/> \$ 2,317,804 00
Total for funding,	<hr/> \$ 5,604,140 00
5. Bonds issued since the war under Ordinances and Acts passed since the war, not special tax,	\$ 1,622,045 00
Interest unpaid on same,	577,157 55
Total,	<hr/> \$ 2,199,202 55
6. Bonds commonly called "Special Tax,"	\$11,407,000 00
Interest unpaid on same,	3,528,930 00
Total,	<hr/> \$14,935,930 00
Total bonds and interest not special tax,	<hr/> \$23,985,918 05
Total debt, including special tax bonds and interest,	<hr/> \$38,921,848 05

This statement of the total amount of the State debt is about as correct as it can be made at present, and while it is rapidly increasing by the accumulation of interest, it shows that some practical and judicious action should be promptly taken for its reduction.

The people cannot pay the annual interest as it accrues on the entire debt, in addition to the ordinary expenses of the State government, and the question arises as to the best mode and manner of its adjustment.

Various plans have been suggested in relation to this subject, but in matters of business two or more parties are necessary to a contract, and to give it any validity it must have the assent of both.

I earnestly recommend to your careful attention and consideration the adjustment of the State debt, because it is filled with the fate of future consequences which may ultimately redound to the honor and good name or the shame and humiliation of the State. We have great cause for honest pride in her past history, her present position and future prospects, and may it never be truly said, that her patriotic and honest sons quietly submitted to any unjust imputation or stain upon her character for integrity and fidelity.

The past cannot be recalled but in memory, and it is our duty to try to protect and promote the rights and interests of the people and the State. Improvements are going on in the useful and industrial pursuits and vocations of life; in our agriculture, commerce and manufactures; and our prospects are brighter for the future than they have been in the past. We are making steady progress in the development of our vast and various resources, and our taxable wealth is increasing from year to year.

#### NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

As important interests are involved in this great trunk line of railroad, I deem it necessary to give a brief statement of its present financial condition, as I understand it, as I prefer dealing in facts and figures, instead of supposition.

As security for the redemption of the bonds issued to construct the North Carolina Railroad, the public faith of the State is pledged to the holders thereof; and in addition thereto, all



the stock held by the State in said Railroad Company, and any dividends of profit which may, from time to time, be declared on the stock held as aforesaid, shall be applied to the payment of the interest accruing on said bonds.

In December, 1866, the Legislature passed an act giving a statutory lien on ten shares of State stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company, for each bond of \$1,000 which was authorized by said act to be issued for the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad, which lien or mortgage is printed on the back of each bond so issued, and is signed by the Public Treasurer and the Comptroller. The mortgage is in the following words :

“ Under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, entitled ‘ An act to enhance the value of the bonds to be issued for the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad, and for other purposes,’ ratified 19th December, 1866, ten shares of the stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company, belonging to the State, are hereby mortgaged as collateral security for the payment of this bond.”

There is now outstanding over \$1,800,000 of this class of bonds.

On the first day of November, 1867, the North Carolina Railroad Company executed a mortgage on the Road and all the property, franchises, rights and things of whatsoever name or nature, to William A. Graham, Trustee, and authorizing the Company to issue and negotiate a series of bonds to amount in all to the sum of \$1,500,000. Of this amount the Company at their annual meeting in 1867, ordered \$800,000 bonds to be issued, and \$790,000 were issued under the mortgage. The interest on those bonds has been promptly paid, and a large part of the principal as it became due, so that the present bonded debt of the Company under mortgage is \$380,000, of which amount \$170,000 is in ten year bonds, and \$210,000 in twenty year bonds. Thus it will be seen that the bonded debt has been reduced to a comparatively small amount.

For several years the dividends arising from the State stock



in the North Carolina Railroad were paid into the Public Treasury and were applied to the general expenses of the State government.

Suit was instituted in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, in the name of Anthony Swasey, for himself and other bond-holders, to require the dividends of the North Carolina Railroad to be applied to the payment of interest on the construction bonds, and at June Term, 1871, a Receiver was appointed in this case to collect the dividends thereon as they have from time to time been paid. These dividends, as far as received, have been applied to the payment of interest; but as they were not sufficient for that purpose, application was also made to the same Court for a decree for a sale of the State stock to pay past due interest. A decree was accordingly rendered by the Court at June Term, 1874, to the effect, that if the State fails to provide for payment of the interest due up to the first day of April, 1875, the stock may be sold.

If that decree is carried into effect it will thwart and defeat the main purposes of the "act to amend the charter of the North Carolina Railroad Company, and for other purposes therein mentioned," ratified the 10th day of February, 1874, commonly called "the consolidation bill," providing for a continuous line of railroad from Morehead City, on the Atlantic ocean, through almost the entire length of the State, a distance of more than 500 miles, with 440 of which already completed, and a large amount of tunneling in the Blue Ridge, and grading done on the 70 miles not yet finished to Paint Rock, thereby connecting with the East Tennessee Railroad, and our seaports with the great West and the Mississippi valley.

The State has appealed from the decree of the District Court to the Supreme Court of the United States, and it is hoped that the late decision in favor of the sale of the stock held by the State in the North Carolina Railroad may be reversed. But if it should be confirmed, the probability is that the main

objects of the consolidation bill will be defeated, and the people of Western North Carolina, who have been so long deprived of the immense benefits and advantages of railroad facilities, will have to suffer still longer for want of those important veins and arteries of trade and commerce which so greatly promote the prosperity and wealth of the country.

On the 11th day of September, 1871, the North Carolina Railroad and all its property was leased to the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, for a term of thirty years, for a rent of \$260,000 per annum, payable on the 1st days of July and January of each year. The Richmond and Danville Company is also bound by the lease to pay any tax imposed on said Railroad, not to exceed \$10,000 per annum. The rent has been paid regularly thus far, and the money applied to the payment of interest on the construction bonds, in accordance with a decree of the United States Court.

The sum necessary to be raised by the present General Assembly to pay the past due interest on the construction bonds, and thus save the stock of the State from sale under the decree of the United States Circuit Court, will probably amount to more than \$200,000.

#### WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

This road has been under mortgage ever since the year 1867, and a suit is now pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina, for the sale of said road, and it is understood that the North Carolina Railroad Company have made arrangements with the creditors of the Western North Carolina Road to purchase it whenever it is sold, as without that the consolidation act will be a failure. And by reason of objections to that act applications have been pending in the State and Federal Courts for injunctions and orders to restrain the North Carolina Railroad Company from purchasing the Western North Carolina Railroad.

If the consolidation bill be properly amended, it is thought



the present objections to it will cease, and this great railroad which promises so much benefit to North Carolina will be pushed forward with industry and energy to a successful completion. Most of it is already completed, but we are unable to reap any of the advantages of this great through line by reason of the part left unfinished.

The Eastern Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad extends from Salisbury to the French Broad River, near Asheville, and has been completed and in operation for several years from Salisbury to Old Fort, in McDowell county, a distance of 115 miles, and cost \$6,000,000, \$4,000,000 of which was paid by the State and \$2,000,000 by individuals.

The Western Division extends from near Asheville down the French Broad River to the Tennessee line at Paint Rock, some few miles below the Warm Springs in Madison county.

Old Fort is thirty-five miles west from Morganton, and twenty-four miles from the French Broad River. This twenty-four miles includes the mountain section and all the tunnels, three small ones and one large one at the top of the mountain. The small tunnels were nearly completed when the work was suspended, and the large one, through solid rock, nearly half finished. The large tunnel is about 1,600 feet in length, 700 feet of which is completed and some 900 to finish. The entire tunneling yet to do in all four of the tunnels is a little more than a fourth of a mile, and a very large proportion of the grading between Old Fort to the top of the mountain is done, and considerable grading has also been done from the mountain to the French Broad River. The Company, previous to the war, had surveyed and located the section from the French Broad River to the Tennessee line, near Ducktown, a distance of 135 miles from Asheville, at the estimated cost of over \$5,000,000, and had located the road from the French Broad River down that river to Paint Rock, on the Tennessee line, forty-four miles from Asheville, the estimated cost of which I have not before me.

The Mississippi valley is full of railroad enterprise and life.



Those Atlantic States are most sagacious, and most fully on the road to enduring prosperity and wealth, who are sending out the arms of their railroads to gather in and convey to their own ports the inexhaustible productions of that valley, and also to share in the Pacific trade of China and Japan. The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad has its eastern terminus on the Virginia line, at Bristol, and its lower end has two termini—one at Dalton, Georgia, and one at Chattanooga, Tennessee. It is 242 miles long, and is the sole outlet to the ocean above Georgia, of the immense freight that is poured into Chattanooga from the West, and its authorities and friends would be glad to turn its through freight and travel across North Carolina. Its tonnage is immense and constantly increasing. This road will have a monopoly of the carrying trade until we can intersect or tap it, and, as has been stated, it is to its interest to turn its through business across North Carolina. The city of Cincinnati is building, and expects to complete in eighteen months, a road direct to Chattanooga, and by this very important route the freight poured down to the latter place will probably be more than double. The Knoxville and Kentucky Road extends from Knoxville towards Kentucky, now terminating at Caryville, in the midst of the finest coal field in Tennessee, which is being rapidly developed. The present terminus of this road is only twenty-five miles from the line of the Cincinnati Southern, and when the Knoxville and Kentucky Road is finished, the distance from Cincinnati to Knoxville will thus be 269 miles. From Knoxville to Morristown is forty-two miles; from Morristown to the North Carolina line forty-four miles; from the State line to Asheville forty-four miles. The distance from Cincinnati to Charleston, by way of Chattanooga, will be 779 miles, making it ninety-two miles nearer by Asheville, and the shortest route to Richmond and Norfolk, *and to our own ports*, (which we should ever keep in mind as the paramount object,) will be our line by way of Asheville.

In the beginning of our general system of internal im-

provements in 1848, our wisest statesmen, such as John M. Morehead, Romulus M. Saunders, Calvin Graves, Samuel F. Patterson and others, looked not merely to the trade of the Mississippi valley, but to the immense regions beyond. In 1852 it began to be regarded as more than probable that great lines of railroad would be constructed to the Pacific Ocean, and it was then demonstrated that the shortest route from California to the Atlantic Ocean was across North Carolina. It should be our chief object to stretch our lines so as to reach the Mississippi valley. Once in communication with that valley the natural current of trade will assert itself, and will result in great and constantly increasing benefits to our State.

#### EDUCATION.

The receipts and disbursements of the Common School moneys appear small on the books of the Public Treasurer and the Auditor, because only a few small sources of revenue to the school fund are paid directly into the Public Treasury, such as money received for entries of vacant lands, tax on retailers of spirituous liquors, fines and forfeitures, and income from investments.

The present school law provides, that all State and County capitation taxes which shall be levied and collected for school purposes under the Constitution, shall be paid to the County Treasurers of the counties respectively in which the same are collected, and shall constitute a revenue and fund for the support of public schools in said counties.

It is unnecessary, with the light and knowledge before us in our advanced civilization, to offer any reason or argument to show the great necessity and importance of a general diffusion of knowledge among the people. All nature and experience abundantly prove the use and benefit of education. It brightens and improves our intellectual faculties, and greatly promotes our real enjoyments.

Without education mankind would be only heathens and



barbarians, and wholly unfit for the realization of the blessings of civil and religious liberty. It is the great power that raises the intellectual and moral condition of man far above the brute creation, and teaches him his duty to himself, his country and his God. It enables the poor and unfortunate to work out their own happiness and destiny, and to become useful in this life, and to prepare for the enjoyments of a blissful immortality hereafter.

It was truly said by that great British statesman, Edmund Burke, that "education is the chief defence of nations." It defends a nation within itself against vice and crime, by enlightening the minds of its citizens and preparing them for the knowledge and the practice of the principles of virtue; and this inner, inherent strength all the better qualifies and fortifies it to resist foreign aggression. It is education which has elevated the Kingdom of Prussia from a fourth class power, since the time of the Great Frederick, to the controlling influence it now wields throughout Europe and the world. And those States and communities in the United States which are thriftiest and most prosperous and progressive, and in which the greatest achievements in every department of human effort have been made, are those in which education has been most fostered and encouraged. Our forms of government are based on intelligence and virtue. It is said, and truly, that "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance." But how can an ignorant people appreciate liberty, which can be secured and enjoyed only by wise provisions in Constitutions and laws? And how can they be vigilant who are not informed as to the issues at stake, or as to the dangers which may threaten liberty? One of the objects which seemed to be nearest to the heart of George Washington was that of so educating the great body of the American people as to render them fit custodians of those immortal principles of liberty and virtue which his sword and that of his compatriots had won for them. And our ancestors, in founding our State government, and succeeding generations in amending from time to time their fun-



damental law, and in their legislation on the subject, have shown that the education of the masses has occupied a chief place in their thoughts.

The first act on the subject of Public or Common Schools was passed by our State Legislature in 1825. The object of this act was to collect a fund, which slowly accumulated until 1836, when the State received the sum of \$1,433,757 as a deposit by the General Government. This sum was invested, interest accumulated, and our Common School system was put in operation in 1840. For twenty years, up to 1860, the system increased in usefulness and conferred great good on the masses of our people, insomuch that they became attached to it, and the system was regarded as permanently established in the State. Unfortunately, however, with our other losses, which were great in many respects, the war which commenced in 1861 occasioned the loss of nearly all our school fund. This loss, it would seem, was unavoidable, and was a part of the misfortunes of the times. But our people, not daunted by these reverses, but still cherishing, as in former years, their devotion to the cause of education, bestowed on their representatives in the General Assembly ample powers on this subject in the present Constitution.

And at this time but two impediments appear to a vigorous system of Common Schools. First, our comparative poverty as a people; and secondly, the so-called Civil Rights bill. The first impediment or difficulty could be surmounted, for out of their little, our people would consider it sound economy as well as commendable philanthropy to spare something for general education, and our Common School system would rise slowly but surely, as it did from 1840 to 1860, into great and increasing usefulness. But a law passed by Congress requiring the two races to be mixed in the public schools of this State would, in all probability, result in closing these schools in North Carolina. Indeed, the mere pendency of such a law before Congress, with the prospect of its passage, would go very far to depress, if not to destroy the Common Schools o

this State. I indulge in no comments upon the Civil Rights bill, but simply give expression to the views and feelings of the great body of our people. Our State Constitution makes no discrimination against the colored race. There is no law in this State forbidding colored children from attending any of our public schools. By general consent, and by the erection of separate school houses for the two races, they have been wisely separated from each other, and our people would regard any change in this respect as injurious to both races, and as calculated to sap the foundation of our public schools.

I commend the whole subject of education, gentlemen, to your consideration. There is no other subject likely to engage your attention which surpasses it in importance, and I trust that in this department of legislative labor, as in others, your action may be such as to benefit the people and redound to the general welfare.

#### THE UNIVERSITY.

The amendment to our State Constitution providing for a re-organization of the University, which was passed by the necessary constitutional majority by the General Assembly at its session of 1872-'73, was ratified by a large majority of the voters at the polls on the first Thursday of August, 1873, according to the forms and requirements of law, and is therefore, in my opinion, a part of the Constitution of the State.

Under the provision of the Constitution, as amended, which authorizes the Legislature to provide for the election of Trustees of the University, the Legislature, at its session of 1873-'74, elected by joint vote of the two Houses sixty-four Trustees of the University.

As some doubt seemed to be entertained as to the constitutional right of the General Assembly to elect Trustees, under the provision which gives it power to *provide* for their election, the matter was carried to the Supreme Court, which is the case of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina against Al-



exander McIver, Superintendent of Public Instruction. The case was before the Supreme Court for decision at its last term, and was continued, as it was understood, by reason of the sickness of Chief Justice Pearson.

The case involved two questions: First, whether the amendment in relation to the University had been so passed and ratified as to become a part of the Constitution; Second, whether the Legislature had properly *provided* for the election of the Trustees of the University by enacting that they should be chosen by a joint vote of the members of the General Assembly.

#### IMMIGRATION.

It is probable that, in proportion to area and population, there are fewer persons in this State not natives than in any other State in the Union. It was hoped at the close of the late war between the States that immigration, bringing with it wealth, intelligence and skilled labor, would be one of the means by which our prosperity would be materially increased; but this hope has not been realized. The number of those from other countries and States who have come to reside permanently among us is small, and I feel constrained to state that the immediate prospect of anything like considerable immigration to the State is by no means flattering. It would serve no good purpose at present to dilate upon the causes that have diverted the tide of immigration to other regions, leaving so little of that tide to find its way into our State. States and communities grow slowly, and live a long time. We must be patient and hopeful in this respect, as in others. The day will come when the unbounded resources of North Carolina will be more fully developed; when her great staples of cotton and tobacco will be manufactured in large measure here at home; when her comparatively hidden but vast mineral resources will be brought to light and utilized; when her forests of timber and her water powers will be rendered available for wealth and



prosperity ; when her rivers will be made navigable as far as practicable, and her harbors and sounds will be whitened with her coast-wise and sea-going ships ; when her railroads, penetrating the Blue Ridge, shall bring to our marts the productions of the Mississippi valley ; when school-houses and churches shall exist in every neighborhood, sending out their light and their truth among the people, and when North Carolina, the land of a virtuous, enlightened, self-governing people, shall shine with steady and ever-increasing light in the galaxy of States. To this end, gentlemen, though it may be distant, let us all labor. Let us do our duty in our day and time, transmitting it to posterity as a sacred duty to do all that may be done to build up and improve our beloved State.

We are not so much in want of immigrants as to desire that the vicious, the refuse of jails and penitentiaries, or the scum of Europe or of other States and countries, should settle among us. We wish that our moral condition shall improve with our material progress. Every immigrant of industrious habits and good moral character, who comes to settle among us, will be welcomed by our people. And while on this subject, permit me to express my gratification that emigration from the State has well nigh ceased. Our people are becoming more and more satisfied with their condition, especially when they contrast it with the peculiarities and the hardships which are to be encountered in other communities ; and the result is a pause in the tide of emigration from North Carolina, which I sincerely hope is permanent.

I commend the whole subject, gentlemen, to your attention. It remains for you to decide whether any farther steps shall be taken, and if so, what steps, to induce immigrants to settle among us.

#### DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

I commend to your care the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. The interesting reports

of the Principal and the President of the Board of Directors will show the general condition and management of this Institution for the year ending November 1st, 1874. The number of pupils for 1873 was 202, and the number for 1874 was 215, showing an increase of thirteen over the preceding year.

This noble charity of the State has conferred and is conferring countless benefits and blessings upon those unfortunate classes of the human race who have been deprived of sight, or speech and hearing. It enlightens their minds and prepares them for usefulness and happiness, which none but they can appreciate and realize. It has already furnished abundant evidence of the valuable results accomplished by its instrumentality, in giving intelligence, cheerfulness and high-toned moral character to the unfortunate classes who enjoy its benefits. Their great calamity is very much relieved, their own happiness and well-being are promoted, the friends who most nearly share their misfortune are comforted and gladdened, and they who must otherwise be a life-long burden on the private or public charity of the State, come forth prepared to take their places as self-sustaining, respectable, useful citizens.

The more carefully the bearing and measure of these results are estimated, the more clear it is that sound economy, as well as philanthropy and christian benevolence fully justify all the outlays necessary to secure them.

While the Directors have doubtless done the best they could in the practice of proper discretion and economy in the government of this humane and benevolent Institution, and have reduced the average cost for the support of each pupil, they are nevertheless constrained by an imperative sense of public duty to ask that an annual appropriation of \$45,000 be made for its support, and \$5,000 in addition for the necessary repairs of buildings and fences, and for the purchase of furniture.

A large and commodious building has been completed for the colored department, and was occupied in July last. The building is eligibly located, and is properly and suitably ar-



ranged for the comfort and convenience of a large number of pupils.

It is said that North Carolina is the only State in the Union that has erected a suitable building for the accommodation of colored pupils, and made regular appropriations for the education of her colored deaf and dumb and blind children.

#### INSANE ASYLUM.

I respectfully invite your attention to the elaborate and instructive report of the able and efficient Superintendent of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, which contains valuable and important information in relation to that Institution, which has done so much to improve the condition of those who have received its care and protection. The act for its establishment was passed by the General Assembly at the session of 1848-'49, and the building was constructed after the most recent and acceptable plans, embracing all improvements and necessary accommodations for institutions of this description. It was first opened for the admission of patients on the 22d of February, 1856, and it has been in successful operation ever since that time. But as the number of insane in the State is increasing, the present building is not sufficient to afford accommodation for all who need medical treatment, and many have been refused admission for want of room.

By the erection of two wings to the present building, double the present number of patients may be provided for under the same management.

For the present year an appropriation of \$65,000 for support, and \$5,000 for improvements and repairs is asked for this Institution.

#### PENITENTIARY.

I respectfully invite your attention to the interesting report of the Board of Directors, Architect, Deputy Warden,



Steward and Physician, for the year ending October 31, 1874, showing the condition and management of the affairs of the Penitentiary.

On October 31st, 1874, there were 445 convicts in the Penitentiary, and the number will doubtless increase. The money appropriated by the last General Assembly was exhausted before the close of the year, and the deficiency has been supplied from the public fund until the Legislature makes the necessary appropriation. The vigilant and intelligent Steward has watched the markets for the purpose of purchasing supplies of food at wholesale prices at the lowest current rates. The average cost of furnishing the officers, overseers and guards with good substantial fare has been thirty cents per day for each one, while the average cost of feeding the convicts has been a fraction over twelve cents per day, each.

A large number of brick has been made by the convicts, but could not be burned because the Steward, who is the disbursing officer of the institution, had no money to pay for wood to burn them; neither could he purchase the iron with which to manufacture the cell doors, ordered by the last General Assembly to be made in the prison by the convicts. The last appropriation was only about sufficient to feed, clothe and keep the convicts.

The Board of Directors have carefully calculated the cost and expense of an active and vigorous prosecution of the work for the present year, and ask an appropriation of \$118,650 for that purpose.

This is an important subject and merits mature consideration, and the longer the time shall be before the building is completed, the more it will cost the State. It is a great State institution in which the people are more or less interested, and I respectfully invite you, gentlemen, to visit the Penitentiary at your own pleasure and convenience, and see for yourselves the immense amount of work that has been done there, and I think you will be satisfied with its management and progress.

## MILITIA.

Our Constitution says: "The General Assembly shall provide for the organizing, arming, equipping and discipline of the Militia, and for paying the same when called into active service." In compliance with this command of the Constitution, I recommend that an act be passed providing for an enrollment of the Militia, but not for active duty, except in case of war, invasion or insurrection. The provision in the old law for enrolling and organizing volunteer military companies, regiments and battalions should be continued as heretofore.

## REPORTS OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual Reports of the Secretary of State, the Public Treasurer, the Auditor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Librarian, Adjutant General and Keeper of the Capitol, and to direct your attention to the suggestions contained therein.

## PORT AND HARBOR OF WILMINGTON.

More than fifty years ago, long before there were any Railroads connected with the city of Wilmington, the General Government turned its attention to the great national importance of the port and harbor of Wilmington, and it has been the policy of the Government to improve the channel and navigation so as to cause a supply of water on the bar at the mouth of Cape Fear River of a depth sufficient to float vessels of a larger size.

Congress has heretofore made appropriations to this object, and the work has been prosecuted thus far with gratifying success. I would respectfully suggest that the General Assembly renew its application to the General Government for more material aid to push this work rapidly to completion.



## CONCLUSION.

An extensive field of labor lies before you. May you sow good seeds, and may an abundant harvest result therefrom. Great and important interests have been committed to your care and protection. Your powers and duties are so comprehensive that it is neither necessary nor practicable to attempt, in the accustomed executive communication, to embrace all the subjects that may properly engage your attention and require your action.

In conclusion of this, my first annual message, I commend to your care and protection the interests and honor of North Carolina, and in all measures which may be best calculated to develop her wealth and resources, to encourage and protect useful industry and labor, and promote the happiness and prosperity of our people, you will have my sincere and earnest co-operation.

CURTIS H. BROGDEN.

*Executive Office, Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1874.*

## APPENDIX.

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### PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS AND RESPITES GRANTED DURING THE YEAR 1874.

1. EUGENE HOLLIDAY, (white) Pitt county. Convicted at Fall Term, 1873, of manslaughter and sentenced to four months' imprisonment. Pardoned November 20th, 1873, on the recommendation of every juror who sat on the case, the Judge, Solicitor, county officers, and a number of members of the bar present at the trial.

2. JAMES TAYLOR, (white) Mitchell. Convicted at Spring Term, 1872, of larceny and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Pardoned November 28th, 1873, on the recommendation of the prosecutor, the Judge, Solicitor and many citizens.

3. ESSEX HARRIS AND SAMSON PERKINS, (colored) Chatham. Convicted at Spring Term, 1872, of larceny and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Pardoned December 8th, 1873, on recommendation of the Judge, Solicitor, and a number of citizens.

4. ALFRED MOSS, (colored) Halifax. Convicted of larceny at Spring Term, 1872, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Pardoned December 17th, 1873, on the recommendation of the Judge and the acting Solicitor.

5. JOSEPH BAKER, (white) Mecklenburg. Convicted of murder at Spring Term, 1873, and sentenced to be hanged December 19th, 1873. Respite until January 2, 1874, issued December 18, 1873. A further respite granted January 2, 1874, till January 16, 1874, when Baker was hung.

6. ERASMUS NORWOOD, (colored) Person. Convicted of larceny at Spring Term, 1872, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. Pardoned December 23d, 1873, on the recom-



mentation of the Solicitor, the county officers, and a number of prominent citizens.

7. ALPHEUS McRORY, (white) Iredell. Convicted of assault and battery at Fall Term, 1873, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the jail of said county. Pardoned Jan. 1, 1874, on the recommendation of the presiding Judge, Mitchell.

8. ELIAS COLTRAIN, (colored) Guilford. Convicted of larceny at Fall Term, 1870, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. Pardoned Jan. 17, 1874, on the recommendation of Judge Tourgee, the Penitentiary Board and Messrs. Morehead & Morehead.

9. JAMES R. BUNN, (white) Wayne. Convicted of forcible trespass at Fall Term, 1872, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Pardoned Jan. 17, 1874, on the recommendation of the Judge, Solicitor, and large number of prominent citizens of Wayne.

10. HIRAM BARKER, (colored) Surry. Convicted of larceny at Fall Term, 1872, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Pardoned Jan. 21, 1874, on the recommendation of the Judge and a number of leading citizens of Surry.

11. SUSAN LOWMAN, (white) Davidson. Convicted of larceny at Spring Term, 1873, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Pardoned Jan. 22, 1874, on the recommendation of many leading citizens of the county.

12. SAMUEL ELLIOTT, (colored) Perquimans. Convicted at Fall Term, 1873, of larceny, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment in jail. Pardoned Jan. 26, 1874, on the recommendation of Judge Albertson, Solicitor Bagley and a number of citizens.

13. WILLIAM F. HENDERSON, (white) Davidson. Convicted of an affray at Fall Term, 1871, and sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars. Pardoned Feb. 4, 1874, on the recommendation of Judge Cannon and Solicitor Joyce.

14. FRED. RAINEY, (colored) Forsyth. Convicted of an assault with intent to commit rape, at Fall Term, 1870, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Pardoned Feb. 9, 1874,

upon the recommendation of the Solicitor who prosecuted, who did not believe him to be guilty, and a large number of the most respectable citizens of both political parties of Forsyth county, the convict having served three years in the Penitentiary.

15. ABNER THOMAS, (colored) Davie. Convicted at Spring Term, 1871, of an assault with intent to commit rape, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Pardoned February 15, 1874, on the recommendation of Judge Cloud, Solicitor Joyce, and a large number of highly respectable citizens of Davie county.

16. WM. J. JOHNSON, (white) and DOCK CARPENTER, (colored) Wake. Convicted of larceny at January Term, 1874, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Pardoned February 21, 1874, on the recommendation of Judge and Jury, and a number of citizens of Wake.

17. WILLIAM MITCHELL, (colored) Wake. Convicted of larceny at January Term, 1872, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Pardoned March 7, 1874, on the recommendation of Judge Watts, Solicitor Cox and many citizens—on condition that he leave the State within ten days, and remain out of it for three years.

18. EDWARD NUNNERY, (colored) Warren. Convicted of larceny at Spring Term, 1873, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Pardoned March 12, 1874, on the recommendation of the Judge, Solicitor, county officers and many prominent citizens.

19. MARY BEARD, (white) Davidson. Convicted at Fall Term, 1873, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in county jail for keeping disorderly house. Pardoned March 13, 1874, on account of delicate health.

20. CALVIN MILLER, (colored) Duplin. Convicted of misdemeanor at Fall Term, 1872, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Pardoned March 13, 1874, on recommendation of Judge Russell, Solicitor Cantwell, Col. W. A. Allen, J. D. Stanford and others.



21. A. and D. BECKWITH, (colored) Johnston. Convicted at Spring Term, 1873, of larceny and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Pardoned April 1, 1874, on the recommendation of Judge Albertson, Solicitor Cox, and many of the most respectable citizens of Johnston.

22. CATHERINE WOOD, (colored) Johnston. Convicted of murder in the second degree at Fall Term, 1870, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Pardoned on the recommendation of the Judge, Solicitor and a number of highly respectable citizens who concurred in the opinion that four years' imprisonment had fully accomplished the ends of justice.

23. HENRY LIVERMAN, (colored) Hertford. Convicted at Spring Term, 1872, of an assault with intent to commit rape and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Pardoned May 2d, 1874, on the recommendation of Judge Pool, Judge Albertson, Jos. B. Cherry, W. W. Peebles, Wm. P. Gurley and many prominent citizens of Bertie county, who express great doubts as to his guilt.

24. THOMAS EVANS, (white) Orange county. Convicted of assault and battery at Fall Term 1873, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. Pardoned May 3d, 1874, on recommendation of Judge Tourgee, J. W. Norwood, Thomas Ruffin, C. E. Parrish and others.

25. JOHN ALLEN KETCHY, (white) Rowan. Convicted of rape at Special Term, 1873, and sentenced to be hanged. Respite granted May 12th, 1874, till the 18th of June. A further respite granted until Friday, June 26th, 1874, when the sentence of the Court was executed.

26. ELIJAH GRIFFIN, (white,) Pasquotank. Convicted of larceny at Spring Term, 1870, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Pardoned May 13, 1874, on the recommendation of Judge Pool, Judge Albertson, Solicitor Bagley, Hon. C. L. Cobb and others.

27. ROBERT WEBBER, (colored) Lincoln. Convicted of larceny at Spring Term, 1874, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment. Pardoned June 2, 1874, on physician's certificate of

ill health, and recommendation of the Commissioners of Lincoln county and others.

28. JOSEPH SULLIVANT, (white) Wilson county. Convicted of larceny at Spring Term, 1873, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Pardoned June 8, 1874, on recommendation of Solicitor Sherrard, G. W. Stanton, G. W. Blount and others.

29. AUSTIN DOZIER, (colored) Edgecombe. Convicted of receiving stolen goods at Spring Term, 1874, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Pardoned June 10, 1874, on physician's certificate of ill health and recommendation of Judge Moore and others.

30. OSBORN WILLIAMS, (white) Beaufort. Convicted of the larceny of a pair of shoes at Spring Term, 1873, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Pardoned June 8, 1874, on the recommendation of the prosecutor, Judge, Solicitor and many citizens of Beaufort county.

31. JAMES IRVING, (white) Davidson. Convicted of larceny at Fall Term, 1870, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Pardoned June 10, 1874, on the recommendation of the Solicitor, county officers of Davidson, the officers of the Penitentiary and others.

32. JAMES NATT, (colored) Bertie. Convicted at Spring Term, 1873, of an assault with intent to commit rape, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Pardoned June 11, 1874, on the recommendation of Judge Albertson, Solicitor Bagley, Jos. B. Cherry, J. L. Mitchell, F. C. Miller, F. W. Bell and others, who state that prosecutrix is of bad character, and that they believe that she committed perjury in the case.

33. DAVID COLLINS, (white) ALEXANDER BLALOCK, (colored) Johnston. Convicted of murder at Fall Term, 1873, and sentenced to be hanged. Respite granted May 20th, 1874, till June 19th. On June 15th, 1874, the death sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life in the State Penitentiary at hard labor. The petition was signed by hundreds of citizens of Johnston, Harnett and Wake counties.

34. FOSTER M. WILSON, (white) Buncombe. Convicted at



Spring Term, 1873, of receiving stolen goods, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Pardoned June 30th, 1874. The age of the prisoner was stated at 70 years. Pardon recommended by Judge Henry, acting Solicitor McElroy, General Vance, General Clingman and seventy-five prominent citizens of Buncombe.

35. WILLIAM PETTIJOHN, C. C. DAY, ELBERT WELLS, JAMES STOKES, J. C. ALDRED, (whites) Yadkin county. Convicted of false arrest at Fall Term, 1871, and sentenced to pay a fine each of 6½ cents and costs. This was a case where a number of citizens, acting as a police, arrested a party claiming to be a United States officer. The arrest took place immediately after the surrender in 1865, and the case being continued from court to court, the costs amounted to a considerable sum. Pardoned September 3d, 1874, on the recommendation of J. G. Marler, W. G. Glenn, the officers of Yadkin county and many citizens.

36. JOHN J. PIPPIN, (white) Edgecombe. Convicted of an assault at Spring Term, 1874, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay costs. Pardoned September 14th, 1874, on the recommendation of Solicitor Martin, and a number of citizens of Edgecombe,

37. AMOS SKIPPER, HENRY BELLAMY, HENRY BECTON, ALVIN BARFIELD, POLL HILL and J. B. WHITE, (colored) Brunswick. Convicted of larceny at Spring Term, 1874, and sentenced to work the roads of the county for thirteen months. Pardoned September 14th, 1874, on the recommendation of Judge Russell, the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, and the Sheriff of Brunswick.

38. H. M. SMITH, (white) Cumberland. Convicted of cheating at Spring Term, 1874, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Pardoned September 25th, 1874, on certificate of Dr. Duffie, physician of prison, and on the recommendation of a number of highly respectable citizens.

39. SOL. FRAZIER, (white) Wake. Convicted of arson at April Term, 1871, and sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment. Pardoned (upon condition that he leave the State

within thirty days) September 26th, 1874. Pardon recommended by Judge Watts, Solicitor Cox, the party owning the property burned, and a large number of the most respectable citizens of Wake, cognizant of the facts in the case.

40. ALSEY ROBBINS and SALLIE SMITH, (white women) Randolph. Convicted of receiving stolen goods at Fall Term, 1872, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Pardoned September 28th, 1874, on the recommendation of Solicitor Bulla, and the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary, and a number of citizens of Randolph.

#### RECAPITULATION.

Number of pardons granted,	50
Number of commutations granted,	2
Number of respites granted,	2

Of these 27 were whites and 27 colored.

Of the PARDONS granted 26 were convicted of larceny; 4 of receiving stolen goods; 4 of assault with intent to commit rape; 5 of false imprisonment; 3 of assault and battery; 1 of manslaughter; 1 of forcible trespass; 1 of affray; 1 of keeping disorderly house; 1 of misdemeanor; 1 of murder in second degree; 1 of cheating and 1 of arson.

Of the COMMUTATIONS granted 2 were convicted of murder.

Of the RESPITES granted, 1 was convicted of murder and 1 of rape. (Both of these afterwards hung.)



## COMMISSIONS.

During the year Commissions have been issued as follows :

Wm. S. Bynum, Solicitor 9th District, vice W. P. Bynum appointed Supreme Court Judge.

Joseph L. Carson, Solicitor 9th District, vice Wm. S. Bynum, resigned.

Mills L. Eure, Judge 1st District.

Louis Hilliard, Judge 2d District.

Augustus S. Seymour, Judge 3rd District.

Allmand A. McKoy, Judge 4th District.

Ralph P. Buxton, Judge 5th District.

John Kerr, Judge 7th District.

Thomas J. Wilson, Judge 8th District.

David Schenck, Judge 9th District.

James P. Whedbee, Solicitor 1st District.

Joseph J. Martin, Solicitor 2d District,

Leonidas J. Moore, Solicitor 3d District.

Wm. S. Norment, Solicitor 4th District.

Samuel J. Pemberton, Solicitor 5th District.

J. C. L. Harris, Solicitor 6th District.

Fred. N. Strudwick, Solicitor 7th District.

Joseph Dobson, Solicitor 8th District.

Wm. J. Montgomery, Solicitor 9th District.

Wm. H. H. Cowles, Solicitor 10th District.

James M. Gudger, Solicitor 11th District.

Wm. L. Tate, Solicitor 12th District.

Jesse J. Yeates, member 44th Congress, 1st District.

John A. Hyman, member 44th Congress, 2d District.

Alfred M. Waddell, member 44th Congress, 3rd District.

Joseph J. Davis, member 44th Congress, 4th District.

Alfred M. Scales, member 44th Congress, 5th District.

Thomas S. Ashe, member 44th Congress, 6th District.

(No Commission has been issued to Hon. W. M. Robbins, of the 7th, or Hon. R. B. Vance, of the 8th District, as no certificate of their election has been presented at the Executive office.)







*Ordered to be Printed.*

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JOSIAH TURNER, PUBLIC PRINTER AND BINDER.

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## REPORT OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
Raleigh, November 4th, 1874.

*His Excellency* CURTIS H. BROGDEN, *Governor*:

SIR: I very respectfully present to you this my second annual report.

On entering upon the duties of my office, nearly two years ago, I found that the State papers had not been kept in their appropriate places. This want of system was productive of delay in the discharge of my official duties. To remedy this, I have had made, since the last session of the Legislature, three new cases; and have thus been enabled to re-arrange every paper in the office. I can now refer to any document on file in a very short time. The papers relative to the business of each county are now arranged separately. In the course of the next twelve months, I hope to have them arranged in alphabetical order, and properly indexed.

The last Legislature allowed me to draw fifty dollars a month, for the space of twelve months, "to be applied to the copying and indexing of the mutilated records, and indexing the books of said (this) office."

I have had several persons employed on this important work most of the time, expending more than the amount appropriated, which I defrayed out of my own means. As it will take



some time to complete what has been begun, I ask that you call especial attention to this matter, and request the Legislature to continue the appropriation.

The land books deposited in this office have never been thoroughly indexed, and the surveys have not been arranged in their proper places alphabetically. I will add that several large books in which grants are recorded, dating as far back as A. D. 1693, are almost in a complete state of decay. I will endeavor to have them transcribed under this appropriation, if it be continued.

A resolution of the General Assembly, 1873-'74, ratified February 10th, 1874, authorized me to have the "original manuscript of the Public and Private Acts and Resolutions, as well as the Journals of both Houses of the General Assembly, from the foundation of the government to the present time, bound in some economical and durable manner." This work has been attended to, and the papers are now safe from decay.

By a resolution adopted on the 10th day of February, 1874, I was authorized to cause to be printed a "Manual of North Carolina." The said book was to contain certain subjects and data mentioned in the resolution. This work has also been accomplished, although I was not able to have it issued at the time prescribed by law. I very respectfully suggest that you recommend the repeal of this resolution, as its publication biennially would involve the State in a heavy expense.

An act of the last Legislature, ratified 20th December, 1873, authorized the Secretary of State to purchase a large fire and burglar proof safe, "for the preservation of certain valuable archives, bonds, &c." In accordance therewith, I visited the city of New York, and purchased a very suitable safe, the cost of which did not exceed the sum appropriated in said act.

Owing to the small number of books, documents, journals, &c., on hand, I did not deem it expedient to have a public sale of them as prescribed by law. I have sold a few at private sale, however, and have paid the money over to the Public Treasurer.

I again call your attention to the following matter, contained in my first report: "I am in constant receipt of letters from the North and elsewhere, making inquiries about the swamp lands of this State. It is my opinion that if these lands could be sold by entry, like other public lands, that they would soon be disposed of, and thus instead of being an expense, the treasury would soon derive an income from the taxes upon them."

Owing to the very large accumulation of valuable public papers and documents in my office, and their constant increase, I request you to call upon the Legislature to provide more room for their safe deposit. I have already several large boxes packed with these papers, and stored in the Arsenal, as I did not have room for them in my office.

I desire to impress you very seriously with the importance of revising the law with regard to the examination of Insurance Companies and Corporations which have now to report to this office; and I earnestly request you to call especial attention to this matter in your message to the General Assembly. Under existing laws, I am required to appoint an Examiner of Corporations, "whose duty it shall be to examine into the affairs of every corporation which insures against loss either by the perils of the sea, or rivers, or by fire, or which insures lives, or which grants annuities, or holds property in trust, or receives money on deposit, who shall be paid by such companies a reasonable compensation, not to exceed ten dollars per day whilst engaged in such examination." It will be observed that there is no penalty attached to the non-compliance with this law. Consequently corporations, evidently included in the act, refuse to send in their statements. I would respectfully suggest that the office of Examiner of Corporations be abolished; and corporations be required, under a heavy penalty, to make their statements to the Secretary of State direct, at such times as he may prescribe; and that no corporation be allowed to have license from the Treasurer until it presents a certificate from the Secretary of State, that such provision of the law has been complied with. I



would further recommend, that the Secretary of State be compelled to keep on file a list of all corporations reporting to his office, together with their annual statements, for the benefit of parties interested. Furthermore, in order to protect our citizens and to prevent gross imposition upon them, the Secretary of State be compelled to forward a certificate of the condition of each corporation to the Clerks of the Superior Courts of the several counties in the State, which certificate shall be kept in a conspicuous place in their offices for inspection by the public. And that the Secretary of State be required to report to the Attorney General all such corporations who may neglect or refuse to report to the Secretary of State by the 1st of November of each year, and that the Attorney General be required to bring suit, in the name of the State, against all corporations failing as above mentioned, under severe penalties, even extending to a prohibition of their transacting business within the limits of the State.

I have issued up to the first of this month, four hundred and ninety-nine grants, which conveyed 42,992 19-40 acres of the public lands. The details connected with these grants can be seen by inspecting the tables accompanying this report.

The report of the Examiner of Corporations conveys many valuable suggestions, and much important information, to which I call your attention.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WM. H. HOWERTON,

*Secretary of State.*

## LAND GRANTS

*Issued from November 1st, 1873, to November 1st, 1874.*

COUNTIES.	NO. OF GRANTS.	NO. OF ACRES.
Alleghany,	18	956 17-40
Alexander,	8	371 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ashe,	44	1,602 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bladen,	5	770 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brunswick,	5	294
Buncombe,	4	399
Burke,	6	397 $\frac{3}{4}$
Caldwell,	18	1,307 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carteret,	2	205
Catawba,	1	23-40
Chatham,	2	13 11-20
Cherokee,	68	15,882
Clay,	10	736
Cleaveland,	5	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Columbus,	6	315
Craven,	1	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cumberland,	3	143 1-10
Currituck,	3	28 63-80
Duplin,	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dare,	1	41
Forsythe,	2	318 $\frac{1}{4}$
Franklin,	1	69
Gaston,	3	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Graham,	7	1,026
Guilford,	2	52
Harnett,	2	64
Haywood,	4	350
Henderson,	9	466
Hyde,	1	5
Iredell,	2	30
Jackson,	24	1,847
Johnston,	2	108 $\frac{1}{4}$
Macon,	25	2,302 $\frac{3}{4}$



## LAND GRANTS—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	NO. OF GRANTS.	NO. OF ACRES.
Madison,	1	56
McDowell,	14	1,940 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mitchell,	11	241
Montgomery,	3	126 $\frac{3}{4}$
Moore,	19	1,572
Martin,	1	89
Nash,	1	31-32
New Hanover,	8	292 $\frac{3}{4}$
Onslow,	9	288 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pamlico,	1	50
Perquimans,	1	23
Person,	1	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Polk,	2	243
Randolph,	5	140 9-20
Richmond,	4	193
Rockingham,	2	74 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rutherford,	5	358
Sampson,	7	149
Stokes,	7	322
Swain,	17	2,462
Surry,	8	375
Transylvania,	4	211
Tyrrell,	2	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union,	6	101 $\frac{1}{8}$
Watauga,	18	904 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wilkes,	43	2,230 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yancey,	4	151
Total,	499	42,992 19-40

## REPORT OF EXAMINER OF CORPORATIONS.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Raleigh, N. C., October 13, 1874.

*Hon. Wm. H. HOWERTON, Secretary of State—*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you my second annual report.

The following corporations have been examined by me in accordance with the law on the subject, since the meeting of the Legislature one year ago.

BANKS.

Merchants' Bank, Fayetteville; Warren Savings Bank, Warrenton; Dawson Bank, Wilmington; Guirkin & Co., Elizabeth City; Bank of Mecklenburg, Charlotte; Bank of Statesville, Statesville; Farmers' Savings Bank, Charlotte; Bank of Greensboro', Greensboro'; Bank of New Hanover, Wilmington; Manufacturing Loan and Trust Company, Elizabeth City.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Ætna, Hartford; Equitable, New York; St. Louis Life, St. Louis; Brooklyn, Brooklyn; Manhattan, New York; Connecticut Mutual, Hartford; National Life U. S. A., Washington City; American, Philadelphia; North America, New York; Piedmont & Arlington, Richmond; Universal, New York; Globe Mutual, New York; New York Life, New York; Life Association of America, St. Louis; New Jersey Mutual, Newark; Provident Life and Trust Co., Philadelphia; Me-



tropolitan, New York; Mutual, New York; Security, New York; Phoenix Mutual, Hartford; Widows and Orphans' Fund, Nashville; Missouri Valley, Kansas; Penn Mutual, Philadelphia; Washington, New York; North Carolina Life, Raleigh; Southern Life, Memphis; Cotton States, Macon, Ga.; Mutual Benefit, Newark, N. J.

#### FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Manhattan Fire, New York; Niagara, New York; Farmville, Farmville, Va.; Atlas, Hartford; German American, New York; Home Insurance & Banking Co., Galveston; Clay Fire & Marine, Newport, Ky.; Ætna, Hartford; Liverpool, London & Globe; Virginia Fire and Marine, Richmond; Lynchburg Insurance and Banking Co., Lynchburg; Phoenix Insurance Co., Hartford; Orient, Hartford; Home, New York; Howard, New York; Franklin Fire, Philadelphia; Royal Insurance Co., Liverpool and London; Underwriters', New York; Imperial, London; Westchester, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Old Dominion, Richmond; Nail City, Wheeling; Hartford Fire, Hartford; Merchants and Mechanics', Richmond; Virginia Home, Richmond; Springfield Fire and Marine, Springfield; National Fire, Hartford; Mercantile Mutual and Marine, New York; Queen Insurance Co., Liverpool and London; Phoenix, Brooklyn; Continental, New York; Amazon, Cincinnati; Firemen's Fund, San Francisco; City Fire, Richmond; Georgia Home, Columbus, Ga.; Atlantic, New York; Southern Mutual, Richmond; Atlantic and Pacific, Chicago; Hamburg-Bremen, Hamburg, Germany; Albe-marle Insurance Co., Charlottesville, Va.; Commercial, Charlestown, West Va.; Mississippi Valley, Memphis; Old North State, Warrenton; North Carolina Home, Raleigh; Atlas, New Orleans; Planters', Memphis; New Orleans Mutual, New Orleans; Penn Fire, Philadelphia.

The following Bank has neglected to forward a statement: People's, Monroe, N. C.

The following Insurance Companies are also behindhand :

Guardian Mutual Life, New York ; Workingmen's National Fire, (failed) New Orleans.

Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that agents of corporations claim that as there is no penalty attached for not reporting, their companies are not therefore compelled to do so. I ask that you call attention to this point in your Report, and that you ask the Legislature to revise the law not only in this respect, but in the following :

1st. To define by name all such corporations as the law was intended to apply to, it still being a question whether Building and Loan Associations were intended to be included in the list.

2d. Compelling all Life and Fire Companies incorporated in the United States to make their statements on or before March 1st, in each year. Foreign Companies to report before April 1st. Other corporations to report at the end of their fiscal year.

3d. The magnitude of the interest involved, particularly in insurance, seems to call for rigid examination. This can only be done by one person devoting all his time to the business. I would respectfully suggest that he be allowed such remuneration as would not only enable him to effect this object, but to have greater publicity given to his own work, and to publish the failures of corporations as they may occur. This could be done by remitting the county taxes now imposed on Insurance Companies, and allowing the Examiner in lieu thereof say \$50 for each examination, to be paid by the Companies as now done. Such other improvements in the law as may suggest themselves to your mind, I hope you will embody in your Report. I would suggest that the actuaries of the different companies should be compelled to declare the *reserve* in both Life and Fire Companies, on some regular basis.

All admit that the law is defective and should be amended. This is no excuse for those who refuse to make statements, for every good citizen will obey the law, even if it be a bad one.



Until it is amended or repealed we ought to uphold it, and in the meantime we should seek a proper redress by legislative action.

Very respectfully,

W. H. BAILEY, Examiner.

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*Ordered to be Printed.*

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JOSIAH TURNER, PUBLIC PRINTER AND BINDER.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE TREASURER  
TO THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA, FOR  
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1874.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Raleigh, Nov. 11, 1874.

*His Excellency, C. H. BROGDEN,*  
*Governor of North Carolina :*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the report of this Department for the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of September last, giving the usual statements of the receipts and disbursements of the Educational and Public Funds with the balance to the credit of each Fund on the 1st of October, also statements showing the amount of the State debt, principal and interest, on that date, and the stocks and bonds held by the State, whether of nominal or real value.

The general and summary statements of the Educational and Public Funds show balances as follows :

Educational Fund,	\$ 8,322 67½
Public Fund,	225,702 21½
Total,	<hr/> \$234,024 88½



Statement A embraces the receipts of the Educational Fund with the sources from which they were derived, as follows :

Entries of vacant lands,	\$ 1,724 86 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fines, forfeitures and penalties,	11,743 08
Tax on polls (1869 and 1870,)	3,255 51
Retailers of liquors,	23,614 49
Auctioneers,	195 72
Special taxes for schools, (1870)	2,211 87
Interest on United States Bonds,	1,388 68
Dividends from Roanoke Navigation Company,	250 00

Total receipts,	\$ 44,384 21 $\frac{1}{2}$
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Of this amount the Permanent Fund received \$13,467.94 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and the Income or Distributive Fund \$30,916.27.

Statement B exhibits the Disbursements of the Educational Fund, as follows :

From Permanent Fund, (Investments in United States Bonds)	\$ 13,553 75
Income or Distributive Fund :	

Common schools,	\$ 42,116 96	
Educational tax refunded,	13 83	
Expense account,	41 00	
Poll tax refunded,	186 90	
Accrued interest on U. S. Bonds,	117 50	
	<hr/>	42,476 19

Total disbursements,	\$ 56,029 94
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Statements C and D embrace the receipts and disbursements of the Public Fund, the former amounting to \$667,114.49, and the latter to \$451,339.68. It is seen that the balance to the credit of the Public Fund on the 1st of October last, was \$225,702.21 $\frac{1}{2}$ , applicable as follows :

Insane Asylum,	\$ 15,000 00
Institution Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	11,625 00
To general purposes,	199,077 21 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>
	\$ 225,702 21 $\frac{1}{2}$

This balance indicates that the Treasury, during the year, has been free from the embarrassments of former years, to which allusion was made in my last annual report. Its existence is attributable to the adequate levies of the revenue act, under which the taxes for the year 1873 were collected, and the reduced expenses of the fiscal year 1874, as compared with the previous year, in connection, also, with the fact that the third quarter salaries and monthly or quarterly quotas to the Insane Asylum and Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind were not paid on the 30th of September, as in 1873, (warrants therefore not having been presented) and thus brought in the account of the closing fiscal year, but were paid in October.

I apprehend, however, that it will be but very little more than sufficient, with the reduced taxes now coming into the Treasury, to meet the expenses of the Government, as small as they are, or necessarily can be, for the present fiscal year.

#### PUBLIC DEBT.

Statement E gives in detail the bonded debt of the State, from which it will be seen that on the 1st of October, 1874, the debt was as follows, viz :

1. Bonds issued before the war called "old bonds,"	\$ 8,372,900 00
Interest unpaid on same,	3,006,175 50
Total,	<hr/> \$11,379,075 50
2. Bonds issued since the war, but under acts passed before the war,	\$ 2,297,000 00
Interest unpaid on same,	791,910 00
Total,	<hr/> \$ 3,088,910 00
3. Bonds issued during the war for Internal Improvement purposes,	\$ 1,128,000 00
Interest unpaid on same,	586,590 00
Total,	<hr/> \$ 1,714,590 00



4. Bonds issued since the war for funding interest and matured bonds as follows:

A. Under Funding Act of 1866, \$ 2,417,200  
Interest unpaid on same, 869,136

Total, \$ 3,286,336 00

B. Under Funding Act of 1868, \$ 1,702,900  
Interest unpaid on same, 614,904

Total, \$ 2,317,804 00

Total for Funding, \$ 5,604,140 00

5. Bonds issued since the war under ordinances and acts passed since the war, not "Special Tax,"

\$ 1,622,045 00

Interest unpaid on same,

577,157 53

Total, \$ 2,199,202 55

6. Bonds commonly called "Special Tax,"

\$11,407,000 00

Interest unpaid on same,

3,528,930 00

Total, \$14,935,930 00

Total bonds and interest not "special tax," \$23,985,918 05

Total debt, including special tax, bonds and interest, \$38,921,-848.05.

Supposing the entire debt, not special tax, should bear interest at six per cent. it would amount to \$1,439,155.08 per annum.

Supposing all the debt, including special tax, should bear interest it would amount to \$2,335,310.88 per annum.

The principal of the debt has been reduced during the year \$600,000 by the delivery of that amount of bonds by W. J. Hawkins, President of the Raleigh and Augusta Air-Line Railroad Company, (formerly the Chatham Railroad Company) in redemption of one-half of the mortgage of \$1,200,000, held by the State, executed by the Chatham Railroad Company under ordinance of Convention ratified 11th of March, 1868. The bonds of the Company, (\$600,000) held as an exchange

under said ordinance, were surrendered to the Company. The redemption of the bonds and mortgage of the Company was authorized by the ordinance of 11th of March, 1868, and chapter 11, public laws 1871-'72.

The interest on the bonds received from, and surrendered to, the Company, amounting to \$222,000, was equalized and adjusted to the 1st of June, 1874, and the interest statement is reduced \$233,944.50, adding interest surrendered with said bonds to the 1st of October.

#### SUITS AGAINST THE STATE.

It will be remembered that a considerable amount of money' in all \$248,035.77, collected under the "special tax" acts, remained in the Treasury after the General Assembly ordered the Treasurer to discontinue payment of interest on "special tax" bonds. This money, by order of the General Assembly, was used for general purposes.

A suit returnable to the November Term, 1873, of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina, was instituted by one Alfred Self, for himself and other holders of those bonds, praying that I be enjoined from paying out moneys from the Treasury, until the special tax fund should be replaced. Able counsel were employed on my behalf to resist this action, which, if successful, would have stopped the wheels of the State Government. It came up for final hearing at the last June Term of the Court before their Honors, Chief Justice Waite, and Judge Hugh L. Bond, when, after argument, the suit was dismissed.

A suit to compel by mandamus the Auditor to include the special taxes in his levies was brought in the Superior Court of Wake, at its Spring Term, 1874, A. Belmont, for himself and other holders of "special tax" bonds, being plaintiff. Motion has been made to transfer this suit into the United States Circuit Court, affidavit having been made, in accordance with the Act of Congress of 1867 that justice cannot be had in the State Court by reason of "prejudice or local influence."



This application is resisted on the ground that the Federal Court has not original jurisdiction to grant writs of mandamus, and therefore, cannot gain such jurisdiction by transfer under said Act of Congress. This question is still undecided.

A suit for mandamus has been instituted against the Auditor and myself by one H. P. C. Wilson, to compel the payment of about \$8,000 of coupons of old bonds. The plaintiff contends that as the act of 1868, entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of the interest on the lawful debt of the State," has not been formally repealed, I am compelled to continue the payment of coupons out of moneys in the Treasury not specially devoted to other objects. Inasmuch as the revenue acts since 1868 contain no clause directing the taxes to be raised for paying interest on the public debt, I have considered myself impliedly forbidden to make further payments in this regard.

To set this matter at rest, certainly with regard to all coupons except those in suit, I recommend that the aforesaid act be immediately repealed.

If the Belmont suit is decided against the State, the payment of interest on the "special tax" bonds, at least to the amount of the special tax levies, cannot be avoided.

These levies are as follows:

For the bonds issued for the Western North Carolina R. R., Eastern and Western Divisions, 1-20 and 1-8 of 1 per cent. respectively, or  $17\frac{1}{2}$  cents on the \$100.

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R., 1-8 of 1 per cent., or  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents on the \$100.

Western R. R., 3-80 of 1 per cent., or  $3\frac{3}{4}$  cents on the \$100.

Williamston & Tarboro R. R., 1-30 of 1 per cent., or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents on the \$100.

Total levies  $37\frac{3}{4}$  cents on the \$100, which, at the valuation of property of 1873-'74, would bring in \$530,000 per annum.

I cannot believe that the courts will make any decision, such as is asked for in this suit, which would thus impose on the people of the State grievous burdens for the payment of interest on a debt, which the General Assembly has denied the validity

of in repealing the acts under which it was incurred, and which, from fraud and mismanagement, has but little benefitted the State. The payment of all this debt would be a monstrous iniquity, and it seems to me impossible, when our forefathers incorporated in the Constitution of the United States a prohibition against the suing of a sovereign State, except with her own consent, that this provision can be easily evaded to the sure destruction of the rights of the States.

But while this and similar suits are unsettled I see great difficulties in the way of the adjustment of even the honest debt of the State. Suppose that the General Assembly should come to a decision as to the amount of the just liabilities the people would be able to pay, and should levy a tax accordingly, and afterwards the Supreme Court of the United States should sustain the power of the Circuit Court to order the collection of these taxes, the added burdens would be beyond the ability of the people to bear them. I recognize in full the duty, as well as expediency, of redeeming our obligations, but I shrink from recommending the General Assembly to enter on this task when its magnitude is so entirely uncertain.

#### STOCK OF THE STATE IN THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Circuit Court of the United States at its June Term, 1874, in the case of Swazey and others vs. the North Carolina Railroad Company and others, decreed the sale of a sufficient amount of the stock of this Company to pay the interest due on the bonds issued by the State for that Company. The operation of the decree was postponed until April next, in order that the General Assembly might consider the matter. Appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States by the North Carolina Railroad Company. The amount of accrued interest unpaid on the bonds issued for this Company could not be ascertained in time to be stated in this report, as payments are being made from day to day, by the Receiver,



and the books of the Commissioner, as to the amount of coupons to any particular date, are not closed.

#### STOCKS AND BONDS.

Statement G embraces the character and amount of the stocks and bonds owned and held by the State. I repeat the suggestion made in my last annual report, that, notwithstanding a small proportion of the stocks and bonds contained in this statement is unavailable, yet as they exist by virtue of transactions with the corporations, authorized by acts of the General Assembly and ordinances of the Convention, I make a full exhibit of them for the information of the General Assembly and the public.

Statements H, I and J are important as information and fully explain themselves.

#### INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

I respectfully call the attention of the General Assembly to the fact that the existing regulations in regard to the tax on Insurance Companies, not incorporated under the laws of this State, doing business therein, and the duties imposed on this office by these regulations, are of such complicated and extensive nature as to require the attention of a separate officer. The act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act in relation to Foreign Insurance Companies," known as the "Reciprocal Law," imposes on Insurance Companies of other States doing business here, the same license fees, taxes, restrictions, conditions, etc., as are required of our Companies in the respective States.

It is necessary, therefore, for this department to keep itself informed of all the Insurance laws of all the States which are constantly changed.

It is necessary, also, for the Treasurer to assume the custody of deposits in some cases, a duty of considerable responsibility.

Most of the duties demanded by this act are totally foreign to those usually and naturally required of a State Treasurer, and are too arduous for the Treasurer, with the small clerical force allowed him, to perform. I respectfully suggest that a separate officer should take charge of the Insurance Department, who should be required to enter into a special bond for the safe custody of the funds and effects entrusted to him and a due performance of all other duties imposed on him.

The subject is presented with the earnest hope that it will receive the favorable consideration of the General Assembly.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

D. A. JENKINS,

*State Treasurer.*



## GENERAL STATEMENT.

Balance in Treasury October 1st, 1873,			\$ 29,895 79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Receipts of Educational Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1874,	\$ 44,384 21 $\frac{1}{8}$		
Receipts of Public Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1874,	667,114 49		
			711,498 70 $\frac{1}{8}$
			741,394 50 $\frac{1}{8}$
Disbursements of Educational Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1874,	56,029 94		
Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1874,	451,339 68		
			507,369 62
Balance of Educational and Public Funds, Oct. 1st, 1874,			\$ 234,024 88 $\frac{1}{8}$

## EDUCATIONAL FUND.

Balance in Treasury of Board of Education, Oct. 1st, 1873,	\$ 19,968	39 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Receipts of Educational Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1874,	44,384	21 $\frac{7}{8}$	64,352	61 $\frac{1}{8}$
Disbursements of Educational Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1874,			56,029	94
Balance in Treasury of Board of Education, October 1st, 1874,			\$ 8,322	67 $\frac{1}{8}$
The above balance embraces:				
Principal or Permanent Fund,			3,735	74 $\frac{1}{8}$
Income or Distributive Fund,			4,586	93
			\$ 8,322	67 $\frac{1}{8}$

## PUBLIC FUND.

Balance in Public Treasury, Oct. 1st, 1873,	9,927	40 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Receipts of Public Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1874,	667,114	49	677,041	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1874,			451,339	68
Balance of Public Fund October 1st, 1874,			\$ 225,702	21 $\frac{1}{2}$



## STATEMENT A.

## EDUCATIONAL FUND RECEIPTS.

	PRINCIPAL.		INCOME.	
1873.				
Oct.	Entries of Vacant Lands, Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties,	\$ 61 62½		
	Tax on Polls,	902 81		
	Tax on Retailers,		\$ 3,156 89	
	Tax on Auctioneers,		1,724 14	
	Special Tax (1870) for support of Pub- lic Schools,		26 95	
			1,388 68	\$ 6,296 66
Nov.	Entries of Vacant Lands, Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties,	25 06½		
	Tax on Auctioneers,	494 40		
	Tax on Retailers,		42 42	
			7,598 10	7,640 52
Dec.	Entries of Vacant Lands, Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties,	729 35½		
	Tax on Polls, (1869,)	1,114 04		
				98 62
				1,843 39½

1874. Jan.	Tax on Retailers, Tax on Auctioneers,				12,983 89
	Entries of Vacant Lands, Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties,	90 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,089 12			
	Tax on Retailers,			1,179 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	504 69
Feb.	Entries of Vacant Lands, Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties,	392 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ 296 26		688 46 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	Tax on Retailers, Tax on Auctioneers, Interest on U. S. Coupon Bonds and Premium,			954 79 26 01 980 00	
March.	Entries of Vacant Lands, Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties,	321 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,836 85			1,960 80
April.	Entries of Vacant Lands, Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties,	106 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2,488 74		1,840 06 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2,595 07 $\frac{1}{2}$	

12,785 27  
100 00



## STATEMENT A—Continued.

	PRINCIPAL.		INCOME.	
May.	Entries of Vacant Lands, Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties,	71 36 1,221 40		
June.	Entries of Vacant Lands, Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties,	155 67½ 1,159 98	1,292 76	
	Navigation Dividends, (Roanoke Navigation Company,)		1,315 65½	250 00
July.	Entries of Vacant Lands, Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties,	68 59 631 54		
Aug.	Entries of Vacant Lands, Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties,	18 75 69 34	700 13	
	Interest on U. S. Bonds, and premium (\$106.87,)		88 09	1,231 87

Sept.	Entries of Vacant Lands, Fines,	189 $\frac{2}{4}$ 438 60	440 49 $\frac{3}{4}$	47 50 34	47 84
	Tax on Retailers, Tax on Auctioneers,				
	Amount of receipts (principal), Amount of receipts (income),		\$ 13,467 94 $\frac{7}{8}$		\$ 30,916 27
	Total receipts for fiscal year,				13,467 94 $\frac{7}{8}$ 30,916 27 \$ 44,384 21 $\frac{7}{8}$



## STATEMENT B.

## EDUCATIONAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

	PRINCIPAL.	INCOME.
1873.		
Oct.		\$ 770 00
Nov.		414
		18 50
		\$ 1,900 60
Dec.		
		792 64
		\$ 3,469 60
		93 01
		25 60
		\$ 3,587 61
1874.		
Jan.	\$ 2,202 50	
		\$ 2,339 50
		9 69
		93 89
		\$ 2,443 08
Feb.		
March.		20,657 20
		\$ 7,035 00
		11 25
		\$ 7,046 25

April.	Investment in U. S. Bonds, including \$718.75 premium,	5,718 75			2,136 16
May.	Common Schools,			\$ 611 20	2,186 20
June.	Common Schools,			92 50	
	Common Schools,				703 70
	Accrued interest on U. S. Bonds,				
	Investment in United States Coupon Bonds, including \$632.50 premium,	5,632 50			422 80
July.	Common Schools,			95 70	
Aug.	Common Schools,			11 25	106 95
	Expense Account,				493 00
Sept.	Common Schools,				
	Amount of Disbursements (principal),	\$ 13,553 75			\$ 42,476 19
	Amount of Disbursements (income),				\$ 13,553 75
	Total Disbursements for fiscal year,				\$ 56,029 94



## STATEMENT C.

## PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1873.				
Oct.	Public Taxes,	\$	16,838	13
	Special Taxes (1869)			
	W. & T. R. R. Co.,		543	56
	Special Taxes (1869)			
	W. N. C. R. R. Co.,		2,853	73
	Special Taxes (1869)			
	W., C. & R. R. R. Co.		2,038	32
	Special Taxes (1869)			
	N. W. N. C. R. R.			
	Co.,		815	33
	Special Taxes (1869)			
	Western R. R. Co.,		611	49
	Special Taxes (1869)			
	M. & A. Turnpike			
	Company,		164	86
	Special Taxes (1873)			
	Penitentiary,		3,277	16
	Special Taxes (1873)			
	Casual Deficiency in			
	Treasury,		2,203	25
	Special Taxes (1873)			
	Insane Asylum and			
	Institution D. & D.			
	and the Blind,		2,832	73
	Tax on Insurance Com-			
	panies,		2,751	77
	Drummers' License Tax		250	00
	Tax on Banks,		123	21
	Stationery furnished			
	Counties,		10	75
	Gift Enterprises,		10	00
	Sale of Books,		10	00
	Tax on Seals,		9	50
				\$ 35,343 79
Nov.	Public Taxes,	\$	142,985	65
	Special Taxes (Peniten-			
	tiary),		36,895	45

STATEMENT C—*Continued.*

## PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1873.				
Nov.	Special Taxes (Casual Deficiency in Treasury),	\$	41,736	69
	Special Taxes (Insane Asylum and Institution D. & D. and the Blind,		55,066	61
	Stationery,		464	30
	Tax on Insurance Companies,		1,293	18
	Tax on Corporations,		50	00
	Redemption of Lands,		14	58
	Tax on Banks,		51	35
	Drummers' License Tax		200	00
				\$ 278,757 81
Dec.	Public Taxes,	\$	152,009	95
	Special Taxes (Penitentiary),		35,918	72
	Special Taxes (Casual Deficiency in Treasury,		41,906	96
	Special Taxes (Insane Asylum and Institution D. & D. and the Blind),		53,878	46
	Special Taxes Railroad Companies (1869),		165	26
	Stationery,		741	25
	Tax on Insurance Companies,		300	00
	Tax on Banks,		563	47
	Tax on Corporations,		200	00
	Drummers' License Tax		100	00
	Redemption of Lands,		3	53
	Taxes on Deeds and Mortgages,		5	00
	Gen'l Assembly (mileage refunded),		1	60
				\$ 285,795 20



STATEMENT C—*Continued.*

## PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1874.					
Jan.	Public Taxes,	\$	10,888	49	
	Special Tax (Peniten- tiary),		2,954	20	
	Special Taxes (Casual Deficiency in Treas- ury),		3,564	46	
	Special Taxes (Insane Asylum and Institu- tion D. & D. and the Blind),		3,794	20	
	Tax on Insurance Com- panies,		3,364	57	
	Tax on Corporations,		225	00	
	Tax on Seals,		195	70	
	Drummers' License Tax		200	00	
	Tax on Express Com- panies,		285	27	
	Stationery,		239	75	
	Rent of State Property,		309	00	
	Buncombe Turnpike (Dividends),		150	00	
					\$ 26,170 64
Feb.	Public Taxes,	\$	6,809	37	
	Special Taxes (Casual Deficiency in Treas- ury),		2,249	12	
	Special Taxes (Insane Asylum and Institu- tion D. & D. and the Blind,)		2,891	46	
	Special Taxes (Peniten- tiary),		1,927	62	
	Tax on Insurance Com- panies,		1,277	11	
	Tax on Corporations,		175	00	
	Drummers' License Tax		150	00	
	Tax on Banks,		244	40	
	Quarantine Regulations		110	00	
	Redemption of Lands,		413	00	
					\$ 15,838 21

STATEMENT C—*Continued.*

## PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1874.					
March.	Tax on Insurance Companies,	\$	539 47		
	Drummers' Licnese Tax		50 00		
	Public Taxes,		246 21		
				\$	835 68
April.	Tax on Insurance Companies,		2,128 30		
	Drummers' License Tax		450 00		
	Tax on Banks,		313 50		
	Tax on Beneficial Associations,		500 00		
	Tax on Seals,		38 48		
	Redemption of Lands,		48 61		
				\$	3,478 89
May.	Tax on Insurance Companies,		1,659 66		
	Drummers' License Tax		400 00		
	Tax on Banks,		84 50		
	Tax on Telegraph Companies,		354 26		
				\$	2,498 42
June.	Tax on Insurance Companies,		1,194 52		
	Drummers' License Tax		150 00		
	Tax on Banks,		72 13		
	Redemption of Lands,		187 35		
				\$	1,604 00
July.	Tax on Insurance Companies,		5,136 23		
	Drummers' License Tax		300 00		
	Public Taxes,		593 44		
	Tax on Seals,		203 30		
	Tax on Express Companies,		215 76		
	Sales of Battle's Revisal,		1,000 00		
	Sale of Public Documents,		6 00		
	Redemption of Lands,		158 94		
	General Assembly ( <i>per diem</i> refunded,		5 00		
				\$	7,618 67



STATEMENT C—*Continued.*

## PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1874.					
Aug.	Tax on Insurance Companies,	\$	2,599	97	
	Drummers' License Tax		200	00	
	Redemption of Lands,		15	70	
	Stationery,		102	90	
	Insane Asylum (Expense Account) am't refunded,		31	70	
					\$ 2,950 27
Sept.	Tax on Insurance Companies,		606	03	
	Drummers' License Tax		50	00	
	Public Taxes,		3,149	91	
	Special Taxes (Penitentiary,)		966	78	
	Special Taxes Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,		1,450	19	
					\$ 6,222 91
					\$ 667,114 49

## STATEMENT D.

## PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1873.				
Oct.	Auditor's Department,	\$	50 00	
	Capitol Square,		41 00	
	Convict Account,		430 79	
	Department of Public Works,		75 00	
	Insane Asylum—Expense Account,		32 35	
	Institution Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,		10,750 00	
	Judiciary,		6,025 00	
	Lunatics,		1,091 66	
	Penitentiary,		5,000 00	
	Quarantine regulations,		124 00	
	Revised Code,		2,000 00	
	Sheriffs, for settling taxes,		61 00	
	State Department,		55 60	
	State Library,		63 67	
	Contingencies,		905 45	
				\$ 26,705 52
Nov.	Agricultural Societies,		150 00	
	Auditor's Department,		50 00	
	Battle's Revisal,		3,000 00	
	Capitol Square,		142 50	
	Convict Account,		1,675 08	
	Fugitives from Justice,		311 80	
	General Assembly,		18,407 60	
	Judiciary,		380 00	
	Lunatics,		486 66	
	Penitentiary,		5,000 00	
	Public Printing,		2,849 62	
	Quarantine regulations,		420 00	
	Sheriffs for settling taxes,		1,879 30	
	State Department,		27 73	
	State Library,		155 10	
	Sup't of Capitol,		50 00	
	Contingencies,		2,529 84	
				\$ 37,514 63



STATEMENT D—*Continued.*

## PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1873.				
Dec.	Auditor's Department,	\$	50	00
	Battle's Revisal,		1,000	00
	Capitol Square,		69	50
	Convict Account,		2,935	10
	Fugitives from Justice,		200	00
	General Assembly,		26,458	40
	Insane Asylum—Expense Account,		222	00
	Judiciary,		1,672	22
	Lunatics,		1,994	70
	Penitentiary,		10,000	00
	Public Printing,		1,113	63
	Public Tax refunded,		89	59
	Resolutions of General Assembly,		25	00
	Sheriffs for settling taxes,		1,576	80
	State Library,		66	66
	Sup't of Capitol,		50	00
	Contingencies,		6,569	21
			\$	54,092 81
1874.				
Jan.	Adjutant General,		75	00
	Auditor's Department,		587	50
	Capitol Square,		37	50
	Convict Account,		611	20
	Copying Laws,		255	40
	Department of Public Instruction,		375	00
	Executive Department,		1,187	50
	Fugitives from Justice,		400	00
	General Assembly,		9,449	60
	Geological Survey,		500	00
	Insane Asylum—Expense Account,		50	00
	Judiciary,		12,328	78
	Lunatics,		3,216	21
	Penitentiary,		6,000	00
	Public Printing,		476	88
	Public Tax refunded,		64	95

STATEMENT D—*Continued.*

## PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1874.			
Jan.	Quarantine regulations,	\$ 284 00	
	Sheriffs for settling		
	taxes,	98 00	
	State Department,	444 40	
	State Library,	98 99	
	Sup't of Capitol,	116 66	
	Treasury Department,	1,312 50	
	Weights and Measures,	50 00	
	Contingencies,	3,140 30	
			\$ 41,160 37
Feb.	Auditor's Department,	50 00	
	Capitol Square,	30 00	
	Convict Account,	183 35	
	Fugitives from Justice,	467 85	
	General Assembly,	26,721 00	
	Geological Survey,	1,000 00	
	Insane Asylum—Sup-		
	port Account	20,000 00	
	Insane Asylum—Ex-		
	pense Account,	12 00	
	Institution Deaf and		
	Dumb and the Blind,	12,125 00	
	Judiciary,	406 00	
	Lunatics,	1,421 16	
	Marion and Asheville		
	Turnpike,	2,880 93	
	Penitentiary,	10,000 00	
	Public Printing,	705 05	
	Public Tax refunded,	1,311 59	
	Special Appropriation,		
	Robeson County Out-		
	laws,	5,000 00	
	Sheriffs for settling		
	taxes,	111 00	
	State Library,	160 91	
	Superint'd't of Capitol,	50 00	
	Contingencies,	778 75	
			\$ 83,414 59
March.	Auditor's Department,	50 00	
	Capitol Square,	47 00	



STATEMENT D—*Continued.*

## PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1874.				
March.	Convict Account,	\$	324 10	
	Copying Laws,		296 60	
	Fugitives from Justice,		319 10	
	General Assembly,		300 00	
	Insane Asylum—Expense Account,		154 52	
	Institution Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,		11,625 00	
	Judiciary,		294 70	
	Lunatics,		1,926 10	
	Marion and Asheville Turnpike,		2,156 14	
	Penitentiary,		8,000 00	
	Public Printing,		3,633 90	
	Public Tax refunded,		24 70	
	State Library,		81 55	
	Contingencies,		1,441 82	
				\$ 30,075 23
April.	Adjutant General,		75 00	
	Auditor's Department,		600 00	
	Capitol Square,		45 00	
	Convict Account,		380 00	
	Copying Laws,		841 00	
	Department of Public Instruction,		375 00	
	Executive Department,		1,187 50	
	General Assembly,		100 00	
	Geological Survey,		500 00	
	Insane Asylum—Support Account,		5,000 00	
	Insane Asylum—Expense Account,		162 45	
	Judiciary,		10,735 00	
	Lunatics,		4,560 29	
	Marion and Asheville Turnpike,		2,730 67	
	Penitentiary,		5,000 00	
	Quarantine Regulations		210 00	
	State Department,		668 33	
	State Library,		73 90	

STATEMENT D—*Continued.*

## PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1874.				
April.	Treasury Department,	\$	1,312 50	
	Weights and Measures,		50 00	
	Contingencies,		2 266 77	
				\$ 36,873 41
May.	Auditor's Department,		50 00	
	Capitol Square,		51 95	
	Convict Account,		381 55	
	Distributing Laws,		110 00	
	Insane Asylum—Sup-			
	port Account,		10,000 00	
	Judiciary,		925 00	
	Lunatics,		1,372 20	
	Marion and Asheville			
	Turnpike,		1,020 25	
	Penitentiary,		8,000 00	
	Public Printing,		2,210 75	
	State Department,		50 00	
	State Library,		28 50	
	Super'dent of Capitol,		115 83	
	Contingencies,		1,091 35	
				\$ 25,407 38
June.	Agricultural Societies,		150 00	
	Auditor's Department,		50 00	
	Capitol Square,		55 00	
	Convict Account,		368 45	
	Fraud and Corruption,			
	(paym't of witnesses)		42 00	
	Fugitives from Justice,		346 35	
	Geological Survey,		1,000 00	
	Insane Asylum—Ex-			
	pense Account,		31 30	
	Institution Deaf and			
	Dumb and the Blind,		11,625 00	
	Judiciary,		630 00	
	Lunatics,		4,097 75	
	Marion and Asheville			
	Turnpike,		215 66	
	Penitentiary,		8,000 00	
	Public Printing,		1,080 39	
	Public Tax refunded,		35 62	



STATEMENT D—*Continued.*

## PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1874.				
June.	State Department,	\$	106 80	
	State Library,		62 50	
	Superint'd't of Capitol,		25 00	
	Contingencies,		2,797 26	
				\$ 30,719 08
July.	Adjutant General,		75 00	
	Auditor's Department,		612 50	
	Battle's Revisal,		867 80	
	Capitol Square,		52 95	
	Convict Account,		25 80	
	Department of Public Instruction,		375 00	
	Executive Department,		1,187 50	
	Immigration, Agriculture, &c.,		154 50	
	Insane Asylum—Support Account,		5,000 00	
	Insane Asylum—Expense Account,		99 25	
	Judiciary,		11,262 00	
	Lunatics,		2,399 53	
	Penitentiary,		7,000 00	
	Public Printing,		418 01	
	Public Tax refunded,		6 27	
	Quarantine Regulations		288 00	
	State Department,		577 90	
	Superintendent of Capitol,		66 66	
	Treasury Department,		1,312 50	
	Weights and Measures,		50 00	
	Contingencies,		2,950 39	
				\$ 34,781 56
Aug.	Agricultural Societies,		1,500 00	
	Auditor's Department,		50 00	
	Battle's Revisal,		600 00	
	Capitol Square,		82 34	
	Convict Account,		103 95	
	Fraud and Corruption, payment of witnesses,		21 00	
	Geological Survey,		1,000 00	

STATEMENT D—*Continued.*

## PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1874.				
Aug.	Insane Asylum—Support Account,	\$	5,000	00
	Insane Asylum—Expense Account,		131	85
	Judiciary,		688	00
	Lunatics,		4,496	73
	Penitentiary,		8,000	00
	Public Printing and Binding,		750	00
	Quarantine Regulations		118	00
	State Department,		50	00
	State Library,		125	00
	Supt. of Capitol,		66	66
	Contingencies,		3,324	13
	Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad—Accrued Interest Account,		2,500	00
			\$	28,607 66
Sept.	Auditor's Department,		50	00
	Capitol Square,		57	00
	Convict Account,		291	90
	Fugitives from Justice,		400	00
	Insane Asylum—Support Account,		5,000	00
	Insane Asylum—Expense Account,		51	45
	Judiciary,		1,170	35
	Lunatics,		3,653	00
	Penitentiary,		8,000	00
	Public Printing,		558	51
	Sheriffs for settling taxes,		14	60
	State Department,		68	60
	State Library,		133	50
	Superintendent of Capitol,		66	66
	Contingencies,		2,471	87
			\$	21,987 44
			\$	451,339 68



## STATEMENT E,

*Showing different Classes of Bonds, issued by State of North Carolina, authority under which issued, date of Bonds, when due, &c., at date of October 1, 1874.*

FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	AUTHORITY.	DATE OF BON'S	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	WHAT CLASS.	REMARKS.
Fayetteville & Western Plank Road, do. do. do.	Acts of 1848-'49, chap. 89, sec. 20, do. do. do.	1849, 1850, 1851, 1852,	1869, 1870, 1871, 1872,	\$ 11,500 14,500 15,000 9,500	\$ 50,500	Registered (Prin. & Int. payable at Treasury.)	Six per cent.
Gaston & Weldon Railroad and Neuse and Tar Rivers, do. do.	Act of 1848-'49, chap. 82, secs. 49 and 51. do. do.	July 1, 1854, Jan'y 1, 1855, July 1, 1855,	July 1, 1864, Jan'y 1, 1865, July 1, 1865,	2,000 12,000 11,000	25,000	Coupons (Prin. and Int. payable in New York.)	Six per cent.
North Carolina Railroad, do. do. do. do. do.	Act of 1848-'49, chap. 82, sec. 38, do. do. do. do. do.	Jan'y 1, 1853, July 1, 1853, Jan'y 1, 1854, July 1, 1854, Jan'y 1, 1855, April 1, 1855,	Jan'y 1, 1883, July 1, 1883, Jan'y 1, 1884, July 1, 1884, Jan'y 1, 1885, April 1, 1885,	496,000 481,000 455,000 118,000 305,000 939,000	2,794,000	Coupons (Prin. and Int. payable in New York.)	Six per cent.
Fayetteville & Centre Plank Road, do. do. do. do. do.	Act of 1854, chap. 183, sec. 4, do. do. do. do. do.	April 1, 1855, July 1, 1856, April 1, 1857, Jan'y 1, 1858, Oct. 1, 1858, July 1, 1858,	April 1, 1875, July 1, 1876, April 1, 1877, Jan'y 1, 1878, Oct. 1, 1878, July 1, 1878,	19,000 9,000 2,000 4,000 6,000 5,000	45,000	Coupons (Prin. and Int. payable in New York.)	Six per cent.

Fayetteville & War- saw Plank Road. do.	Act of 1854, chap. 201, secs. 1 and 2, do.	July Jan'y	1, 1855, 1, 1857,	July Jan'y	1, 1875, 1, 1877,	\$ 4,000 6,000	10,000	Coupons (Prin. and Int. payable in New York,) Six per cent.
Tar River,	Act of 1854-'55, chap. 32, sec. 6,	Jan'y	1, 1856,	Jan'y	1, 1886,	15,000	15,000	Coupons (Prin. and Int. payable in New York,) Six per cent.
Insane Asylum, do. do. do. do.	Act of 1854, chap. 3, do. do. Act of 1856, chap. 5, Act '58, ch. 2, sec. 10,	Jan'y April Jan'y Jan'y July	1, 1856, 1, 1857, 1, 1858, 1, 1858, 1, 1859,	Jan'y April Jan'y Jan'y July	1, 1866, 1, 1867, 1, 1868, 1, 1868, 1, 1889,	24,000 6,000 1,000 29,000 10,000	70,000	Coupons (Prin. and Int. payable in New York,) Six per cent.
Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, do. do. do.	Act of 1854, ch. 232, sec. 5, do. Act of 1856, chap. 74, Act of 1856, chap. 76,	Jan'y Jan'y July Oct.	1, 1856, 1, 1857, 1, 1857, 1, 1857,	Jan'y Jan'y July Oct.	1, 1886, 1, 1887, 1, 18-7, 1, 1887,	513,000 239,000 233,500 366,000	1,351,500	Coupons (Prin. and Int. payable in New York,) Six per cent.
Albemarle & Ches- apeake Canal, do.	Act of 1856-'57, chap. 46, sec. 2, do.	April April	1, 1857, 1, 1859,	April April	1, 1887, 1, 1889,	227,000 97,000	324,000	Coupons (Prin. and Int. payable in New York,) Six per cent.
Western Railroad, do. do. do.	Acts of 1858-'59, ch. 165, sec. 1, do. do. Act 1868-'69, ch. 28,	April Jan'y Oct. April	1, 1859, 1, 1860, 1, 1880, 1, 1869,	April Jan'y Oct. April	1, 1889, 1, 1890, 1, 1890, 1, 1899,	191,000 95,000 100,000 1,320,000	1,706,000	Coupons (Prin. and Int. payable in New York,) Six per cent.
Western North Caro- lina Railroad, do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	Act of 1854, ch. 228, sec. 35, do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	Oct. July Jan'y April July Oct. Jan'y April July	1, 1856, 1, 1857, 1, 1858, 1, 1858, 1, 1858, 1, 1858, 1, 1858, 1, 1859, 1, 1859, 1, 1859,	Oct. July Jan'y April July Oct. Jan'y April July	1, 1886, 1, 1887, 1, 1888, 1, 1888, 1, 1888, 1, 1888, 1, 18-8, 1, 1889, 1, 1889, 1, 1889,	189,000 90,500 89,000 50,000 96,500 29,000 77,000 50,000 97,000		





Cape Fear & Deep Riv'r Navig't'n Co.,	Act of 1858, chap. 142, sec. 3,	July 1, 1860,	July 1, 1890,	\$ 93,000	\$	93,000	Coupons (Prin. and Int. payable in New York,)	Six per cent.
do.	Act of 1854, chap. 5,	July 1, 1855,	Jan'y 1, 1865,	21,500				
do.	do.	July 1, 1855,	Jan'y 1, 1875,	3,500				
To provi'e for fund'g State Debt, incur- red under Acts pri- or to May 20, 1861,	do.	July 1, 1855,	Jan'y 1, 1885,	25,000				
To provi'e for fund'g the matured inter- est on Public Debt,	Act of March 10, 1866	Jan'y 1, 1866,	Jan'y 1, 1900,	2,417,200			50,000	Six per cent. (assumed by the State.)
Regist'd Certificates of Literary Fund,	Act of Aug. 20, 1868,	Oct. 1, 1868,	Oct. 1, 1898,	1,702,900			2,417,200	Six per cent.
Chatham Railroad,	Act. of 1867, ch. 68,	Jan'y 1, 1867,	Indefinitely,	383,045			1,702,900	Six per cent.
*Williamston & Tar- boro Railroad,	Ordinance Conven- tion 1868, chap. 19.	April 1, 1868,	April 1, 1898,	1,045,000			383,045	Six per cent.
do.	Act of 1868-'69, ch. 7,	Oct. 1, 1868,	Oct. 1, 1898,	300,000			1,045,000	Six per cent.
*Atlantic, Ten'essee & Ohio Railroad,	Ordinance Conven- tion 1868, chap. 20,	Oct. 1, 1869,	Oct. 1, 1899,	150,000			300,000	Six per cent.
Penitentiary,	Act 1868-'69, ch. 31,	April 1, 1869,	April 1, 1899,	147,000			150,000	Six per cent.
	Act of Aug. 24, 1868,	Oct. 1, 1868,	Oct. 1, 1898,	44,000			147,000	Six per cent.
							44,000	Six per cent.
							\$27,819,045	Six per cent.

NOTE.—The bonds issued for building the Chatham Railroad, \$2,000,000, have been pronounced unconstitutional by the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Galloway v. the Chatham Railroad, and are therefore omitted in this statement. It is likewise thought that this decision of the Court affects the validity of the "Penitentiary bonds," but in the absence of a direct decision on this question, and of legislation, I do not feel authorized to omit them in this statement. Of the Chatham Railroad bonds herein mentioned, \$1,703,000 have been returned. Bonds marked thus [\*] are "Special Tax" issues, amount \$11,407,000. Certificate of indebtedness dated 9th day of January, 1872, issued to G. W. and B. K. Dickey, for \$1,500, authorized by resolution ratified 1st of April, 1871, which is "receivable in payment of public dues by them," is not included in above statement of bonded debt.



## STATEMENT E—Continued.

*Bonds issued after May 20, 1861, and prior to the year 1866, for Internal Improvement purposes, which, having been issued during the war, are not marketable.*

FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	AUTHORITY.	DATE OF BON'S	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	WHAT CLASS.	REMARKS.
Western (Coalfield) Railroad,	Act of 1860-'61, chapter 187, sec. 2,	Oct. 1, 1861,	Oct. 1, 1891,	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	Coupons (payable at Treasury,)	Six per cent.
Western North Carolina Railroad,	Act of 1854-'55, chap. 228, sec. 35, and resolution of September 12, 1861,	Oct. 1, 1861,	Oct. 1, 1891,	220,000	220,000	Coupons (payable at Treasury,)	Six per cent.
Wilm'gt'n, Charl'tte & Rutherford R. R.	Act of 1860-'61, chapter 142,	July 1, 1862,	July 1, 1892,	493,000	493,000	Coupons (payable at Treasury,)	Six per cent.
Chatham Railroad,	Ordinance of Conventi'n,						
do.	Jan. 30, 1862, sec. 4,	Jan'y 1, 1863,	Jan'y 1, 1883,	15,000			
	do.	Jan'y 1, 1863,	Jan'y 1, 1883,	200,000	215,000	Coupons (payable at Treasury,)	Six per cent. Exchanged with City of Raleigh \$15,000, and with Raleigh & Gaston Railro'd Co. \$200,000.
					1,128,000		
					586,590		
			Interest estimated due and unpaid,				
			Total principal and interest,		\$ 1,714,590		

## STATEMENT E—Continued.

## CLASSIFICATION OF DEBT.

	ISSUED JAN. AND JULY.	ISSUED APRIL AND OCT.	TOTAL.
1st. "Old" or ante war bonds,			
2d. Bonds issued for Internal Improvement purposes, since close of war, not "Special Tax,"	4,754,700	3,638,200	\$ 8,372,900
3rd. Bonds issued for Funding under acts of 1866-'68,	2,003,000	1,489,000	3,492,000
4th. Bonds and Registered Certificates since close of war for other purposes,	2,417,200	1,702,900	4,120,100
5th. Special Tax Bonds,	383,045	44,000	427,045
		11,407,000	11,407,000
Total,			
6th. Bonds issued after May 20, 1861, and prior to May, 1865, for Internal Improvement purposes not marketable,	9,537,945	18,281,100	\$ 27,819,045
	708,000	420,000	1,128,000
	\$ 10,245,945	\$ 18,701,100	\$ 28,947,045

## INTEREST.

Interest due on first class of Bonds,.....	\$ 3,006,175 50
Interest due on second class of Bonds,.....	1,203,840 00
Interest due on third class of Bonds,.....	1,484,040 00
Interest due on fourth class of Bonds,.....	165,227 55
Interest due on fifth class of Bonds,.....	3,528,930 00
Interest due on sixth class of Bonds,.....	586,590 00
Total interest due on entire debt,.....	\$ 9,974,803 05



## STATEMENT F,

*Showing in Detail the Amount of Bonds Issued, the Purposes for which Issued, and Interest due on each class.*

PURPOSES FOR WHICH BONDS WERE ISSUED.	BONDS.			INTEREST.			
	"OLD" OR ANTE-WAR BONDS.	BONDS ISS'D SINCE CLOSE OF WAR, NOT SPEC'L TAX.	SPECIAL TAX BONDS.	TOTAL AMOUNT OF BONDS.	INT. DUE ON "OLD" OR ANTE-WAR BONDS.	INT. DUE ON BONDS ISS'D SINCE CLOSE OF WAR, NOT SPEC'L TAX.	INT. DUE ON SPEC'L TAX BONDS.
Fayetteville and Western Plank Road,	\$ 50,500			\$ 50,500	\$ 18,180		\$ 18,180
Gaston and Weldon Railroad, and Neuse and Tar Rivers,	25,000			25,000	9,000		9,000
*North Carolina Railroad,	2,794,000			2,794,000	1,005,810		1,005,810
Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road,	45,000			45,000	16,200		16,200
Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road,	10,000			10,000	3,600		3,600
Tar River,	15,000			15,000	5,400		5,400
Insane Asylum,	70,000			70,000	25,500		25,500

Atlantic and N. C. Railroad,	1,351,500			1,351,500	483,480		483,480
Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal,	324,000			324,000	116,310		116,310
Western (Coalfields) Railroad,	386,000			1,706,000	138,960	405,300	544,260
Western N. C. Railroad,	1,136,000			9,667,000	406,620	2,086,620	3,141,150
Wil., Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.	1,013,000	406,000	3,000,000	4,419,000	363,150	144,000	1,407,750
Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company,	143,000			143,000	51,202 50		51,202 50
Chatham Railroad,		1,045,000		1,045,000		366,930	366,930
Williamston and Tarboro' R. R.,		150,000	300,000	450,000		45,000	137,310
Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio R. R.,			147,000	147,000		44,100	44,100
Penitentiary,		44,000		44,000		15,840	15,840
For certain purposes,	1,009,900			1,009,900	362,763		362,763
Issued under Funding Act of March 10th, 1866,		2,417,200		2,417,200		869,136	869,136
Issued under Funding Act of August 20th, 1868,		1,702,900		1,702,900		614,904	614,904
Registered Certificates issued to State Board of Education,		383,045		383,045		149,387 55	149,387 55
	\$ 8,372,900	\$ 8,039,145	\$ 11,407,000	\$ 27,819,045	\$ 3,006,175 50	\$ 3,528,930	\$ 9,378,218 05



## STATEMENT F—Continued.

*Showing in Detail the Amount of Bonds Issued, the Purposes for which Issued, &c.*

PURPOSES FOR WHICH BONDS WERE ISSUED.	BONDS.			INTEREST.		
	"OLD" OR ANTE-WAR BONDS.	BONDS ISS'D SINCE CLOSE OF WAR, NOT SPEC'L TAX	SPECIAL TAX BONDS.	TOTAL AMOUNT OF BONDS.	INT. DUE ON "OLD" OR ANTE-WAR BONDS.	INT. DUE ON BONDS ISS'D SINCE CLOSE OF WAR, NOT SPEC'L TAX
Issued for Internal Improvement purposes after May 20th, 1861, and prior to May, 1865,				1,128,000		
Interest due on same,						586,590
Total Principal and Interest,				\$ 28,947,045		\$ 9,974,803 05

\*The amount of interest reported as being due on this class of bonds is as correct as can be made from calculation in this Department, so far as interest paid by the State is concerned. The State has nothing to do with the payment of such interest from the Railroad Dividends. The amount (\$1,005,810) is subject to a deduction of the amounts paid by the Receiver whenever ascertained.

## STATEMENT G,

OF STOCKS AND BONDS HELD BY THE STATE IN CORPORATIONS.

## STOCKS.

	\$	
North Carolina Railroad Company, Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, Western 1. Western North Carolina Railroad Company, Western Division,	3,000,200 1,266,500 6,367,000	Of this amount \$1,000,009 is preferred stock.  Whole amount authorized is \$6,666,600.
2. Western North Carolina Railroad Company, Eastern Division,	4,254,000	Of this amount \$220,000 were subscribed for October 1, 1861. Whole amount authorized \$4,333,400.
3. Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Com- pany,	4,000,000	The bonds to pay for \$1,000,000 of this stock not deliv- ered, being uncalled for.
4. Western Railroad Company, Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, Roanoke Navigation Company,	2,420,000 350,000 50,000	Whole amount authorized is \$2,600,000.
Total,	\$ 21,707,700	Dividends of this stock are appropriated to the Board of Education.

1. The whole of this amount is in exchange for Special Tax Bonds.
2. Of this amount \$273,000 is in exchange for Special Tax Bonds.
3. The whole of this amount is in exchange for Special Tax Bonds.
4. Of this amount \$1,320,000 is in exchange for Special Tax Bonds.



## STATEMENT G—Continued.

## BONDS.

OF WHAT COMPANY.	DATE OF ISSUE.	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
City of Raleigh,	January 1, 1863,	January 1, 1883,		\$ 14,000	
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, Co.,	January 1, 1863,	January 1, 1883,		20,000	
Wil., Charlotte and Rutherford R. R. Co.,	January 1, 1860,	January 1, 1890,	\$ 200,000		
do.	July 1, 1860,	July 1, 1890,	200,000		
do.	October 1, 1860,	October 1, 1890,	330,000		
do.	April 1, 1861,	April 1, 1891,	250,000		
do.	July 1, 1862,	July 1, 1892,	520,000		
Interest due on above bonds of Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford R. R. Co.,	April 1, 1863,	April 1, 1893,		1,500,000	By Act ratified December 20, 1866, these bonds were made second mortgage bonds.
Chatham Railroad Company,	October 1, 1868,	October 1, 1898,		1,022,100	
Interest due on same,	October 1, 1868,	October 1, 1898,		1,045,000	
Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad Co.,	April 1, 1869,	April 1, 1899,		366,930	
Interest due on same,				300,000	
*Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio R. R. Co.,				108,000	
Interest due on same,				290,000	
Coupons for interest due by the W. R. R. Co.,				95,700	
				225,000	
Total bonds and interest,				\$ 4,686,730	
Total stocks,				21,707,700	
Total bonds, interest and stocks,				\$ 26,394,430	

\*This Company has returned \$1,613,000 of its bonds originally received in exchange for State stock.

## STATEMENT H.

## ANTE-WAR DEBT DUE—PRINCIPAL.

WHEN DUE.	WHERE PAYABLE.	AMOUNT.
July 1, 1864,	New York,	\$ 2,000
January 1, 1865,	"	33,500
July 1, 1865,	"	11,000
January 1, 1866,	"	24,000
April 1, 1867,	"	6,000
January 1, 1868,	"	30,000
April 1, 1869,	"	16,100
July 1, 1860,	"	9,800
October 1, 1860,	"	13,100
January 1, 1870,	"	57,500
Registered Certificates, (1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872,)	Raleigh,	50,500
	Total,	\$ 253,500

NOTE.—Of the \$33,500 due January 1, 1865, \$21,500 are Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, assumed by the State.



## STATEMENT I,

SHOWING YEARS OF MATURITY OF BONDS NOT DUE, ISSUED PRIOR  
TO MAY 20, 1861, AND FROM AND INCLUDING THE YEAR 1866.

WHEN DUE.	WHERE PAYABLE.	AMOUNTS.
1875,	New York,	\$ 26,500
1876,	"	9,000
1877,	"	8,000
1878,	"	15,000
1883,	"	977,000
1884,	"	573,000
1885,	"	1,269,000
1886,	"	717,000
1887,	"	1,156,000
1888,	"	274,500
1889,	"	1,195,100
1890,	"	1,654,300
1891,	"	245,000
1892,	"	406,000
1896,	"	85,000
1897,	"	637,000
1898,	"	8,260,900
1899,	"	7,257,000
1900,	"	2,417,200
Education Fund Cer. (indefinitely,)	Raleigh,	383,045
	Total,	\$ 27,565,545

## STATEMENT J,

SHOWING ASSETS OF BOARD OF EDUCATION.

State Coupon Bonds, issued under Funding Act of March 10, 1866, six per cent.,	\$	1,500	00		
Coupons past due on same,		540	00		
Issued under Funding Act of August 20, 1868, six per cent.,		21,800	00		
Coupons past due on same, including October, 1874, Coupons,		7,850	00		
Coupons past due of other Bonds of the State, not special tax,		291	00		
Certificate for balance due Board in funding,		19	30		
				\$	32,000 30
Special Tax Bonds,					450,000 00
					482,000 30
Total State Securities,					
United States Securities :					
Forty-five U. S. Coupon Bonds bearing five per cent. interest, [gold bearing,]					45,000 00
Certificates of Indebtedness given by the State to the former Literary Board as follows, bearing six per cent. interest: Certificate dated June 1, 1867,		320,070	50		
Certificate dated October 24, 1867,		30,273	50		
Certificate dated January 16, 1868,		32,701	00		
				\$	383,045 00
Interest due on above certificates to July 1, 1874,	\$	149,387	55		



STATEMENT J—*Continued.*

Total amount of certificates and interest,			\$ 532,432 55
Individual Notes, &c.:			
Two notes of R. W. Lassiter, Treasurer of University, for loans, \$3,000 each, dated respectively April 12, 1869, and June 17, 1869,	\$	6,000 00	
One note of same, dated March 26, 1870, embracing two payments, (loan), December 17, 1869, balance \$575.50, and March 26, 1870, \$2,000.00,		2,575 50	
One note of same, for loan, dated May 25, 1870, balance,		2,122 00	
One note of same, for loan dated September 16, 1870,		3,000 00	
Amount of above notes,		13,697 50	
Interest on first note to October 1, 1874,		984 10	
Interest on second note to October 1, 1874,		951 50	
Interest on third note to October 1, 1874,		487 23	
Interest on fourth note to October 1, 1874,		541 33	
Interest on fifth note to October 1, 1874,		728 29	
Interest on sixth note to October 1, 1874,		727 00	
Total principal and interest,			\$ 18,116 95
Two notes of Wm. G. Perry and others,		714 12	
Interest on same to October 1, 1874,		812 27	
Copies of three notes of J. W. Keeling and others, (original sent for collection),	\$	2,265 00	

STATEMENT J—*Continued.*

Interest on same to October 1, 1874,	\$	3,447	38	
Note of D. Edmiston & Co.,		1,610	74	
Interest on same to October 1, 1874,		503	33	
Note of W. F. Lewis, (specie),		8,000	00	
Interest on same to October 1, 1874,		3,720	00	
Residue of note of D. P. Bible and S. T. Carrow, (principal),		40,000	00	
Interest for three years to October 1, 1874,		7,200	00	
Total principal and interest,				\$ 68,272 84
Total assets represented by securities and notes,				1,145,822 34
Besides the above, the Board of Education holds certificates of stock as follows:				
Bank of North Carolina,		502,700	00	
Bank of Cape Fear,		544,400	00	
				\$ 1,047,100 00

NOTE.—The \$45,000 United States bonds in foregoing statement are an investment by order of Board of Education, under act of General Assembly, 1871-'72, chapter 189.

The note of W. F. Lewis for \$8,000 (specie) was given for the purchase of swamp lands and is past due; but in the absence of any action by the Board of Education releasing said Lewis from the obligation, I do not feel authorized to omit the note in the exhibit of assets.











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Doc. No. 4.

Sess. 1874-'75.

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*Ordered to be Printed.*

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JOSIAH TURNER, PUBLIC PRINTER AND BINDER.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE  
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR THE FISCAL  
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1874.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT,  
Raleigh, November 11th, 1874.

*His Excellency,* CURTIS H. BROGDEN,  
*Governor of North Carolina :*

SIR :—I have the honor to transmit herewith, in accordance with section 7, article 3 of the Constitution of North Carolina, my Annual Report for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1874.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
JOHN REILLY,  
*State Auditor.*



The following are statements of the contents of this report :

## GENERAL STATEMENT.

### STATEMENT A,

Showing the monthly Receipts and Disbursements of the Educational Fund.

### STATEMENT B,

Exhibiting the several sources from which the Receipts of the Educational Fund were derived. Same in detail.

### STATEMENT C,

Showing the different purposes for which the Disbursements of the Educational Fund were made. Same in detail.

### STATEMENT D,

Showing the monthly Receipts and Disbursements of the Public Fund.

### STATEMENT E,

Exhibiting the several sources from which the Receipts of the Public Fund were derived. Same in detail.

### STATEMENT F,

Showing the different purposes for which the Disbursements of the Public Fund were made. Same in detail.

### STATEMENT G,

Showing the gross amount of Tax for the year 1873, de-

rived from the several subjects of taxation in the counties of the State.

STATEMENT H,

Showing the aggregate amount of State Taxes derived from the various subjects of taxation in the State.

STATEMENT I,

Showing the number of Acres of Land, valuation of land, and the aggregate valuation of Real Estate in every county in the State.

STATEMENT J,

Showing the number and value of horses, mules, jacks, jennetts, goats, cattle, hogs and sheep, in the different counties in the State.

STATEMENT K,

Showing the value of farming utensils, money on hand or on deposit, solvent credits, stocks in incorporated companies, other personal property, and R. R. franchise in every county in the State.

STATEMENT L,

Showing the number of white and colored polls in the several counties in the State, as per returns.

RECAPITULATION.

Showing the total value of Real and Personal Property in the State.



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

## GENERAL STATEMENT.

Balance in hands of State Treasurer, October 1st, 1873,			\$ 29,895	79 $\frac{3}{4}$
Receipts of Educational Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1874,	\$ 44,384	21 $\frac{1}{8}$		
Receipts of Public Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1874,	667,114	49	711,498	70 $\frac{7}{8}$
			741,394	50 $\frac{5}{8}$
Disbursements of Educational Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1874,	56,029	94		
Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1874,	448,839	68	504,869	62
Leaving in hands of State Treasurer October 1st, 1874,			\$ 236,514	88 $\frac{5}{8}$

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

## STATEMENT A.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR  
THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1874.

	MONTHS.	RECEIPTS.		DISBURS'M'NTS.	
1873.	October,	\$	7,261 09½	\$	1,900 60
	November.		8,159 98¼		792 64
	December,		14,827 28⅛		5,790 11
1874.	January,		1,684 61½		2,443 08
	February,		2,649 26¼		20,657 20
	March,		1,840 06½		12,765 00
	April,		2,595 07½		2,136 16
	May,		1,292 76		2,186 20
	June,		1,565 65½		6,336 20
	July,		700 13		422 80
	August,		1,319 96		106 95
	September.		488 33¾		493 00
	Total,	\$	44,384 21⅞	\$	56,029 94



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

## STATEMENT B.

EDUCATIONAL FUND RECEIPTS EXHIBITING THE SEVERAL SOURCES  
FROM WHICH THE RECEIPTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL FUND WERE  
DERIVED.

Common Schools,	\$	1,388	68
Entries of vacant lands,		1,724	86 $\frac{7}{8}$
Fines, penalties and forfeitures,		11,743	08
Investment U. S. bonds,		2,211	87
Navigation dividends,		250	00
Tax on auctioneers,		195	72
Tax on retailers of spirituous liquors,		23,614	49
Tax on Polls, (1860-70)		3,255	51
	\$	44,384	21 $\frac{7}{8}$

DETAILED AS FOLLOWS :

1873.	Received of sundry Clerks of Superior Courts on account of fines, penalties and forfeitures, as follows :		
Oct.	E. A. Osborne, Clerk Superior Court of Mecklenburg county,	\$	5 00
	C. L. Summers, Clerk Superior Court Iredell county,		30 90
	James Rumley, Clerk Superior Court Carteret county,		7 00
	N. R. Odom, Clerk Superior Court Northampton county,		37 00
	H. B. Howard, Clerk Superior Court Davie county,		20 85
	George Laws, Clerk Superior Court Orange county,		10 00
	B. F. Shaw, Clerk Superior Court Harnett county,		5 00

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	R. E. Wray, Clerk Superior Court	
Oct.	Rockingham county,	48 00
	E. H. Withers, Clerk Superior Court	
	Gaston county,	10 00
	Abram Clapp, Clerk Superior Court	
	Guilford county,	47 90
	E. A. Osborne, Clerk Superior Court	
	Mecklenburg county,	5 00
	L. E. Johnson, Clerk Superior Court	
	Davidson county,	106 50
	Isaac Jackson, Clerk Superior Court	
	Columbus county,	115 92
	G. L. Windley, Clerk Superior Court	
	Beaufort county,	91 55
	W. A. White, Clerk Superior Court	
	Warren county,	82 00
	P. T. Massey, Clerk Superior Court	
	Johnston county,	85 08
	Geo. Jno. Robinson, Clerk Superior	
	Court Wayne county,	123 50
	R. B. G. Cowper, Clerk Superior	
	Court Gates county,	9 81
	D. O. W. H. Gillespie, Clerk Superior	
	Court McDowell county,	16 80
	E. A. Osborne, Clerk Superior Court	
	Mecklenburg county,	5 00
	E. O. Osborne, Clerk Superior Court	
	Mecklenburg county,	5 00
	D. Stewart, Clerk Superior Court	
	Richmond county,	35 00
	Received of sundry persons for entries	
	of vacant lands, as follows:	
	Solomon Ward, Brunswick county,	8 75
	Joseph Buchanan, Mitchell county,	50
	John B. Cameron, Harnett county,	4 25
	S. A. Chapman, McDowell county,	10 37½
	W. A. McCall, McDowell county,	6 12½
	Lewis Conley, McDowell county,	12 50
	Jno. R. Overton, Martin county,	11 12½
	Jas. Estes & J. T. Hays, Caldwell co'ty,	1 25
	R. J. Blackburn, Wilkes county,	5 87½



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	C. E. Burnett, McDowell county,	\$	87½
Oct.	Received from sundry sheriffs and tax collectors for tax on retailers of spirituous liquors, as follows:		
	J. S. Johnston, sheriff Rockingham county,		403 75
	H. L. Watson, tax collector Johnston county, (1870,)		378 73
	John Foley, sheriff Pitt county, (1869)		15 41
	A. R. Dennison, sheriff Craven county, (1869,)		911 92
	B. S. Buchanan, sheriff Jackson county, (1869,)		14 33
	Received of H. L. Watson, tax collector Johnston county, special tax for support of Public Schools for 1870,		1,388 68
	Received from sundry sheriffs, &c., for tax on polls, as follows:		
	H. L. Watson, tax collector Johnston county, (1870,)		1,526 13
	John Foley, sheriff Pitt county, (1869,)		252 23
	A. B. Dennison, sheriff Craven county, (1869,)		1,085 05
	B. S. Buchanan, sheriff Jackson county, (1869,)		293 48
	Received of A. R. Dennison, sheriff Craven county, tax on auctioneers for 1870,		26 95
Nov.	Received from sundry sheriffs for tax on auctioneers, as follows:		
	C. F. Waggoner, sheriff Rowan county,		7 12
	R. S. Harris, sheriff Cabarrus county,		2 52
	M. E. Alexander, sheriff Mecklenburg county,		15 96
	Orlando Hubbs, sheriff Craven county,		16 82
	Received from sundry persons for entries of vacant lands, as follows:		
	Geo. W. Davis, Ashe county,		4 25
	James Taylor, Mitchell county,		2 37½
	Amos Hilderbrand, Burke county,		11 31½

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	William Cole, Buncombe county,	\$	2 87½
Nov.	Williams Roberts, Caldwell county,		4 62½
	Ralph Holbrook, Wikes county,		1 00
	William Medlin, Franklin county,		8 62½
	Received from sundry Clerks of Superior Courts, on account of fines, penalties and forfeitures, as follows:		
	W. A. Dick, Clerk Superior Court Robeson county,		59 00
	E. M. Stevenson, Clerk Superior Court Alexander county,		39 25
	J. A. Martin, Clerk Superior Court Yadkin county,		34 00
	E. A. Osborne, Clerk Superior Court Mecklenburg county,		36 15
	Geo. Laws, Clerk Superior Court Orange county,		37 00
	A. H. Freeman, Clerk Superior Court Surry county,		20 00
	J. P. Jenkins, Clerk Superior Court Nash county,		75 00
	H. J. Beck, Clerk Superior Court Swain county,		50 00
	Geo. H. Brown, Clerk Superior Court Wilkes county,		100 00
	J. W. Burton, Clerk Superior Court Yancey county,		44 00
	Received from sundry sheriffs and tax collectors for taxes on retailers of spirituous liquors, as follows:		
	C. F. Waggoner, sheriff Rowan county,		213 75
	J. M. Young, sheriff of Buncombe county, (1872,)		35 62
	Stephen Roberts, sheriff of Madison county,		47 50
	W. White, former sheriff Perquimans county, (1872-'73,)		47 50
	W. R. Becton, sheriff Lenoir county,		323 03
	P. C. Riley, sheriff of Montgomery county,		63 33
	R. S. Harris, sheriff Cabarrus county,		95 00



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873. Nov.	Battle Bryan, sheriff of Edgecombe county,	\$	874 94
	T. H. Hughes, sheriff Orange county,		213 75
	M. E. Alexander, sheriff Mecklenburg county,		470 00
	J. N. Vestal, sheriff Yadkin county,		13 85
	Thos. E. Pritchett, sheriff of Jones county,		140 61
	Orlando Hubbs, sheriff Craven county,		617 50
	B. F. Briggs, sheriff Wilson county,		641 24
	R. M. Stafford, sheriff Guilford county,		237 50
	A. J. Borders, tax collector Cleaveland county,		118 75
	Jno. G. Hill, sheriff Forsythe county,		23 75
	A. F. Stevens, sheriff Union county,		51 46
	J. M. Wall, sheriff Anson county,		236 60
	T. N. Jordan, tax collector Caswell county,		448 25
	M. C. Brinkley, sheriff Chowan county,		213 75
	J. T. Ferguson, sheriff Wilkes county,		23 75
	J. E. McFarland, Rutherford county,		95 00
	G. B. Arledge, sheriff Polk county,		23 75
	Jno. L. Harris, sheriff Person county,		77 19
	W. F. Wasson, sheriff Iredell county,		42 75
	Elijah Murrill, sheriff Onslow county,		144 46
	W. A. Deans, sheriff Wayne county,		1,025 93
	R. D. Rhyne, sheriff Gaston county,		255 31
	R. McMillan, sheriff Robeson county,		411 45
	J. B. Fain, tax collector of Cherokee county,		14 58
Dec.	F. J. Satchwell sheriff Beaufort county,		356 25
	Received from sundry sheriffs for tax on auctioneers, as follows :		
	James W. Newsom, sheriff Northampton county,		2 83
	James I. Moore, sheriff of Granville county,		70
	A. R. Black, sheriff of New Hanover county,		78 04
	T. F. Lee, sheriff Wake county,		12 81

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	W. Q. Maultsby, sheriff of Columbus		
Dec.	county,	\$	4 27
	Clifton Ward, sheriff Sampson county,		1 35
	Received from sundry sheriffs and tax		
	collectors for tax on retailers of spir-		
	ituous liquors, as follows :		
	S. S. Peterson, former sheriff Yancey		
	county,		23 75
	Jonas Cline, sheriff Catawba county,		55 40
	H. S. Gibbs, sheriff Hyde county,		249 42
	Jno. M. Monger, sheriff Moore county,		106 05
	J. H. Lanning, sheriff Transylvania		
	county,		35 63
	Jos. Marshall, sheriff Stanley county,		47 50
	R. W. Hardie, sheriff Cumberland		
	county,		195 94
	Jas. W. Newsom, sheriff Northampton		
	county,		402 21
	W. J. Taylor, sheriff Greene county,		308 75
	Isaac Pipkin, sheriff Hertford county,		47 50
	F. E. Alfred, sheriff Pamlico county,		100 93
	E. J. Holt, sheriff Johnston county,		439 85
	W. A. Quinerly, sheriff Pitt county,		586 20
	B. Wallace, sheriff Duplin county,		516 12
	N. R. Jones, sheriff Warren county,		340 82
	Wm. Latham, sheriff Ashe county,		23 75
	Jno. D. Davis, sheriff Carteret county,		213 75
	J. C. Wynne, sheriff Franklin county,		231 56
	S. T. Cooper, sheriff Richmond co'ty,		385 94
	J. M. Bateman, sheriff Washington		
	county,		132 61
	W. T. Brinkley, sheriff Dare county,		85 50
	Geo. N. Lewis, sheriff Nash county,		806 22
	F. W. Bell, sheriff Bertie county,		261 25
	Jas. I. Moore, sheriff Granville co'ty,		443 34
	Jas. M. Johnson, tax collector Davie		
	county, (1872,)		95 00
	K. M. McNeill, sheriff Harnett co'ty,		47 50
	J. A. Reid, sheriff Halifax county,		676 87
	W. H. Gentry, sheriff Stokes county,		233 37
	T. W. Taylor, sheriff Henderson co'ty,		23 75



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	D. D. Ferebee, sheriff Camden co'ty,	\$	166	25
Dec.	A. R. Black, sheriff ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) New Hanover county,		1,668	87
	E. W. Taylor, sheriff of Brunswick county,		89	06
	T. F. Baxter, sheriff Currituck county,		394	27
	W. W. Moore, sheriff Martin county,		760	17
	G. J. Williams, sheriff of Chatham county,		71	25
	T. F. Lee, sheriff ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) of Wake county,		883	50
	Jno. Foley, (sureties of) former sheriff of Pitt county, balance on account of the year 1869,		89	29
	W. Q. Maultsby, sheriff of Columbus county,		540	32
	Clifton Ward, sheriff Sampson county,		558	60
	R. J. Hassell, sheriff Tyrrell county,		71	25
	Jno. L. Wood, sheriff of Pasquotank county,		375	96
	Received from sureties of John Foley, former sheriff of Pitt county, balance due on account of tax on auctioneers for the year 1869,		98	62
	Received from sundry Clerks of Superior Courts on account of fines, penalties and forfeitures, as follows :			
	Samuel R. Saddler, Clerk Superior Court Hyde county,		142	08
	E. D. Davis, Clerk Superior Court Jackson county,		24	00
	J. D. Southerland, Clerk Superior Court Duplin county,		171	05
	J. Ratcliffe, Jr., Clerk Superior Court Haywood county,		40	00
	W. L. Cherry, Clerk Superior Court Pitt county,		185	00
	J. A. Nelson, Clerk Superior Court Washington county,		40	09
	C. C. Wade, Clerk Superior Court Montgomery county,		8	00

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	A. M. Diffie, Clerk Superior Court		
Dec.	Randolph county,	\$	75 50
	J. N. Burton, Clerk Superior Court		
	Yancey county,		4 00
	S. P. Swain, Clerk Superior Court		
	Brunswick county,		120 00
	J. M. Sitterson, Clerk Superior Court		
	Martin county,		155 00
	Calvin Betts, Clerk Superior Court		
	Granville county,		30 00
	S. P. Sherrill, Clerk Superior Court		
	Lincoln county,		51 50
	W. R. Skinner, Clerk Superior Court		
	Chowan county,		25 00
	W. J. Gatling, Clerk Superior Court		
	Hertford county,		27 82
	W. A. Dick, Clerk Superior Court		
	Robeson county,		15 00
	Received from sundry persons on account of entries of vacant lands as follows :		
	Wm. Medlock, Alexander county,		1 21½
	S. F. Pearce, Alexander county,		12 50
	Caleb Osborne, Alleghany county,		1 00
	Wm. Taylor, Ashe county,		6 25
	Wm. Brown, Ashe county,		62½
	J. W. Martin, Ashe county,		6 25
	Geo. W. Ray, Ashe county,		12 50
	Wm. A. Banger, Ashe county,		4 50
	Stephen Pennington, Ashe county,		2 87½
	J. C. W. Russell, Henderson county,		3 87½
	Malcom Morrison, Harnett county,		12 50
	Jno. C. Thompson, Surry county,		2 62½
	H. T. Haymore, Surry county,		87½
	Jno. Blair, Surry county,		2 00
	Jno. Thompson, Surry county,		3 50
	Wm. Royal, Wilkes county,		10 56¼
	J. E. Foster, Ashe county,		2 87½
	W. S. McKenzie, Moore county,		11 47½
	W. H. Harper, Nash county,		09
	Jas. L. Johnson, Ashe county,		7 81



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	J. H. Parsons, Wilkes county,	\$	2 50
Dec.	Martin Parsons, Wilkes county,		4 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Wm. Dyer, Wilkes county,		7 96
	E. L. Smoot, Wilkes county,		2 00
	James Cromartic, Bladen county,		30
	Hamilton Byers, Iredell county,		2 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
	A. Jenkins and D. L. Grant, Onslow county,		26 00
	Jas. G. Battin, Columbus county,		3 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Daniel Long, Columbus county,		12 50
	John H. Gore, Columbus county,		12 50
	Daniel Wood, Wilkes county,		1 06
	John Dudley, Sampson county,		1 00
	W. N. Ellsworth, Duplin county,		1 18 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Wm. Cohoon, Tyrrell county,		7 75
	Daniel McKenzie, Moore county,		5 00
	Abraham Ham, Ashe county,		75
	Abram A. Sudderth, Caldwell county,		12 00
	Edmund W. Baum, Currituck county,		2 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
	John H. Neal, Hyde county,		62 $\frac{1}{2}$
	J. W. Purdie, Bladen county,		96 00
	J. G. Dunning, Sampson county,		58 $\frac{1}{8}$
	R. B. McKinney, Mitchell county,		1 25
	Phillip Wilson, Mitchell county,		62 $\frac{1}{2}$
	R. B. McKinney, Mitchell county,		1 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
	David M. Buchanan, Mitchell county,		37 $\frac{1}{2}$
	D. B. Senter, Ashe county,		1 75
	Wm. Cowers, Ashe county,		6 25
	Wm. N. Senter, Ashe county,		62
	D. D. Springer and D. M. Spencer, assignees of Jno. M. Black, Ashe county,		6 25
	David Sapp, Ashe county,		5 69
	H. S. McLower, Ashe county,		50
	Jeremiah Oslarn, Ashe county,		53
	Alexander Greer, Ashe county,		8 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
	A. G. Waggoner, Alleghany county,		87 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Wm. Powers, Ashe county,		1 59
	J. A. Price, Wilkes county,		4 75
	R. J. Sanders, Wilkes county,		11 75
	Jas. K. Hendrix, Wilkes county,		17 75

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	Alex. King, Stokes county,	\$	30 00
Dec.	Larkin Townsen, Watauga county,		9 37½
	Silas Adams, Watauga county,		1 25
	Jacob Townsen, Watauga county,		12 50
	John Townsen, Watauga county,		11 25
	J. C. Whitmire, Transylvania county,		12 50
	W. R. Muse and J. D. McIver, Moore county,		34 95
	S. Mills Higgins, McDowell county,		38 70
	A. Huffman, Burke county,		6 25
	D. F. McIver, Chatham county,		1 00
	D. F. McIver, Moore county,		18 15
	W. J. Luther, McDowell county,		7 50
	A. J. Rogers, Richmond county,		12 50
	J. H. Little, Union county,		33
	Geo. W. Hancock, Onslow county,		12 50
	B. W. Jacobs, Brunswick county,		62½
	James Wharton, Pamlico county,		6 25
	Edward H. King, Onslow county,		2 00
	Elias Pennil, Alexander county,		6 68
	Elisha Blevins, Wilkes county,		5 62
	J. B. Bradbourn, Caldwell county,		3 56
	Reuben Wood, Wilkes county,		2 33
	Thos. B. Whitely, Wilkes county,		65
	J. E. Foster, Ashe county,		1 25
	B. F. Rhodes, Wilkes county,		1 50
	Robert Shearer, Watauga county,		11 87½
	Robert Shearer, Watauga county,		1 50
	C. T. Horner, Moore county,		6 25
	W. A. White, Caldwell county,		2 70
	Jno. Godfrey, Moore county,		85
	W. E. Stone, Stokes county,		66¼
	Elijah Williams, Onslow county,		1 56¼
	Alexander Reid, Caldwell county,		6 25
	Alfred Elledge, Wilkes county,		1 56
	Robt. A. Kendall, Caldwell county,		7 50
	B. F. Rhodes, Wilkes county,		6 00
	H. R. Carrell and Alex. King, Stokes county,		75
	D. C. Lindsay, Currituck county,		10



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873. Dec.	A. King and H. R. Carrell, Stokes county,	\$	4 87½
	A. T. Vernon, Brunswick county,		12 25
	G. C. McCoy, Elijah and Elisha Korless, Noah Luther, Jesse McFee, T. Y. Greenabe, assignee of W. H. Greenabe, D. M. Reno, assignee of F. M. Stepp, G. F. Davidson, McDowell county,		43 20
1874. Jan'y.	Received from sundry Clerks of Superior Courts on account of fines, penalties and forfeitures, as follows :		
	James Rumley, Clerk Superior Court Carteret county,		35 00
	N. R. Odom, Clerk Superior Court Northampton county,		20 00
	E. A. Osborne, Clerk Superior Court Mecklenburg county,		4 00
	J. C. Axley, Clerk Superior Court Cherokee county,		10 00
	H. B. Howard, Clerk Superior Court Davie county,		62 82
	R. R. Wakefield, Clerk Superior Court Caldwell county,		18 90
	George Laws, Clerk Superior Court Orange county,		10 00
	C. L. Summers, Clerk Superior Court Iredell county,		87 20
	B. F. Shaw, Clerk Superior Court Harnett county,		10 00
	D. O. W. H. Gillespie, Clerk Superior Court McDowell county,		16 00
	Abram Clapp, Clerk Superior Court Guilford county,		50 00
	Jno. A. Boyden, Clerk Superior Court Rowan county,		259 10
	D. Stewart, Clerk Superior Court Richmond county,		50 00
	C. M. Pace, Clerk Superior Court Henderson county,		9 00

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1874.	P. T. Massey, Clerk Superior Court		
Jan.	Johnston county,	\$	45 80
	J. N. Bunting, Clerk Superior Court		
	Wake county,		184 00
	J. T. Gregory, Clerk Superior Court		
	Halifax county,		134 30
	W. A. Albright, Clerk Superior Court		
	Alamance county,		83 00
	Received from sundry sheriffs for tax on retailers of spirituous liquors as follows :		
	J. M. Young, (in full) sheriff Bun- combe county,		35 62
	B. F. Wiley, (in full) sheriff Gates county,		71 25
	J. A. Reid, ( $\frac{1}{4}$ or balance) sheriff Hal- ifax county,		225 63
	J. C. Wynne, ( $\frac{1}{4}$ or balance) sheriff Franklin county,		77 19
	R. W. Hardie, ( $\frac{1}{4}$ or balance) sheriff Cumberland county,		65 31
	E. W. Taylor, ( $\frac{1}{4}$ or balance) sheriff Brunswick county,		29 69
	Received from sundry persons on ac- count of entries of vacant lands, as follows :		
	Daniel Monroe, Cumberland county,		10 00
	W. J. Johnson, Mitchell county,		2 50
	N. G. & J. F. Cannaday, Onslow county,		5 50
	Wm. King, Stokes county,		3 06
	L. A. Mills, Polk county,		33 00
	E. Singletary, Bladen county,		3 37
	Jesse Morrison, Wilkes county,		2 25
	Wm. A. Robertson, Caldwell county,		6 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
	James Brock, Henderson county,		2 50
	Miles Huffman, Burke county,		21 75
Feb.	Received from the following sheriffs on account of tax on retailers of spirituous liquors, as follows :		



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1874.	A. R. Black, ( $\frac{1}{4}$ or balance) sheriff New		
Feb.	Hanover county,	\$	556 30
	W. H. Sikes, (balance) sheriff Bladen		
	county,		398 49
	Received from A. R. Black, sheriff		
	of New Hanover county, ( $\frac{1}{4}$ or bal-		
	ance) of tax on auctioneers,		26 01
	Received of C. Dewey, Cashier Raleigh		
	National Bank, interest on U. S.		
	10-40 coupon bonds, due March 1st,		
	1874, \$875.00 ; premium on same at		
	12 per cent., \$105.00,		980 00
	Received of sundry clerks of Superior		
	Courts, on account of fines, penalties		
	and forfeitures, as follows :		
	W. A. Dick, Clerk Superior Court		
	Robeson county,		10 00
	D. C. Pearson, Clerk Superior Court		
	Burke county,		41 00
	W. W. N. Hunter, Clerk Superior Court		
	Lenoir county,		126 26
	G. H. Brown, Clerk Superior Court		
	Wilkes county,		50 00
	George Laws, Clerk Superior Court		
	Orange county,		5 00
	Jno. G. Tatham, Clerk Superior Court		
	Graham county,		19 00
	Squire Venable, Clerk Superior Court		
	Stokes county,		50 00
	Received of sundry persons on account		
	of entries of vacant lands, as follows :		
	T. M. Wells, Buncombe county,		28 05
	Daniel Thompson, Sampson county,		78
	J. E. Wright, Buncombe county,		5 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Jane Currie, Moore county,		19 05
	Wilson Woody, Ashe county,		2 50
	David S. Perkins, Ashe county,		2 75
	Stephen Testerman, Ashe county,		43 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Wm. Powers, Ashe county,		3 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Adam Foman, Ashe county,		6 00
	John Dickson, Ashe county,		2 12 $\frac{1}{2}$

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1874.	Eli Miller, Ashe county,	\$	12 50
Feb.	Joseph Lewis, Ashe county,		1 37½
	Daniel Miller, Ashe county,		6 25
	W. T. Colvard, Ashe county,		22 50
	G. W. Ray, G. M. Garver and Wm. Powers, Ashe county,		8 87½
	Geo. May, assignee of Wesley Blevins, Ashe county,		65
	H. A. Holbrook, Wilkes county,		4 58
	Abijah Fairchild, Wilkes county,		3 12½
	Martha J. Brooks, Alleghany county,		5 92½
	Wm. Miles, Wilkes county,		9 25
	Newton A. Gentry, Wilkes county,		1 20
	Melvin R. Wood, Wilkes county,		11 25
	S. S. Richardson, Union county,		8 75
	Calvin Edwards, Alleghany county,		11 62½
	F. B. Clark, Alleghany county,		12 37½
	Jno. W. Simmons, Brunswick county,		8 75
	Wm. Bell, Rockingham county,		8 62
	Jesse R. Plummer, Ashe county,		62½
	Jesse R. Plummer, Ashe county,		1 87½
	Geo. W. Hendrix, Wilkes county,		9 37½
	Willis Waters, Wilkes county,		21 90
	S. F. Walker, Wilkes county,		6 75
	J. S. Parsons, Jno. Busick and J. Richardson, Alleghany county,		10 22½
	Hartwell Queen, Alexander county,		4 00
	Jno. Mercer, Currituck county,		62½
	James James, Alexander county,		10 37½
	J. B. Bradburn, Caldwell county,		11 25
	Isaac Russel, Watauga county,		6 25
	J. M. Clarke, Watauga county,		7 87½
	J. W. Stricklin, Watauga county,		12 50
	D. C. Dugger, Watauga county,		1 56
	Wm. Powers, G. W. & J. Ray, Ashe county,		24 45
	Rufus Woodring, Watauga county,		3 75
	Alexander Green, Ashe county,		6 25
	Pleasant Chandler, Surry county,		75
	Jno. Graybeal, Ashe county,		1 75
	Jno. Bryan, Alleghany county,		3 75



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1874.	J. Pritchett, Alleghany county,	\$	6 00
Feb.	J. W. Gentry, Alleghany county,		10 37½
	Ann Crawse, Alleghany county,		6 25
	Susan A. Anders, Sampson county,		15 90
March.	Alexander Harbison, Burke county,		3 09
	Kate Brown, New Hanover county,		12½
	Received from sundry Clerks of Superior Courts on account of fines, penalties and forfeitures, as follows :		
	Geo. H. Brown, Clerk Superior Court Wilkes county,		100 00
	N. R. Odom, Clerk Superior Court Northampton county,		105 45
	I. E. West, Clerk Superior Court Craven county,		387 00
	A. M. Diffie, Clerk Superior Court Randolph county,		11 10
	George Laws, Clerk Superior Court Orange county,		6 00
	R. H. Wray, Clerk Superior Court, Rockingham county,		37 00
	W. E. Vaughan, Clerk Superior Court Pasquotank county,		22 00
	W. N. Allman, Clerk Superior Court Macon county,		82 80
	S. P. Sherrill, Clerk Superior Court Lincoln county,		259 00
	H. F. Brandon, Clerk Superior Court Caswell county,		22 00
	D. F. Davis, Clerk Superior Court Madison county,		13 50
	Eli Spruill, Clerk Superior Court Tyrrell county,		32 00
	Jno. N. Bunting, Clerk Superior Court Wake county,		234 00
	E. A. Osborne, Clerk Superior Court Mecklenburg county,		7 00
	Jno. N. Bunting, Clerk Superior Court Wake county,		196 00
	J. H. C. Bryan, Clerk Superior Court Jones county,		47 50

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1874.	E. A. Osborne, Clerk Superior Court		
March.	Mecklenburg county,	\$	25 00
	Squire Venable, Clerk Superior Court		
	Stokes county,		35 00
	J. J. Gambrel, Clerk Superior Court		
	Alleghany county,		183 35
	W. P. Gurley, Clerk Superior Court		
	Bertie county,		31 15
April.	M. O. Sherrill, Clerk Superior Court		
	Catawba county,		50 50
	H. C. Huggins, Clerk Superior Court		
	Onslow county,		40 00
	A. Barnes, Clerk Superior Court Wil-		
	son county,		733 56
	J. Jenkins, Clerk Superior Court		
	Cleveland county,		60 00
	J. Ratcliff, Jr., Clerk Superior Court		
	Haywood county,		30 00
	W. A. Albright, Clerk Superior Court		
	Alamance county,		150 00
	J. A. Martin, Clerk Superior Court		
	Yadkin county,		60 00
	H. B. Howard, Clerk Superior Court		
	Davie county,		31 86
	Abram Clapp, Clerk Superior Court		
	Guilford county,		88 20
	Geo. Jno. Robinson, Clerk Superior		
	Court Wayne county,		131 50
	E. A. Osborne, Clerk Superior Court		
	Mecklenburg county,		5 00
	P. T. Massey, Clerk Superior Court		
	Johnston county,		186 94
	George Laws, Clerk Superior Court		
	Orange county,		8 50
	D. Stewart, Clerk Superior Court Rich-		
	mond county,		10 00
	E. H. Withers, Clerk Superior Court		
	Gaston county,		14 85
	W. A. White, Clerk Superior Court		
	Warren county,		83 85



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1874.	R. R. Wakefield, Clerk Superior Court		
April.	Caldwell county,	\$	31 70
	C. C. Wade, Clerk Superior Court		
	Montgomery county,		11 44
	Squire Venable, Clerk Superior Court		
	Stokes county,		46 05
	J. J. Gambrell, Clerk Superior Court		
	Alleghany county,		50 00
	C. L. Summers, Clerk Superior Court		
	Iredell county,		69 15
	S. T. Petty, Clerk Superior Court		
	Chatham county,		83 80
	R. B. G. Cowper, Clerk Superior Court		
	Gates county,		96 39
	George Laws, Clerk Superior Court		
	Orange county,		34 00
	R. H. Timberlake, Clerk Superior		
	Court Franklin county,		42 00
	J. N. Bunting, Clerk Superior Court		
	Wake county,		121 65
	W. L. Cherry, Clerk Superior Court		
	Pitt county,		82 95
	E. A. Osborne, Clerk Superior Court		
	Mecklenburg county,		7 00
	J. Ratcliff, Jr., Clerk Superior Court		
	Haywood county,		35 00
	W. A. Dick, Clerk Superior Court		
	Robeson county,		10 00
	W. J. Gatling, Clerk Superior Court		
	Hertford county,		14 00
	H. F. Brandon, Clerk Superior Court		
	Caswell county,		32 90
	C. M. Pace, Clerk Superior Court Hen-		
	derson county,		25 00
	Geo. H. Brown, Clerk Superior Court		
	Wilkes county,		10 95
	Received from sundry persons on ac-		
	count of entries of vacant lands, as		
	follows:		
	Wm. Lyles, Wilkes county,		6 25
	Evan Bell, Wilkes county,		12 50

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1874.	W. T. Ferguson, Wilkes county,	\$	12 50
April.	C. H. Lowe, Mitchell county,		2 87½
	Joseph Shook, Watauga county,		1 87½
	M. S. Sanders, Alleghany county,		5 12½
	Wm. M. Andrews, Caldwell county,		3 25
	N. Williams, H. Williamson, Moore county,		1 87½
	D. A. Julian, Alexander county,		1 00
	J. R. Baldwin, Henderson county,		1 12½
	Jno. Bard, Watauga county,		6 25
	G. W. Butler, Sampson county,		1 50
	D. H. Bookant, Cleaveland county,		50
	A. G. Mack, Chatham county,		71
	L. P. Galloway, Transylvania county,		6 00
	A. M. Bogler, Stokes county,		3 00
	Solomon Kees, Wilkes county,		2 75
	Jas. M. Jessup, Bladen county,		8 12½
	S. B. Costin, New Hanover county,		8 75
	Agnes McKinnis, Montgomery county,		10 00
	Geo. Harris, New Hanover county,		1 00
	Edwin E. Burrus, New Hanover county,		9 37½
May.	William Wright, Moore county,		1 12½
	William Wright, Moore county,		1 00
	William B. Baird, Watauga county,		3 12½
	Hugh K. Reed, Rockingham county,		66
	Neill A. Ray, Moore county,		2 25
	P. M. C. Dupree, Johnston county,		1 04
	F. Y. Hicks, Cleaveland county,		1 00
	Angus Ray, Cumberland county,		2 00
	Jas. P. Leak, Richmond county,		4 37½
	Jas. P. Leak, Richmond county,		2 25
	John Ross, McDowell county,		1 75
	D. L. Sparlin, Alleghany county,		2 62½
	J. J. Wicker, Moore county,		53½
	E. W. Foster, Wilkes county,		4 50
	R. Haywood, Montgomery county,		4 87½
	Stephen Landreth, Alleghany county,		4 00
	Noah Biggerstaff, Rutherford county,		4 50
	Robertus Mannus, Moore county,		1 62½
	A. L. Carpenter, Mitchell county,		1 50



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1874.	Peter Estes, Caldwell county,	\$	5 00
May.	G. W. Etheridge, Dare county,		5 12½
	W. H. Baker, Moore county,		16 50
	Received from sundry Clerks of Superior Courts on account of fines, penalties and forfeitures, as follows :		
	S. P. Sherrill, Clerk Superior Court Lincoln county,		45 40
	J. A. Boyden, Clerk Superior Court Rowan county,		106 00
	J. A. Boyden, Clerk Superior Court Rowan county,		20 00
	George Laws, Clerk Superior Court Orange county,		20 00
	A. McPherson, Clerk Superior Court Cumberland county,		226 00
	A. N. McNeill, Clerk Superior Court Moore county,		41 75
	W. R. Skinner, Clerk Superior Court Chowan county,		27 62
	Evander Singletary, Clerk Superior Court Bladen county,		115 00
	R. H. Timberlake, Clerk Superior Court Franklin county,		20 00
	J. P. Jenkins, Clerk Superior Court Nash county,		55 00
	B. F. Shaw, Clerk Superior Court Harnett county,		43 50
	Geo. Laws, Clerk Superior Court Orange county,		10 00
	N. N. Tuck, Clerk, Superior Court Person county,		385 20
	E. M. Stevenson, Clerk Superior Court Alexander county,		35 40
	W. N. Allman, Clerk Superior Court Macon county,		32 00
	J. C. Axley, Clerk Superior Court Cherokee county,		33 55
	Geo. Laws, Clerk Superior Court Orange county,		5 00

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1874. June.	W. L. Cherry, Clerk Superior Court Pitt county,	\$	136 75
	R. H. Timberlake, Clerk Superior Court Franklin county,		243 85
	E. A. Osborne, Clerk Superior Court Mecklenburg county,		44 00
	A. M. Diffie, Clerk Superior Court Randolph county,		58 65
	Geo. L. Windley, Clerk Superior Court Beaufort county,		76 00
	Jno. T. Gregory, Clerk Superior Court Halifax county,		148 46
	R. H. Timberlake, Clerk Superior Court Franklin county,		60 00
	Geo. H. Brown, Clerk Superior Court Wilkes county,		180 27
	Geo. Laws, Clerk Superior Court Orange county,		7 00
	W. A. Dick, Clerk Superior Court Robeson county,		10 00
	N. R. Odom, Clerk Superior Court Northampton county,		40 50
	Squire Venable, Clerk Superior Court Stokes county,		75 00
	Geo. Laws, Clerk Superior Court Orange county,		5 00
	George C. Neill, Clerk Superior Court Transylvania county,		37 00
	Wm. P. Gurley, Clerk Superior Court Bertie county,		25 50
	J. C. Axley, Clerk Superior Court Cherokee county,		12 00
	Received from sundry persons on ac- count of entries of vacant lands, as follows:		
	Neill McLean, Harnett county,		3 75
	Daniel T. Jones, Alleghany county,		7 50
	John A. Church, Wilkes county,		1 25
	D. M. Hix, Burke county,		8 75
	Geo. A. P. Nye, Ashe county,		6 50
	Thos. B. Wilson, McDowell county,		10 12½



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1874.	Chaney Davis, Caldwell county,	\$	3 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
June.	David Pugh, Alleghany county,		3 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Jesse Pipes, Wilkes county,		11 50
	Andrew J. Batson, New Hanover county,		1 25
	Wm. M. Puett, Caldwell county,		28 95
	L. L. Greene, Buncombe county,		16 35
	M. B. Oansbey, Henderson county,		9 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Emily Armfield, Guilford county,		6 19
	B. F. Dickson, Ashe county,		3 75
	Logan Huffstille, Gaston county,		2 56
	Austin Grover, Gaston county,		6 56
	Geo. M. Howell, Wilkes county,		12 50
	Andrew J. Batson, New Hanover county,		1 50
	Dempsey H. White, Perquimans county,		2 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Geo. Chapman, Alexander county,		4 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
	J. H. Roberts & Samuel Black, Gates county,		2 44
	S. Chadwick & Joseph Fulcher, Car- teret county,		62 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Received of C. H. Cabaniss, Treasurer Roanoke Navigation Company, divi- dend of one-half of one per cent. on State stock in said Company, de- clared March 25th, 1874, as per return,		250 00
July.	Received from sundry Clerks of Supe- rior Courts on account of fines, pe- nalties and forfeitures, as follows :		
	E. A. Osborne, Clerk Superior Court Mecklenburg county,		5 00
	M. O. Sherrill, Clerk Superior Court Catawba county,		37 00
	H. B. Howard, Clerk Superior Court Davie county,		14 89
	C. L. Summers, Clerk Superior Court Iredell county,		162 50
	D. Stewart, Clerk Superior Court Richmond county,		71 00

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1874.	A. O. Dey, Clerk Superior Court Currituck county,	\$	210 00
July.	James Rumley, Clerk Superior Court Carteret county,		15 00
	W. A. Dick, Clerk Superior Court Robeson county,		5 50
	R. H. Timberlake, Clerk Superior Court Franklin county,		5 00
	W. A. White, Clerk Superior Court Warren county,		10 00
	J. M. Redwine, Clerk Superior Court Stanley county,		40 00
	C. M. Pace, Clerk Superior Court Henderson county,		11 00
	Isaac Jackson, Clerk Superior Court Columbus county,		44 65
	Received of sundry persons on account of entries of vacant lands, as follows:		
	A. Glenn, assignee of Cad. Cathron, Person county,		4 15
	Jno. J. Long, Union county,		12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Caleb Allen, Columbus county,		3 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	T. A. Austin, Union county,		1 94
	Jno. L. McMillan, Bladen county,		4 50
	John Manes, Columbus county,		1 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Mary Brooks, Wilkes county,		1 82
	Jno. N. McDonald, Richmond county,		5 00
	Mary A. Henderson, Wilkes county,		3 09
	Harrison Calloway, Watauga county,		2 25
	H. T. Clayton, Forsythe county,		78
	Jno. J. Long, Union county,		12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Alex. McCall, McDowell county,		12 50
	Thos. Kendill, Wilkes county,		12 50
	J. J. Medlin, Jas. C. Baucom, Union county,		1 31
	F. M. Robinson, Ashe county,		2 75
	F. M. Robinson, Ashe county,		87 $\frac{1}{2}$
	C. M. Phillips, Henderson county,		2 75
	Jas. E. Walker, New Hanover county,		3 68 $\frac{3}{4}$
	W. D. Cross, Randolph county,		81 $\frac{1}{4}$



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1874.	T. J. Dula, Wilkes county,	\$	2 62½
Aug.	Sarah A. Caffey assignee of Sarah Gragg, Caldwell county,		6 25
	Wm. C. Jones and others, Caldwell county,		12 50
	Received from sundry Clerks of Superior Courts on account of fines, penalties and forfeitures, as follows :		
	Abram Clapp, Clerk Superior Court Guilford county,		32 94
	E. A. Osborne, Clerk Superior Court Mecklenburg county,		8 30
	John G. Tatham, Clerk Superior Court Graham county,		22 10
	George Laws, Clerk Superior Court Orange county,		6 00
	C. Dewey, Cashier Raleigh National Bank, for interest due on 45 U. S. Coupon Bonds, Sept. 1st, 1874, and premium on same,		1,231 87
Sept.	Received from sundry persons on account of entries of vacant lands, as follows :		
	J. J. Spell, Sampson county,		54½
	Jane Liles, Montgomery county,		96
	Jno. L. Robinson, Catawba county,		37½
	Received from sundry Clerks of Superior Courts on account of fines, penalties and forfeitures, as follows :		
	D. C. Pearson, Clerk Superior Court Burke county,		67 00
	R. H. Wray, Clerk Superior Court Rockingham county,		47 00
	J. A. Boyden, Clerk Superior Court Rowan county,		21 00
	A. M. Diffie, Clerk Superior Court Randolph county,		12 00
	W. A. Albright, Clerk Superior Court Alamance county,		40 00
	W. D. Chaddie, Clerk Superior Court Dare county,		10 25

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874. Sept.	J. C. Axley, Clerk Superior Court Cherokee county,	\$	23 00
	E. A. Osborne, Clerk Superior Court Mecklenburg county,		5 00
	P. T. Massey, former Superior Court Clerk Johnston county,		77 25
	B. H. Cozart, Clerk Superior Court Granville county,		93 10
	N. R. Odom, Clerk Superior Court Northampton county,		43 00
	Received from Jas. T. Hunter, Sheriff of Alamance county, for tax on re- tailers spirituous liquors,		47 50
	Received from James T. Hunter, Sheriff Alamance county, for tax on auctioneers,		34



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

## STATEMENT C.

EDUCATIONAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS, SHOWING THE DIFFERENT PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE DISBURSEMENTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL FUND WERE MADE.

Common Schools,	\$	42,116	96
Expense Account,		29	75
Investment—U. S. Bonds,		13,682	50
Poll Tax Refunded,		186	90
School Tax Refunded,		13	83
	\$	56,029	94

## DETAILED AS FOLLOWS :

1873.	Paid sundry county treasurers to pay		
Oct.	the wages of public school teachers,		
	as follows :		
	H. Wilkerson, treasurer Bladen county,	\$	787 20
	W. T. H. Ewing, treasurer Montgomery county,		451 00
	Caleb T. Sears, treasurer Currituck county,		220 20
	Jno. L. Wescott, treasurer Brunswick county,		442 20
Nov.	L. Jackson, Jr., treasurer Washington county,		324 20
	Watson Curtis, treasurer Clay county,		173 80
	E. S. Franks, treasurer Jones county,		272 00
	Paid Southern Express Co. freight on seven U. S. (10-40) bonds from New York to Raleigh,		18 50
	Amount refunded to J. T. Ferguson,		

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	sheriff of Wilkes county, on account of school tax,	\$	4	14
Dec.	Paid C. Dewey, cashier Raleigh National Bank, for amount of investment in 5 per cent. gold bearing 10-40 coupon bonds U. S. A., (two bonds of \$1,000 each) including (\$202.50) premium on said bonds,		2,202	50
	Paid C. Dewey, cashier Raleigh National Bank, for amount of accrued interest on U. S. bonds from Sept. 1st, 1873, to Dec. 24th, 1873,		25	00
	Amount refunded to J. O. Bridges, former tax collector Cleaveland county, it being the amount allowed him by the commissioners of the county for insolvents, &c., for the year 1870, after his settlement of State taxes for that year,		93	01
	Paid sundry county treasurers to pay the wages of public school teachers, as follows:			
	M. B. Howell, treasurer Stanley county,		584	00
	John McArthur, treasurer Duplin county,		881	40
	John B. Combs, treasurer Tyrrell county,		236	00
	J. W. Hampton, treasurer Polk co'ty,		225	20
	James Oats, treasurer Sampson co'ty,		1,110	00
	Lewis W. Hargett, treasurer Onslow county,		433	00
1874.	Birch McHan, treasurer Swain co'ty,		184	00
Jan.	[This warrant issued in lieu of warrant No. 40, issued February 26th, 1873, under resolution General Assembly, ratified December 13th, 1873.]			
	Thomas M. Baker, treasurer Stokes county,		645	80



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1874. Jan.	W. W. Patterson, treasurer Yadkin county,	\$	377 60
	Thos. D. Johnston, treasurer Caswell county,		412 10
	S. E. Belk, treasurer Mecklenburg county,		720 00
	Amount refunded to J. A. Robinson, sheriff Lincoln county, on account of school tax, it being amount of allowances by board of county commissioners for overcharges and for double taxes remitted (1873,) said allowances were made after settlement of State taxes for 1873,		2 19
	Amount refunded to Mrs. T. W. Dewey, it being amount of school tax overpaid by her on account of error on tax book of Mecklenburg county, for the year 1873,		7 50
	Amount refunded John Turner, former sheriff of Orange county, for insolvent polls, allowed by the commissioners of Orange county,		52 49
	Amount refunded W. F. Wasson, sheriff of Iredell county, for insolvent polls, allowed by the commissioners of Iredell county,		41 40
	Feb. Paid sundry county treasurers to pay the wages of public school teachers, as follows:		
	J. S. Perry, treasurer of Alexander county,		227 10
	E. E. Burrus, treasurer New Hanover county,		834 10
	G. A. Ikerd, treasurer Catawba co'ty,		390 60
	B. P. Clifton, treasurer Franklin county,		427 70
	T. J. Memory, treasurer Columbus county,		321 30
	J. L. Saxton, treasurer Burke county,		363 90
	Jno. C. McCraw, treasurer Warren		

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874.	county,	\$	515 00
Feb.	Jno. H. Courtney, treasurer of Bun-		
	combe county,		562 00
	J. L. Scott, treasurer Alamance co'ty,		363 00
	J. L. Scott, (balance) treasurer Ala-		
	mance county,		30 00
	P. P. Smith, treasurer Robeson co'ty,		602 90
	Reuben Young, treasurer Mitchell		
	county,		261 50
	Ira Proffit, treasurer Madison county,		349 60
	A. J. Boyd, treasurer Rockingham		
	county,		435 80
	M. A. Bernhardt, treasurer Caldwell		
	county,		308 00
	D. W. Pickett, treasurer Davidson		
	county,		628 10
	J. D. Nott treasurer Cumberland		
	county,		637 50
	G. N. Green, treasurer Cleaveland		
	county,		447 70
	F. C. Allen, treasurer Anson county,		295 90
	Jno. Watts, treasurer Martin county,		335 80
	C. A. Carlton, treasurer Iredell county,		568 60
	Jno. A. Hensley, treasurer Yancey		
	county,		215 90
	Thomas Wilson, treasurer Gaston		
	county,		329 20
	J. Milton Woody, treasurer Chatham		
	county,		677 80
	L. J. Moore, treasurer Wayne county,		603 00
	J. H. Bradley, treasurer Rutherford		
	county,		484 40
	A. Magnin, treasurer Wake county,		1,190 80
	Chas. H. Fowler, treasurer Pamlico		
	county,		144 40
	J. W. Hampton, treasurer Polk		
	county,		138 10
	H. Wilkerson, treasurer Bladen		
	county,		429 10
	T. P. Wilcox, treasurer Pasquotank		
	county,		138 10



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1874.	Josiah S. Fisher, treasurer Cabarrus county,	\$	355 30
Feb.	John Murphrey, treasurer Greene county,		255 90
	J. C. Jenkins, treasurer Lincoln county,		306 90
	Geo. E. Beekman, treasurer Beaufort county,		481 40
	Josiah Nicholson, treasurer Perquimans county,		282 00
	M. L. Patterson, treasurer Surry county,		395 00
	W. S. Poor, treasurer Transylvania county,		155 00
	E. F. Clarke, treasurer Halifax county,		838 90
	J. F. Cross, treasurer Gates county,		260 10
	J. L. Hood, treasurer Henderson county,		302 70
	J. H. Vannoy, treasurer Ashe county,		389 90
	J. C. Davis, treasurer Carteret county,		307 90
	J. N. Benners, treasurer Haywood county,		289 60
	James Oats, treasurer Sampson county,		557 50
	W. McD. Burgin, treasurer McDowell county,		283 40
	B. P. Clifton, (balance) treasurer Franklin county,		82 00
	M. B. Jones, treasurer Granville county,		782 10
	J. S. McCubbins, treasurer Rowan county,		528 30
	E. F. Cox, treasurer Lenoir county,		322 40
	J. P. Moore, treasurer Macon county,		223 00
March.	R. H. Austin, treasurer Edgecombe county,		636 20
	D. N. Kilburn, treasurer Craven county,		584 60
	Arren Cabb, treasurer Nash county,		388 30
	J. Younger, treasurer Person county,		342 60
	D. C. Parks, treasurer Orange county,		478 80
	L. W. Hargett, treasurer Onslow county,		218 50

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874.	Robert H. Berry, treasurer Camden county,	\$	181 50
March.	Thos. M. Baker, treasurer Stokes county,		386 60
	A. H. Mauney, treasurer Cherokee county,		262 10
	R. S. Ledbetter, treasurer Richmond county,		395 30
	B. H. Cathey, treasurer Jackson county,		185 10
	A. J. Carson, treasurer Alleghany county,		158 10
	Benj. Moffitt, treasurer Randolph county,		630 60
	R. F. Lenville, treasurer Forsythe county,		443 50
	J. G. Call, treasurer Wilkes county,		624 60
	W. W. Ragsdale, treasurer Guilford county,		714 00
	G. A. McRae, treasurer Moore county,		404 60
	Paid C. Dewey, cashier Raleigh National Bank, for amount of investment in 5 per cent. gold bearing 10-40 coupon bonds, U. S. A., (five bonds of \$1,000 each,) including (\$718.75) premium on said bonds,		5,718 75
	Paid Southern Express Company for express charges on five U. S. bonds from New York to Raleigh,		11 25
April.	Paid sundry county treasurers to pay the wages of public school teachers, as follows:		
	Jno. Barker, treasurer Graham county,		66 90
	Mathew Fulford, treasurer of Davie county,		328 00
	Jno. W. Farmer, treasurer Wilson county,		392 16
	W. P. Burrus, treasurer Hyde county,		217 00
	Thos. Greer, treasurer Watauga county,		278 60
	J. L. Wescott, treasurer Brunswick county,		221 10



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1874.	J. W. Copeland, treasurer Northamp-		
April.	ton county,	\$	502 00
	Jno. Barker, (1873) treasurer Graham		
	county,		130 40
	[This warrant issued in lieu of warrant No. 99, dated Nov. 26th, 1873, under resolution General Assembly, ratified February 16, 1874.]		
May.	Samuel P. Horton, treasurer Johnston		
	county,		478 40
	R. Barnes, treasurer Harnett county,		298 30
	Jno. A. McArthur, treasurer Duplin		
	county,		530 90
	J. A. Vann, treasurer Hertford co'ty,		275 50
	M. B. Howell, treasurer Stanley co'ty,		292 40
	Caleb T. Sears, treasurer Currituck		
	county,		110 10
	Charles Blair, treasurer Chowan co'ty,		200 60
June.	John Peebles, treasurer Pitt county,		611 20
	Paid C. Dewey, cashier Raleigh Na-		
	tional Bank, for amount of invest-		
	ment in 5 per cent. gold-bearing		
	10-40 coupon bonds, U. S. A., (five		
	bonds of \$1,000 each) including pre-		
	mium (\$632.50) on said bonds,		5,632 50
	Paid C. Dewey, cashier Raleigh Na-		
	tional Bank, for amount of accrued		
	interest on five gold-bearing 5 per		
	cent. 10-40 coupon bonds (\$1,000		
	each) from March 1st, 1874, to June		
	30th, 1874,		92 50
July.	Paid the following county treasurers		
	to pay the wages of public school		
	teachers, as follows:		
	T. W. Griffin, treasurer Union county,		422 80
Aug.	B. McHan, treasurer Swain county,		95 70
	Paid C. Dewey, cashier Raleigh Na-		
	tional Bank, for express charges on		
	5 U. S. bonds from New York,		11 25
Sept.	Paid the following county treasurers		

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874. Sept.	to pay the wages of public school teachers, as follows:		
	W. T. H. Ewing, treasurer Mont- gomery county,	\$	246 70
	W. T. Brinkley, treasurer Dare co'ty,		246 30



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## STATEMENT D.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF PUBLIC FUND FOR THE FISCAL  
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1874.

	MONTHS.	RECEIPTS.		DISBURSM'TS.	
1873.	October,	\$	35,343 79	\$	26,705 52
	November,		278,757 81		37,514 63
	December,		285,795 20		54,092 81
1874.	January,		26,170 64		41,160 37
	February,		15,838 21		83,414 59
	March,		835 68		30,075 23
	April,		3,478 89		36,873 41
	May,		2,498 42		25,407 38
	June,		1,604 00		30,719 08
	July,		7,618 67		34,781 56
	August,		2,950 27		26,107 66
	September,		6,222 91		21,987 44
	Total,	\$	667,114 49	\$	448,839 68

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

## STATENENT E.

EXHIBITING THE SEVERAL SOURCES FROM WHICH THE RECEIPTS OF  
PUBLIC FUND WERE DERIVED.

Blank Books and Stationery,	\$	1,559	95
Deficiency in State Treasury, (special tax,)		91,660	48
Drummers' License Tax,		2,500	00
General Assembly, (refunded,)		6	60
Gift Enterprises,		510	00
Insane Asylum, (expense account,)		31	70
Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf and Dumb and Blind, (special tax,)		119,913	65
Land Redeemed,		432	84
Marion and Asheville Turnpike,		166	80
North Western N. C. R. R. Company, (special tax 1869,)		834	74
Public Grounds,		309	00
Public Tax,		333,526	15
Penitentiary, (special tax,)		81,939	93
Quarantine Regulations,		110	00
Revised Statutes,		1,000	00
Sale of Public Documents,		16	00
Tax on Banks,		1,452	56
Tax on Corporations,		650	00
Tax on Express Companies,		501	03
Tax on Insurance Companies,		22,850	81
Tax on Seals,		446	98
Tax on Telegraph Companies,		354	26
Turnpike Dividends,		150	00
Western R. R. Co., (special tax 1869.)		626	04
Western N. C. R. R. Co., (special tax 1869,)		2,921	64
Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. Co., (special tax 1869,)		2,086	83



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Williamston & Tarboro' R. R. Co., (special tax 1869,)	\$	556	50
	\$	667,114	49

## DETAILED AS FOLLOWS:

1873. Oct.	Received of sundry persons on account of drummer's license tax, as follows:		
	A. Summerfield, Danville, Va.,	\$	50 00
	E. H. Mitchell, Baltimore, Md.,		50 00
	C. S. Parsons & Sons, New York,		50 00
	Jno. M. Townsend, Baltimore, Md.,		50 00
	Wade Boykin & Co., Baltimore, Md.,		50 00
	Received of Walter H. Harrison, Wilmington, N. C., for conducting a Gift Enterprise,		10 00
	Received of Wm. H. Howerton, Secretary of State, for amount received from sale of books (\$10.00) and for tax on seal of his office, (\$9.50,)		19 50
	Received of J. S. Johnston, sheriff of Rockingham county, for stationery furnished said county for the year 1873,		10 75
	Received of the following sheriffs, on account of public taxes for the year 1873, as follows:		
	W. Stonestreet, sheriff Davie county,	2,286	78
	J. S. Johnston, sheriff Rockingham county,	4,411	03
	Received of sundry sheriffs, &c., on account of public taxes for the years 1869-'70, as follows:		
	John Foley, sheriff Pitt county, (1869)	995	92
	A. R. Dennison, sheriff Craven county, (1869)	4,367	28

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	B. S. Buchanan, sheriff of Jackson county, (1869)	\$	807 66
Oct.	H. L. Watson, tax collector Johnston county, (1870)		3,969 46
	Received of the following sheriffs on account of special tax for Williamston & Tarboro' Railroad Co., for the year 1869, as follows :		
	John Foley, sheriff Pitt county,		90 85
	A. R. Dennison, sheriff Craven co'ty,		375 64
	B. S. Buchanan, sheriff Jackson co'ty,		77 07
	Received of the following sheriffs, on account of special tax for Western N. C. R. R. Co., for the year 1869, as follows :		
	John Foley, sheriff Pitt county,		476 98
	A. R. Dennison, sheriff Craven county,		1,972 14
	B. S. Buchanan, sheriff of Jackson county,		404 61
	Received of the following sheriffs, on account of special tax for Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. Co., for the year 1869, as follows :		
	John Foley, sheriff Pitt county,		340 69
	A. R. Dennison, sheriff Craven county,		1,408 63
	B. S. Buchanan, sheriff of Jackson county,		289 00
	Received of the following sheriffs, on account of special tax for North Western N. C. R. R. Co., for the year 1869, as follows :		
	John Foley, sheriff Pitt county,		136 28
	A. R. Dennison, sheriff Craven county,		563 45
	B. S. Buchanan, sheriff of Jackson county,		115 60
	Received of the following sheriffs, on account of special tax for Western R. R. Co., for the year 1869, as follows :		
	John Foley, sheriff Pitt county,		102 21
	A. R. Dennison, sheriff Craven county,		422 59



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1873. Oct.	B. S. Buchanan, sheriff of Jackson county,	\$	86 69
	Received of the following sheriffs, &c., on account of special tax on the Marion and Asheville Turnpike, for the years 1869-'70, as follows:		
	John Foley, sheriff Pitt county,		13 63
	A. R. Dennison, sheriff Craven county,		56 35
	B. S. Buchanan, sheriff Jackson county,		11 56
	H. L. Watson, tax collector, (1870) Johnston county,		83 32
	Received of sundry sheriffs, &c., on account of special tax for the Penitentiary, &c., as follows:		
	W. Stonestreet, sheriff Davie county,		664 79
	J. S. Johnston, sheriff Rockingham county,		1,223 69
	H. L. Watson, tax collector Johnston county,		1,388 68
	Received from the following sheriffs, on account of special tax levied to meet a casual deficiency in the State Treasury, as follows:		
	W. Stonestreet, sheriff Davie county,		775 60
	J. S. Johnston, sheriff Rockingham county,		1,427 65
	Received of the following sheriffs, for tax levied for the support of the Insane Asylum and Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, as follows:		
	W. Stonestreet, sheriff Davie county,		997 20
	J. S. Johnston, sheriff Rockingham county,		1,835 53
	Received of sundry general agents, tax on Insurance Companies, as follows:		
	P. F. Pescud & Son, Atlantic & Pacific Fire Insurance Co., (license)		100 00
	J. J. Whitehead, Life Association of America,		61 65

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	Taylor & Giles, Howard Insurance Company, (license)	100 00
Oct.	J. M. Tomlinson, Provident Life & Trust Company,	13 73
	W. L. Smith & Co., Connecticut Fire Insurance Company,	1 55
	W. L. Smith & Co., German-American Insurance Company,	3 81
	W. L. Smith & Co., Atlas Insurance Company,	1 38
	J. D. Pollard, Widow & Orphan Fund Life Insurance Company,	5 87
	W. Talbot Walke, Virginia Fire & Marine Insurance Company,	5 20
	Jno. W. Gordon, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company,	41 87
	T. C. DeRoset & Co., Aetna Fire Insurance Company,	39 06
	Taylor & Giles, Royal Insurance Company Liverpool, (license)	100 00
	Alexander Stoddart, Underwriters Agency,	91 10
	A. W. Lawrence, Westchester Fire Insurance Company, (license)	100 00
	A. W. Lawrence, Workingman's National Fire Insurance Company, (license,)	100 00
	Thos. Græme, Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company,	67 76
	W. Talbot Walke, Lynchburg Insurance & Banking Company,	2 70
	S. D. Wait, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company,	185 79
	J. A. Byrne, Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, (license,)	100 00
	J. A. Byrne, New York Life Insurance Company,	88 78
	Andrew Syme, Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company,	71 54
	J. B. Martin, Farmville Insurance and Banking Company,	15 65



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1873.	J. B. Martin, Great Western Insurance Company,	\$	52 62
Oct.	W. H. Crow, Ætna Life Insurance Company,		499 68
	J. Edward Moyler, Life Insurance Company of Virginia,		174 54
	S. B. Jones, Southern Mutual Insurance Co.,		11 47
	C. D. Rice, Piedmont & Arlington Life Insurance Co.,		208 61
	Withers, Wilkinson & Co., North America Life Insurance Co.,		194 59
	R. G. & O. P. Hay, Security Life Insurance & Annuity Co.,		20 12
	A. W. Lawrence, Brooklyn Life Insurance Co.,		215 07
	A. W. Lawrence, Imperial Fire Insurance Co.,		46 95
	A. W. Lawrence, Old Dominion Insurance Co.,		30 68
	Received of the following persons for tax on banks, as follows :		
	Rountree & Webb, Newbern,		123 21
Nov.	D. A. Davis, Salisbury,		18 85
	J. C. McCraw, Warrenton,		32 50
	Received from sundry persons on account of drummers' license tax, as follows :		
	Mayer & Bro., Baltimore, Md.,		50 00
	Darby & Co., Baltimore, Md.,		50 00
	Studwell Bros., New York,		50 00
	J. B. Hancock, agent, New York,		50 00
	Received from sundry sheriffs and tax collectors for tax levied to meet an existing deficiency in State Treasury, as follows :		
	C. F. Waggoner, sheriff Rowan county,		1,565 11
	H. W. Mays, sheriff Alexander county,		399 55
	Stephen Roberts, tax collector Madison county,		293 10
	James P. Cherry, sheriff Clay county,		109 86

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1873.	J. A. Robinson, sheriff Lincoln county,	\$ 866 44
Nov.	W. R. Becton, sheriff Lenoir county,	1,093 31
	P. C. Riley, sheriff Montgomery co'ty,	441 65
	R. S. Harris, sheriff Cabarrus county,	1,550 52
	J. C. Jaycocks, sheriff of Perquimans county,	744 00
	Battle Bryan, sheriff Edgecombe co'ty,	3,364 39
	T. H. Hughes, sheriff Orange county,	1,531 60
	M. E. Alexander, sheriff Mecklenburg county,	3,379 94
	J. N. Vestal, sheriff Yadkin county,	584 58
	T. E. Pritchett, sheriff Jones county,	507 20
	Orlando Hubbs, sheriff Craven county,	1,493 47
	Jno. R. Wyatt, sheriff of Alleghany county,	376 97
	E. P. Moore, sheriff Burke county,	519 12
	B. F. Briggs, sheriff Wilson county,	1,516 61
	R. R. McCall, sheriff Caldwell county,	528 60
	R. M. Stafford, sheriff Guilford co'ty,	2,581 26
	J. G. Neal, sheriff McDowell county,	379 65
	A. J. Borders, tax collector Cleave- land county,	824 17
	J. G. Hill, sheriff Forsythe county,	1,607 18
	A. F. Stevens, sheriff Union county,	1,226 03
	J. M. Wall, sheriff Anson county,	907 31
	A. A. Wiseman, sheriff Mitchell co'ty,	192 54
	T. N. Jordan, tax collector Caswell county,	1,181 54
	M. C. Brinkley, sheriff Chowan co'ty,	573 48
	J. T. Ferguson, sheriff Wilkes county,	641 72
	J. E. McFarland, sheriff of Rutherford county,	790 24
	G. B. Arledge, sheriff Polk county,	309 28
	Jno. L. Harris, sheriff Person county,	876 05
	W. F. Wasson, sheriff Iredell county,	1,430 32
	N. M. Wilson, sheriff Yancey county,	184 17
	Elijah Murrill, sheriff Onslow county,	622 28
	W. A. Deans, sheriff Wayne county,	2,117 64
	R. D. Rhyne, sheriff Gaston county,	1,113 83
	R. McMillan, sheriff Robeson county,	1,243 78
	E. Everett, sheriff Swain county,	125 03



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1873.	Jas Cansler, sheriff Macon county,	\$	395 03
Nov.	J. B. Fain, tax collector Cherokee county,		377 33
	F. J. Satchwell, sheriff Beaufort county,		1,170 81
	Received of sundry sheriffs and tax collectors for public taxes for the year 1873, as follows :		
	C. F. Wagoner, sheriff Rowan county,		5,331 00
	H. W. Mays, sheriff Alexander county,		1,182 85
	J. M. Young, (1872,) sheriff Buncombe county,		3,270 58
	Stephen Roberts, tax collector Madison county,		999 31
	Jas. P. Cherry, sheriff Clay county,		331 36
	J. A. Robinson, sheriff of Lincoln county,		2,648 82
	W. White, former sheriff Pequimans county,		392 96
	W. R. Becton, sheriff Lenoir county,		3,852 14
	P. C. Riley, sheriff of Montgomery county,		1,346 20
	R. S. Harris, sheriff Cabarrus county,		5,073 35
	J. C. Jaycocks, sheriff Perquimans county,		2,338 27
	Battle Bryan, sheriff of Edgecombe county,		12,749 82
	Thos. H. Hughes, sheriff of Orange county,		4,828 18
	M. F. Alexander, sheriff Mecklenburg county,		12,306 83
	J. N. Vestal, sheriff Yadkin county,		1,740 46
	T. E. Pritchett, sheriff Jones county,		1,614 20
	Orlando Hubbs, sheriff Craven county,		6,361 99
	Jno. R. Wyatt, sheriff of Alleghany county,		1,118 38
	E. P. Moore, sheriff Burke county,		1,629 75
	B. F. Briggs, sheriff Wilson county,		5,334 56
	R. R. McCall, sheriff Caldwell county,		1,609 16
	R. M. Stafford, sheriff Guilford county,		8,406 41
	J. G. Neal, sheriff McDowell county,		1,112 13

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	A. G. Borders, tax collector Cleaveland		
Nov.	county,	\$	2,617 52
	J. G. Hill, sheriff Forsythe county,		5,037 80
	A. F. Stevens, sheriff Union county,		3,723 77
	J. M. Wall, sheriff Anson county,		2,704 84
	A. A. Wiseman, sheriff of Mitchell		
	county,		604 70
	T. N. Jordan, tax collector Caswell		
	county,		4,444 17
	M. C. Brinkley, sberiff Chowan county,		2,257 05
	J. T. Ferguson, sheriff Wilkes county,		1,942 94
	J. E. McFarland, sheriff Rutherford		
	county,		2,649 26
	G. B. Arledge, sheriff Polk county,		880 87
	Jno. L. Harris, sheriff Person county,		2,888 15
	W. F. Wasson, sheriff Iredell county,		4,327 53
	N. M. Wilson, sheriff Yancey county,		576 12
	Elijah Murrill, sheriff Onslow county,		1,904 93
	W. A. Deans, sheriff Wayne county,		7,447 22
	R. D. Rhyne, sheriff Gaston county,		3,454 02
	R. McMillan, sheriff Robeson county,		4,043 99
	E. Everett, sheriff Swain county,		388 47
	Jas. Cansler, sheriff Macon county,		1,192 14
	J. B. Fain, tax collector Cherokee		
	county,		1,031 41
	F. J. Satchwell, sheriff of Beaufort		
	county,		3,290 04
	Received from sundry sheriffs and tax		
	collectors, for tax levied for Peniten-		
	tiary, &c., for the year 1873, as fol-		
	lows:		
	C. F. Waggoner, sheriff Rowan county,		1,341 52
	H. W. Mays, sheriff Alexander county,		342 47
	J. M. Young, (1872,) sheriff of Bun-		
	combe county,		1,113 00
	Stephen Roberts, tax collector Madison		
	county,		251 24
	Jas. P. Cherry, sheriff Clay county,		94 16
	J. A. Robinson, sheriff of Lincoln		
	county,		742 66
	W. R. Becton, sheriff Lenoir county,		937 13



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	P. C. Riley, sheriff of Montgomery county,	\$	378 56
Nov.	R. S. Harris, sheriff Cabarrus county,		1,329 03
	J. C. Jaycocks, sheriff of Perquimans county,		637 71
	Battle Bryan, sheriff of Edgecombe county,		2,883 76
	Thomas H. Hughes, sheriff of Orange county,		1,312 80
	M. E. Alexander, sheriff Mecklenburg county,		2,897 10
	J. N. Vestal, sheriff Yadkin county,		501 06
	T. E. Pritchett, sheriff Jones county,		434 74
	Orlando Hubbs, sheriff Craven county,		1,280 12
	J. R. Wyatt, sheriff Alleghany county,		323 11
	E. P. Moore, sheriff Burke county,		444 95
	B. F. Briggs, sheriff Wilson county,		1,299 96
	R. R. McCall, sheriff Caldwell county,		453 10
	R. M. Stafford, sheriff of Guilford county,		2,212 51
	J. G. Neal, sheriff McDowell county,		325 41
	A. J. Borden, tax collector Cleaveland county,		706 43
	J. G. Hill, sheriff Forsythe county,		1,377 58
	A. F. Stevens, sheriff Union county,		1,050 87
	J. M. Wall, sheriff Anson county,		777 69
	A. A. Wiseman, sheriff of Mitchell county,		165 04
	T. N. Jordan, tax collector of Caswell county,		1,012 76
	M. C. Brinkley, sheriff Chowan county,		491 56
	J. P. Ferguson, sheriff Wilkes county,		550 05
	J. E. McFarland, sheriff Rutherford county,		677 36
	G. B. Arledge, sheriff Polk county,		265 11
	Jno. L. Harris, sheriff Person county,		750 90
	W. F. Wasson, sheriff Iredell county,		1,225 99
	N. M. Wilson, sheriff Yancey county,		157 87
	E. Murrill, sheriff Onslow county,		541 53
	W. A. Deans, sheriff Wayne county,		1,815 12
	R. D. Rhyne, sheriff Gaston county,		954 71

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	R. McMillan, sheriff Robeson county,	\$	1,066	09
Nov.	E. Everett, sheriff Swain county,		107	16
	Jas. Cansler, sheriff Macon county,		338	59
	J. B. Fain, tax collector for Cherokee county,		323	43
	F. J. Satchwell, sheriff of Beaufort county,		1,003	51
	Received of sundry sheriffs and tax collectors, for tax levied for the support of Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf Dumb and Blind for the year 1873, as follows :			
	C. F. Waggoner, sheriff Rowan county,		2,012	28
	H. W. Mays, sheriff Alexander county,		513	71
	J. M. Young, (1872) sheriff Buncombe county,		1,391	25
	Stephen Roberts, tax collector Madison county,		376	85
	Jas. P. Cherry, sheriff Clay county,		141	25
	J. A. Robinson, sheriff Lincoln county,		1,114	00
	W. R. Becton, sheriff Lenoir county,		1,405	69
	P. C. Riley, sheriff Montgomery county,		567	83
	R. S. Harris, sheriff Cabarrus county,		1,993	53
	J. C. Jaycocks, sheriff Perquimans county,		956	56
	Battle Bryan, sheriff Edgecombe county,		4,325	65
	Thos. H. Hughes, sheriff Orange county,		1,969	19
	M. E. Alexander, sheriff Mecklenburg county,		4,345	63
	I. N. Vestal, sheriff Yadkin county,		751	59
	T. E. Pritchett, sheriff Jones county,		652	11
	Orlando Hubbs, sheriff Craven county,		1,920	18
	Jno. R. Wyatt, sheriff Alleghany county,		484	68
	E. P. Moore, sheriff Burke county,		667	43
	B. F. Briggs, sheriff Wilson county,		1,949	93
	R. R. McCall, sheriff Caldwell county,		679	62
	R. M. Stafford, sheriff Guilford county,		3,318	77



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	J. G. Neal, sheriff McDowell county,	\$	488 12
Nov.	A. J. Borders, tax collector Cleaveland county,		1,059 65
	J. G. Hill, sheriff Forsythe county,		2,066 35
	A. F. Stevens, sheriff Union county,		1,576 32
	J. M. Wall, sheriff Anson county,		1,166 54
	A. A. Wiseman, sheriff Mitchell co'ty,		247 55
	T. N. Jordan, tax collector Caswell county,		1,519 14
	M. C. Brinkley, sheriff Chowan county,		737 34
	J. T. Ferguson, sheriff Wilkes county,		825 08
	J. E. McFarland, sheriff Rutherford county,		1,016 03
	G. B. Arledge, sheriff Polk county,		397 65
	Jno. L. Harris, sheriff Person county,		1,126 36
	W. F. Wasson, sheriff Iredell county,		1,838 98
	N. M. Wilson, sheriff Yancey county,		238 50
	E. Murrill, sheriff Onslow county,		812 30
	W. A. Deans, sheriff Wayne county,		2,722 67
	R. D. Rhyne, sheriff Gaston county,		1,432 07
	R. McMillan, sheriff Robeson county,		1,599 14
	E. Everett, sheriff Swain county,		160 75
	Jas. Cansler, sheriff Macon county,		507 89
	J. B. Fain, tax collector Cherokee county,		485 13
	F. J. Satchwell, sheriff Beaufort co'ty,		1,505 32
	Received from the following persons on account of tax on corporations, as follows:		
	J. H. Brooks, Bridge & Steamboat Ferry Co.,		25 00
	J. G. Scott, Oriental Fish and Oyster Co.,		25 00
	Received of A. Conn, on account of redemption of 411 acres of land in Craven county, sold for taxes in 1871,		14 58
	Received of sundry sheriffs and tax collectors, for stationery furnished by the Secretary of State, as follows:		

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	C. F. Waggoner, sheriff Rowan county,	\$	75	35
Nov.	J. C. Jaycocks, sheriff Perquimans county,		38	50
	M. E. Alexander, sheriff Mecklenburg county,		29	05
	J. N. Vestal, sheriff Yadkin county,		51	60
	Orlando Hubbs, sheriff Craven county,		44	90
	E. P. Moore, sheriff Burke county,		21	50
	R. M. Stafford, sheriff Guilford county,		17	15
	J. M. Wall, sheriff Anson county,		64	35
	G. B. Arledge, sheriff Polk county,		23	90
	N. M. Wilson, sheriff Yancey county,		16	65
	E. Murrill, sheriff Onslow county,		24	15
	R. D. Rhyne, sheriff Gaston county,		26	70
	James Cansler, sheriff Macon county,		21	10
	J. B. Fain, tax collector, Cherokee county,		9	40
	Received from sundry general agents for tax on Insurance Companies, as follows:			
	Taylor & Giles, Franklin Fire Insurance Company,		52	26
	Taylor & Giles, Orient Insurance Company,		10	61
	Taylor & Giles, Howard Insurance Company,		4	76
	Taylor & Giles, Home Insurance Company,		24	57
	J. W. Atkinson, Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company,		101	03
	J. W. Atkinson, Phoenix Insurance Company,		26	18
	J. W. Atkinson, Continental Insurance Company,		36	38
	J. W. Atkinson, Merchants' & Mechanics' Insurance Company,		13	00
	J. W. Atkinson, Hartford Fire Insurance Company,		62	14
	J. W. Atkinson, Virginia Home Insurance Company,		27	71



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	J. W. Atkinson, Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company,	\$	8 91
Nov.	J. W. Atkinson, National Fire Insurance Company,		18 89
	J. W. Atkinson, Queen Insurance Company,		64 66
	J. W. Atkinson, Nail City Fire Insurance Company, (license,)		100 00
	J. J. Whitehead, N. C. Department Life Association of America,		24 18
	R. E. Cochrane, Universal Life Insurance Company,		168 44
	Jno. W. Gordon, Hope Mutual Fire Insurance Company,		10 09
	P. F. Pescud & Son, Georgia Home Insurance Company,		34 47
	P. F. Pescud & Son, National Life Insurance Company,		86 10
	Matthew P. Taylor, Equitable Life Assurance Company,		349 83
	Geo. Johnston, St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company,		41 65
	Taylor & Giles, Phoenix Insurance Company,		27 32
Dec.	P. F. Pescud & Son, Atlantic Insurance Company, (license,)		100 00
	W. H. Crow, Union Fire Insurance Company, (license,)		100 00
	T. F. Drayton, Cotton States Life Insurance Company, (license,)		100 00
	Received of sundry sheriffs and tax collectors, for public taxes for the year 1873, as follows:		
	Wm. Bumgarner, sheriff of Jackson county,		758 30
	Hosea Morrison, former tax collector, (additional 1871,)		53 80
	Jonas Cline, sheriff Catawba county,		3,347 84
	H. S. Gibbs, sheriff Hyde county,		1,514 45
	J. M. Monger, sheriff Moore county,		2,914 88

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	J. H. Lanning, sheriff of Transylvania county,	\$	846 86
Dec.	Joseph Marshall, sheriff Stanley county,		1,615 26
	R. W. Hardie, sheriff ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) Cumberland county,		5,087 09
	Jas. W. Newsom, sheriff of Northampton county,		5,517 86
	W. J. Taylor, sheriff Greene county,		2,935 33
	Isaac Pipkin, sheriff Hertford county,		2,646 98
	F. E. Alfred, sheriff Pamlico county,		1,012 58
	E. J. Holt, sheriff Johnston county,		4,792 46
	W. A. Quinerly, sheriff Pitt county,		7,297 26
	B. Wallace, sheriff Duplin county,		3,571 90
	Wm. Haymore, sheriff Surry county,		2,498 50
	S. J. Shelton, sheriff Haywood county,		1,487 11
	N. R. Jones, sheriff Warren county,		5,415 70
	Wm. Latham, sheriff Ashe county,		1,463 85
	Jno. D. Davis, sheriff Carteret county,		1,132 06
	J. C. Wynne, ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) sheriff of Franklin county,		4,210 30
	S. T. Cooper, sheriff Richmond county,		3,459 33
	J. M. Bateman, sheriff of Washington county,		1,771 25
	W. T. Brinkley, sheriff Dare county,		393 47
	Geo. N. Lewis, sheriff Nash county,		5,099 97
	F. W. Bell, sheriff Bertie county,		3,882 94
	James I. Moore, sheriff of Granville county,		7,496 33
	J. M. Johnson, tax collector for Davie county, (1872,)		51 21
	K. M. McNeill, sheriff Harnett county,		1,528 21
	J. A. Reid, sheriff ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) Halifax county,		5,808 52
	W. H. Gentry, sheriff Stokes county,		2,192 95
	W. H. Sikes, sheriff (part) of Bladen county,		476 20
	W. R. Asheworth, sheriff of Randolph county,		4,186 79
	T. W. Taylor, sheriff Henderson co'ty,		1,868 52
	D. D. Ferebee, sheriff of Camden county,		1,241 40



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873. Dec.	A. R. Black, sheriff ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) New Hanover county,	\$ 18,032 84
	E. W. Taylor, sheriff of Brunswick county,	1,676 29
	T. F. Baxter, sheriff Currituck county,	1,135 79
	W. W. Moore, sheriff Martin county,	3,508 48
	T. W. Jennison, tax collector Jackson county, (additional $\frac{1}{2}$ )	24 71
	John Horton, sheriff Watauga county,	944 68
	G. J. Williams, sheriff of Chatham county,	4,537 00
	T. F. Lee, ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) sheriff Wake county,	13,081 00
	W. Q. Maulsby, sheriff of Columbus county,	2,608 46
	Clifton Ward, sheriff Sampson county,	3,450 71
	R. I. Hassell, sheriff Tyrrell county,	837 48
	Jno. L. Wood, sheriff of Pasquotank county,	2,595 05
	Received of sundry sheriffs, for tax levied for the Penitentiary, &c., for the year 1873, as follows:	
	Wm. Bumgarner, sheriff of Jackson county,	204 74
	Jonas Cline, sheriff Catawba county,	946 47
	H. S. Gibbs, sheriff Hyde county,	390 65
	Jno. M. Monger, sheriff Moore county,	628 30
	J. H. Lanning, sheriff Transylvania county,	255 34
	Jas. Marshall, sheriff Stanley county,	452 33
	R. M. Hardie, ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) sheriff Cumberland county,	1,073 65
	J. W. Newsom, sheriff Northampton county,	1,372 55
	W. J. Taylor, sheriff of Greene county,	762 35
	Isaac Pipkin, sheriff Hertford county,	681 01
	F. E. Alfred, sheriff Pamlico county,	222 82
	E. J. Holt, sheriff Johnston county,	1,179 12
	W. A. Quinerly, sheriff Pitt county,	1,550 34
	B. Wallace, sheriff Duplin county,	740 88
	Wm. Haymore, sheriff Surry county,	725 28

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	S. J. Shelton, sheriff Haywood county,	\$	419 52
Dec.	N. R. Jones, sheriff Warren county,		1,283 19
	Wm. Latham, sheriff Ashe county,		431 07
	Jno. D. Davis, sheriff Carteret county,		322 22
	J. C. Wynne, ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) sheriff of Franklin county,		1,023 40
	S. T. Cooper, sheriff Richmond co'ty,		893 84
	J. M. Bateman, sheriff Washington county,		404 87
	W. T. Brinkley, sheriff Dare county,		102 23
	Geo. N. Lewis, sheriff Nash county,		1,156 88
	F. W. Bell, sheriff Bertie county,		928 99
	Jas. I. Moore, sheriff Granville county,		1,896 47
	K. M. McNeill, sheriff Harnett county,		457 11
	J. A. Reid, ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) sheriff Halifax county,		1,294 30
	W. H. Gentry, sheriff Stokes county,		656 11
	W. H. Sikes, sheriff Bladen county,		142 86
	W. R. Asheworth, sheriff Randolph county,		1,165 83
	T. W. Taylor, sheriff Henderson co'ty,		539 68
	D. D. Ferebee, sheriff Camden co'ty,		225 63
	A. R. Black, ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) sheriff New Hanover county,		3,108 01
	E. W. Taylor, sheriff Brunswick co'ty,		449 47
	T. F. Baxter, sheriff Currituck county,		262 50
	W. W. Moore, sheriff Martin county,		917 57
	John Horton, sheriff Watauga county,		278 82
	G. J. Williams, sheriff Chatham co'ty,		1,289 81
	T. F. Lee, ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) sheriff Wake county,		2,884 46
	W. Q. Maulsby, sheriff Columbus county,		471 44
	Clifton Ward, sheriff Sampson county,		853 48
	R. I. Hassell, sheriff Tyrrell county,		206 15
	Jno. L. Wood, sheriff of Pasquotank county,		666 98
	Received of sundry sheriffs, for tax levied to meet an existing deficiency in State Treasury, as follows:		
	Wm. Bumgarner, sheriff Jackson co'ty,		238 85
	Jonas Cline, sheriff Catawba county,		1,104 21
	H. S. Gibbs, sheriff Hyde county,		455 76



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	Jno. M. Monger, sheriff Moore co'ty,	\$	733 00
Dec.	J. H. Lanning, sheriff Transylvania county,		297 90
	Jos. Marshall, sheriff Stanley county,		527 72
	R. W. Hardie, ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) sheriff Cumberland county,		1,252 58
	Jas. W. Newsom, sheriff Northampton county,		1,601 32
	W. J. Taylor, sheriff Greene county,		889 40
	Isaac Pipkin, sheriff Hertford county,		794 52
	F. E. Alfred, sheriff Pamlico county,		259 95
	E. J. Holt, sheriff Johnston county,		1,375 65
	W. A. Quinerly, sheriff Pitt county,		1,808 73
	B. Wallace, sheriff Duplin county,		864 30
	Wm. Haymore, sheriff Surry county,		846 16
	S. J. Shelton, sheriff Haywood county,		489 44
	N. R. Jones, sheriff Warren county,		1,497 06
	Wm. Latham, sheriff Ashe county,		502 91
	Jno. D. Davis, sheriff Carteret county,		375 91
	J. C. Wynne ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) sheriff Franklin county,		1,193 96
	S. T. Cooper, sheriff Richmond county,		1,042 81
	J. M. Bateman, sheriff Washington county,		472 34
	W. T. Brinkley, sheriff Dare county,		119 27
	Geo. N. Lewis, sheriff Nash county,		1,349 68
	F. W. Bell, sheriff Bertie county,		1,085 72
	James I. Moore, sheriff Granville county,		2,212 55
	K. M. McNeill, sheriff Harnett county,		533 29
	J. A. Reid, sheriff Halifax county,		1,510 02
	W. H. Gentry, sheriff Stokes county,		765 47
	W. H. Sikes, sheriff Bladen county,		166 66
	W. R. Asheworth, sheriff Randolph county,		1,360 13
	T. W. Taylor, sheriff Henderson county,		629 63
	D. D. Ferebee, sheriff Camden county,		263 24
	A. R. Black, ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) sheriff New Hanover county,		3,626 01

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873. Dec.	E. W. Taylor, sheriff Brunswick county,	\$	524	39
	T. F. Baxter, sheriff Currituck county,		306	26
	W. W. Moore, sheriff Martin county,		1,070	50
	John Horton, sheriff Watauga county,		325	30
	G. J. Williams, sheriff Chatham county,		1,504	79
	T. F. Lee, ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) sheriff Wake county,		3,365	20
	W. Q. Maultsby, sheriff Columbus county,		550	01
	Clifton Ward, sheriff Sampson county,		995	72
	R. I. Hassell, sheriff Tyrrell county,		240	50
	Jno. L. Wood, sheriff Pasquotank county,		778	14
	Received of sundry sheriffs, for tax levied for the support of Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf and Dumb and Blind, as follows:			
	Wm. Bumgarner, sheriff Jackson county,		307	09
	Jonas Cline, sheriff Catawba county,		1,419	70
	H. S. Gibbs, sheriff Hyde county,		585	97
	J. M. Monger, sheriff Moore county,		942	44
	J. H. Lanning, sheriff Transylvania county,		383	01
	Jos. Marshall, sheriff Stanley county,		678	50
	R. W. Hardie, ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) sheriff Cumberland county,		1,610	45
	J. W. Newsom, sheriff Northampton county,		2,058	84
	W. J. Taylor, sheriff Greene county,		1,143	52
	Isaac Pipkin, sheriff Hertford county,		1,021	52
	F. E. Alfred, sheriff Pamlico county,		334	22
	E. J. Holt, sheriff Johnston county,		1,768	68
	W. A. Quinerly, sheriff Pitt county,		2,325	50
	B. Wallace, sheriff Duplin county,		1,111	26
	Wm. Haymore, sheriff Surry county,		1,087	92
	S. J. Shelton, sheriff Haywood county,		629	28
	N. R. Jones, sheriff Warren county,		1,924	79
	Wm. Latham, sheriff Ashe county,		646	60



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873. Dec.	Jno. D. Davis, sheriff of Carteret county,	\$	483	32
	J. C. Wynne, ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) sheriff of Franklin county,		1,535	09
	S. T. Cooper, sheriff of Richmond county,		1,340	75
	J. M. Bateman, sheriff of Washington county,		607	30
	W. T. Brinkley, sheriff Dare county,		153	35
	Geo. N. Lewis, sheriff Nash county,		1,735	30
	F. W. Bell, sheriff Bertie county,		1,393	48
	Jas. I. Moore, sheriff Granville co'ty,		2,844	70
	K. M. McNeill, sheriff Harnett co'ty,		685	66
	J. A. Reid, sheriff Halifax county,		1,941	94
	W. H. Gentry, sheriff Stokes county,		984	18
	W. H. Sikes, sheriff Bladen county,		214	28
	W. R. Asheworth, sheriff Randolph county,		1,748	75
	T. W. Taylor, sheriff Henderson co'ty,		809	52
	D. D. Ferebee, sheriff Camden co'ty,		338	46
	A. R. Black ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) sheriff New Hanover county,		4,662	00
	E. W. Taylor, sheriff Brunswick co'ty,		674	22
	T. F. Baxter, sheriff Currituck co'ty,		393	76
	W. W. Moore, sheriff Martin county,		1,376	35
	Jno. Horton, sheriff Watanga co'ty,		418	25
	G. J. Williams, sheriff of Chatham county,		1,934	72
	T. F. Lee, ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) sheriff Wake county,		4,326	70
	W. Q. Maulsby, sheriff of Columbus county,		707	17
	Clifton Ward, sheriff Sampson county,		1,280	22
	R. I. Hassell, sheriff Tyrrell county,		309	22
	Jno. L. Wood, sheriff Pasquotank county,		1,000	48
	Received of the sureties of John Foley, former sheriff Pitt county, for balance of taxes for the year 1869, as follows:			
	Williamston & Tarboro' R. R. Co.,		12	94
	Western N. C. R. R. Co.,		67	91

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford		
Dec.	R. R. Co.,	\$	48 51
	North Western N. C. R. R. Co.,		19 41
	Western R. R. Co.,		14 55
	Marion and Asheville Turnpike Road,		1 94
	Received of sundry sheriffs, for stationery furnished by the Secretary of State, as follows:		
	Jonas Cline, sheriff Catawba county,		23 40
	Henry S. Gibbs, sheriff Hyde county,		21 50
	J. M. Monger, sheriff Moore county,		45 20
	J. H. Lanning, sheriff Transylvania county,		16 75
	Isaac Pipkin, sheriff Hertford county,		10 85
	F. E. Alfred, sheriff Pamlico county,	133	00
	W. A. Quiverly, sheriff Pitt county,		78 70
	E. J. Holt, sheriff Johnston county,		50 10
	Wm. Haymore, sheriff Surry county,		10 65
	S. J. Shelton, sheriff Haywood county,		23 90
	Jno. D. Davis, sheriff Carteret county,		19 50
	S. T. Cooper, sheriff Richmond county,		82 05
	G. N. Lewis, sheriff Nash county,		29 50
	F. W. Bell, sheriff Bertie county,		23 75
	W. H. Gentry, sheriff Stokes county,		7 05
	D. D. Ferebee, sheriff Camden county,		11 00
	E. W. Taylor, sheriff Brunswick co'ty,		14 40
	W. W. Moore, sheriff Martin county,		78 20
	G. J. Williams, sheriff Chatham co'ty,		20 50
	J. E. McFarland, sheriff Rutherford county,		42 25
	Received of the following persons on account of tax on banks, as follows:		
	W. K. Howell, Assistant Cashier Bank of Statesville,		153 86
	Wm. Larkins, Cashier Dawson Bank, Wilmington,		387 11
	L. S. Webb & Co., bankers, Windsor, North Carolina,		22 50
	Received of sundry persons for tax on corporations, as follows:		
	D. H. McKinnon, "Yadkin & Wa-		



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873. Dec.	tanga Timber and Lumber Raft Company,"	\$	25 00
	R. B. B. Houston, "Catawba Valley Bridge Company,"		25 00
	J. W. Cunningham, "N. C. Immigration Company,"		25 00
	C. M. T. McCauley, "People's Bank of Monroe,"		25 00
	J. W. Hinsdale, "Diamond Cotton Chopper & Cultivator Company,"		25 00
	J. Edwin Moore, "Seaboard & Raleigh Railway Company,"		25 00
	W. C. Troy, "Tokay Wine Company,"		25 00
	J. G. McPheeters, "Raleigh Warehouse & Trust Company,"		25 00
	Received of the following persons on account of drummers' license tax, as follows:		
	Penneman & Bros., Baltimore,		50 00
	Cove & Adler, Baltimore,		50 00
	Received of W. H. Howerton, Secretary of State, for Rob't Hamilton's heirs, for the redemption of 95 acres of land in Carteret county, N. C., sold in 1873 for taxes,		3 53
	Received of W. D. Chaddic, Clerk Superior Court Dare county, for tax on mortgage deeds, &c., 1873,		5 00
	Received of H. M. Waugh, Representative Surry county, for amount overdrawn by him on account of mileage,		1 60
1874. Jan'y.	Received of sundry sheriffs, for public taxes, for the year 1873, as follows:		
	T. M. Young, sheriff Buncombe co'ty,		3,713 60
	B. F. Willey, sheriff Gates county,		1,580 32
	J. A. Reid, sheriff Halifax, ( $\frac{1}{4}$ or bal.)		1,936 81
	J. C. Wynne, sheriff Franklin co'ty,		1,403 40
	R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberland county,		1,695 70
	E. W. Taylor, sheriff Brunswick co'ty,		558 66
	Received of sundry sheriffs, on ac-		

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874.	count of tax levied for Penitentiary,		
Jan.	&c., for the year 1873, as follows :		
	J. M. Young, sheriff Buncombe co'ty,	\$	1,095 92
	B. F. Willey, sheriff Gates county,		436 52
	J. A. Reid, sheriff Halifax ( $\frac{1}{4}$ or bal.,)		431 44
	J. C. Wynne, sheriff Franklin co'ty,		398 00
	R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberland county,		417 52
	E. W. Taylor, sheriff Brunswick co'ty,		174 80
	Received of sundry sheriffs, on account of tax levied to meet an existing deficiency in the State Treasury, as follows :		
	J. M. Young, sheriff Buncombe co'ty,		1,278 58
	B. F. Willey, sheriff Gates county,		509 29
	J. A. Reid, sheriff Halifax ( $\frac{1}{4}$ or bal.)		503 33
	J. C. Wynne, sheriff Franklin county,		511 70
	R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberland county,		536 82
	E. W. Taylor, sheriff Brunswick co'ty,		224 74
	Received of sundry sheriffs on account of tax levied for support of Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, for the year 1873, as follows :		
	J. M. Young, sheriff Buncombe county,		1,643 88
	B. F. Willey, sheriff Gates county,		654 80
	J. A. Reid, sheriff Halifax ( $\frac{1}{4}$ or balance) county,		646 67
	J. C. Wynne, sheriff Franklin county,		341 14
	R. W. Hardie, sheriff Cumberland county,		357 87
	E. W. Taylor, sheriff Brunswick county,		149 84
	Received of sundry general agents for tax on Insurance Companies, as follows :		
	Thos. Graeme, Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, (license)		100 00
	J. W. Gordan, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company,		21 48



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874.	J. M. Tomlinson, Provident Life & Trust Company,	\$	7 64
Jan.	J. A. Byrne, New York Life Insurance Company,		70 25
	J. B. Ezell, Niagara Fire Insurance Company, (license)		100 00
	J. B. Martin, Farmville Insurance & Banking Company,		46 60
	Geo. Johnston, St. Louis Mutual Insurance Company,		15 75
	W. L. Smith & Co., Atlas Insurance Company,		5 23
	W. L. Smith & Co., German-American Insurance Company,		14 61
	Andrew Syme, Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company,		168 22
	Withers, Wilkinson & Co., North American Life Insurance Company,		126 83
	S. D. Wait, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company,		153 50
	J. H. Durland, Home Insurance & Banking Company, Texas, (license)		100 00
	J. H. Durland, Clay Fire Insurance & Marine Insurance Company, (license)		100 00
	J. H. Durland, Missouri Valley Life Insurance Company, (license,)		100 00
	W. H. Crow, Ætna Life Insurance Company,		575 70
	T. C. DeRossett, Ætna Fire Insurance Company,		92 00
	Thos. Græme, Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company,		107 60
	J. J. Whitehead, Life Association of America,		51 84
	W. Talbot Walke, Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Company,		12 10
	W. Talbot Walke, Lynchburg Insurance and Banking Company,		6 63
	Taylor & Giles, Phoenix Insurance Company,		90 98

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874.	Taylor & Giles, Orient Insurance Com-		
Jan.	pany,	\$	27 72
	Taylor & Giles, Home Insurance Com-		
	pany of New York,		124 67
	Taylor & Giles, Howard Insurance		
	Company of New York,		9 50
	Taylor & Giles, Franklin Fire Insu-		
	rance Company,		151 33
	Taylor & Giles, Royal Insurance Com-		
	pany,		29 70
	C. D. Rice, Piedmont & Arlington Life		
	Insurance Company,		240 68
	Alex. Stoddart, Underwriters' Agency,		191 62
	A. W. Lawrence, Imperial Fire Insu-		
	rance Company,		47 29
	A. W. Lawrence, Brooklyn Life Insu-		
	rance Company,		240 81
	A. W. Lawrence, Westchester Fire In-		
	surance Company,		19 56
	A. W. Lawrence, People's Insurance		
	Company,		21 00
	A. W. Lawrence, Workingmen's National		
	Fire Insurance Company,		10 76
	A. W. Lawrence, Old Dominion Fire		
	Insurance Company,		73 31
	J. A. Byrne, Mutual Benefit Life In-		
	surance Company, (license,)		100 00
	Received of the following persons on		
	count of tax on seals, as follows:		
	W. H. Howerton, Secretary of State,		19 00
	J. B. Neathery, Private Secretary to		
	the Governor,		176 70
	Received of the following persons on		
	account of tax on corporations:		
	J. Turner Morehead, "Piedmont		
	Springs Company,"		25 00
	H. C. Moss, "Bank of Wilson,"		25 00
	W. W. Flemming, "N. C. Gold Amal-		
	gamating Company,"		25 00
	S. McD. Tate, People's Building &		
	Loan Association, Morganton,		25 00



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874.	R. James Powell, "Lockville Cotton and Woolen Mills,"	\$	25 00
Jan.	R. James Powell, "Cape Fear Cotton and Woolen Mills,"		25 00
	W. W. Flemming, "Western N. C. Land Company,"		25 00
	J. R. Mizell, "Jamesville & Washington Railroad Company,"		25 00
	R. T. Bennett, "Pee Dee Manufacturing Company,"		25 00
	Received of the following persons on account of drummers' license tax:		
	Corprew, Armstrong & Hunter, Norfolk, Va.,		50 00
	Lowenburg, Jacobs & Co., Norfolk, Va.,		50 00
	Plummer Bros., Petersburg, Va.,		50 00
	W. K. Tabb & Co., Baltimore, Md.,		50 00
	Received of A. P. Bryan, Agent Southern Express Company, tax on said Company for six months ending December 31st, 1873,		285 27
	Received of the following sheriffs on account of stationery furnished by the Secretary of State:		
	B. F. Willey, sheriff Gates county,		9 25
	Jno. Horton, sheriff Watauga county,		230 50
	Received of A. T. Summey, Treasurer Buncombe Turnpike Co., 5 per cent. dividend on \$3,000 stock held by the State in said company,		150 00
	Received of Tod R. Caldwell, Governor, for net proceeds from rents of public lots for 1873, collected by Keeper of the Capitol,		309 00
Feb'y.	Received of the following sheriffs, on account of public taxes for the year 1873, as follows:		
	W. H. Sikes, sheriff Bladen (balance) county,		2,643 71
	Wm. Holloway, sheriff Graham co'ty,		276 20

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874.	A. R. Black, sheriff New Hanover county, (balance,)	\$	3,889	46
Feb.	Received of the following sheriffs, on account of tax for Penitentiary, &c., as follows:			
	W. H. Sikes, sheriff Bladen county, (balance)		81	13
	Wm. Holloway, sheriff Graham co'ty,		79	49
	A. R. Black, sheriff New Hanover, (bal.) county,		1,036	00
	Received of the following sheriffs, on account of tax levied to meet an existing deficiency in State Treasury:			
	A. R. Black, sheriff New Hanover county, (balance,)		1,208	68
	W. H. Sikes, sheriff Bladen county, (balance,)		947	70
	Wm. Holloway, sheriff of Graham county,		92	74
	Received of the following sheriffs, on account of tax for the support of Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, for year 1873, as follows:			
	A. R. Black, sheriff of New Hanover county, (balance,)		1,554	01
	W. H. Sikes, sheriff Bladen county, (balance,)		1,218	21
	Wm. Holloway, sheriff Graham co'ty,		119	24
	Received of F. W. Potter, Quarantine Physician, port of Wilmington, N. C., fees collected by him from vessels during the year 1873,		110	00
	Received of A. W. Steele & Co., bankers, Fayetteville, N. C., for license (\$100) and 5 per cent. tax on profits, (\$144.00) from October, 1873, to April, 1874,		244	00
	Received from sundry persons, on account of tax on corporations, as follows:			



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1874. Feb.	Alfred Loyed, "Farmers, Mechanics & Laborers' Union Aid Association, of New Hanover county,	\$	25 00
	Jno. E. Brown, "Carolina Stock and Poultry Association,"		25 00
	W. L. Saunders, "Wilmington Cotton Mills,"		25 00
	V. V. Richardson, "Machine and Car Company of Wilmington, N. C.,"		25 00
	J. R. Maxwell, "Wilmington, Raleigh & Roxboro' R. R. Company,"		25 00
	H. M. Waugh, "Planters' Bank of Mt. Airy,"		25 00
	W. S. Battle, "Rocky Mount Mills,"		25 00
	Received of the following persons on account of drummers' license tax, as follows:		
	Jno. H. Winder & Co., Baltimore,		50 00
	W. J. Johnson & Co., Richmond,		50 00
	W. R. Hudgins & Co., Norfolk,		50 00
	Received of B. F. Gaither for the redemption of 50 acres of land in Carteret county,		4 13
	Received of sundry general agents for tax on insurance companies, as follows:		
	W. Talbot Walke, Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Comp'ny, (license,)		100 00
	J. W. Atkinson, Nail City Insurance Company,		14 98
	J. W. Atkinson, Hartford Fire Insurance Company,		77 66
	J. W. Atkinson, Merchants' and Mechanics' Insurance Company,		31 49
	J. W. Atkinson, Virginia Home Insurance Company,		33 95
	J. W. Atkinson, Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company,		10 11
	J. W. Atkinson, National Fire Insurance Company,		23 00

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874.	J. W. Atkinson, Merchants' Mutual		
Feb.	Marine Insurance Company,	\$	71 51
	J. W. Atkinson, Queen Insurance		
	Company,		95 24
	J. W. Atkinson, Phoenix Insurance		
	Company,		45 89
	J. W. Atkinson, Continental Insur-		
	ance Company,		61 42
	Martin & Pickett, Atlas Insurance		
	Company, (license)		100 00
	Jno. A. Byrne, Fireman's Fund In-		
	surance Company,		17 07
	R. G. & O. P. Hay, Security Life In-		
	surance & Annuity Company,		52 47
	P. F. Pescud & Son, Atlantic Insur-		
	ance Company,		18 15
	P. F. Pescud & Son, National Life		
	Insurance Company,		48 17
	P. F. Pescud & Son, City Fire Insur-		
	ance Company,		16 51
	P. F. Pescud & Son, Georgia Home		
	Insurance Company,		84 05
	P. F. Pescud & Son, Atlantic & Pa-		
	cific Insurance Company,		15 44
	M. P. Taylor, Equitable Life Insur-		
	ance Society,		360 00
March.	O. F. Bresee, Mutual Life Insurance		
	Company of New York, (license)		100 00
	A. B. Garland, Life Insurance Com-		
	pany of Virginia,		45 83
	J. M. Tate, Lynchburg Insurance &		
	Banking Company, (license)		100 00
	J. M. Freeman, Globe Mutual Life In-		
	surance Company of New York,		69 47
	J. J. Whitehead, Life Association of		
	America, (license)		100 00
	J. E. Neiswanger, Southern Mutual		
	Fire Insurance Company of Rich-		
	mond,		24 17
	Received of E. J. Snow & Co., Balti-		



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874.	more, on account of drummers'		
March.	license tax,	\$	50 00
	Received of Clifton Ward, sheriff of Sampson county, for additional taxes for the year 1873, collected from Clinton Loan Association,		164 94
	Received of J. C. Rhodes, late sheriff of Wayne county, additional taxes for the year 1872,		81 27
April.	Received of Jas. C. Harrison, Register of Deeds, Craven county, for redemption of lands belonging to the following persons, sold in Craven county, (now Pamlico county,) as follows: Jno. A. Lupton, 40 acres; R. G. Lupton, 72 acres; Dennis Hunning, 20 acres; Perry Jones, 80 acres,		26 38
	Received of Robert Wheaton, for redemption of lot No. 2, block No. 45, in Wilmington, N. C., sold for taxes, Nov., 1871,		22 23
	Received of W. H. Harrison, President N. C. Beneficial Association, for tax on said Association under sec. 6, sched. B, Revenue Act,		500 00
	Received of the following persons on account of tax on Banks, as follows: Wilson & Shoher, Bankers, Greensboro', N. C., (license,)		100 00
	D. A. Davis, Banker, Salisbury, N. C., license \$25; tax on profits, \$26,		51 00
	Rountree & Webb, Bankers, Newbern, N. C., license, \$100; tax on profits, \$62.50,		162 50
	Received of sundry persons, on account of drummers' license tax, as follows: Joseph Schröder & Co., Baltimore, Md.,		50 00
	Jno. M. Davis & Co., New York,		50 00
	L. Powers & Son, Richmond, Va.,		50 00

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874.	D. J. Riverbank, Warsaw, N. C.,	\$	50 00
April.	M. Rees, Baltimore, Md.,		50 00
	Whitehead & Brickhouse, Norfolk, Va.,		50 00
	Lauchheimer, Mann & Co., Baltimore, Md.,		50 00
	W. A. Ransom & Co., New York,		50 00
	Leonard Passano & Sons, Baltimore, Md.,		50 00
	Received of Wm. H. Howerton, Secretary of State, on account of tax on seal of his office,		38 48
	Received of sundry general agents, on account of tax on Insurance Companies, as follows:		
	R. E. Cochrane, Universal Life Insurance Company,		128 30
	Andrew Syme, Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company, (license,)		100 00
	S. D. Wait, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, (license,)		100 00
	Alex. Stoddart, Underwriters' Agency, (license,)		100 00
	W. H. Finch, Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, (license,)		100 00
	R. E. Cochrane, Universal Life Insurance Company, (license,)		100 00
	T. C. DeRosset, Aetna Fire Insurance Company, (license,)		100 00
	E. Nye Hutchinson & Son, American Life Insurance Company, (license for two years,)		200 00
	J. W. Atkinson, license for the following Companies:		
	Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company,		100 00
	Continental Insurance Company,		100 00
	Hartford Fire Insurance Company,		100 00
	National Fire Insurance Company,		100 00
	Phoenix Fire Insurance Company,		100 00
	Queens Fire Insurance Company,		100 00



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874.	Virginia Home Insurance Company,	\$	200	00
April.	Merchants' & Mechanics' Insurance Company,		200	00
	Springfield Insurance Company,		100	00
	Amazon Insurance Company,		100	00
May.	G. E. Pickett, Washington Insurance Company, (license,)		100	00
	R. G. & O. P. Hay, Security Life Insurance & Annuity Company, (license,)		100	00
	C. D. Rice, Planters' Insurance Company, (license,)		100	00
	Wm. M. Withers, North American Life Insurance Company, (license,)		100	00
	St. Clair Dearing, American Life Insurance Company,		240	74
	J. W. Gordon, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, (license,)		100	00
	A. B. Garland, Life Insurance Company, of Virginia, (license,)		200	00
	W. E. Anderson, Manhattan Life Insurance Company, (license,)		100	00
	W. E. Anderson, Manhattan Life Insurance Company,		18	92
	T. C. DeRosset, Hamburg Bremen Fire Insurance Company, (license,)		100	00
	C. D. Rice, New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, (license for two years,		200	00
	P. F. Pescud & Son, National Life Insurance Company, (license)		100	00
	Lawrence & Winston, Albemarle Insurance Company of Va., (license,)		200	00
	Received of J. R. Dowell, Superintendent of Western Union Telegraph Company, for tax on receipts of said Company from July 1st, 1872, to February 28th, 1874,		354	26
	Received of the following persons on account of tax on Banks, as follows:			

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874.	W. D. Rountree & Co., Bankers, Wil-		
May.	son, N. C., (license,)	\$	50 00
	Jno. C. McCraw, Cashier Warren		
	Savings Bank,		34 50
	Received of sundry persons on ac-		
	count of drummers' license tax, as		
	follows :		
	M. Lowenbach & Co., Baltimore, Mary-		
	land,		50 00
	Davenport & Morris, Richmond, Vir-		
	ginia,		50 00
	Billups, Goldsboro & Co., Baltimore,		
	Maryland,		50 00
	Ross & Smith, New York,		50 00
	Whitfield, Powers & Co., New York,		50 00
	Rawling & Dorsey, Baltimore, Mary-		
	land,		50 00
	T. C. Williams & Co., Norfolk, Vir-		
	ginia,		50 00
	Gwathmey & Powell, Norfolk, Vir-		
	ginia,		50 00
June.	Jenkins, Capers & Co., Richmond,		
	Virginia,		50 00
	Frederick Hardie, Norfolk, Virginia,		50 00
	Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore,		
	Maryland,		50 00
	Received of R. F. Simonton, cashier		
	Bank of Statesville, tax on profits of		
	said Bank for 6 months ending		
	April 1st, 1874,		72 13
	Received of James T. Pettaway, for		
	the redemption of 1,225 acres of land		
	in New Hanover county, sold for		
	taxes Nov. 4th, 1871,		187 35
	Received from sundry General Agents		
	on account of tax on Insurance Com-		
	panies, as follows :		
	W. H. Crow, Ætna Life Insurance		
	Company, (license,)		100 00
	A. W. Lawrence, Brooklyn Life Insu-		
	rance Company, (license,)		100 00



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1874.	Lawrence & Winston, Imperial Fire Insurance Company, (license,)	\$	100 00
June.	Lawrence & Winston, Old Dominion Fire Insurance Company, (license,)		200 00
	A. W. Lawrence, Commercial Insurance Company, (license,)		100 00
	Geo. Johnston, St. Louis Life Insurance Company, (license,)		100 00
	Carter Berkley, Piedmont and Arlington Life Insurance Company, (license,)		200 00
	C. D. Rice, New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company,		94 52
	P. F. Pescud & Son, City Fire Insurance Company, (license,) operating for one year from Nov. 13th, 1873, date of General Agent's commission from said Company,		100 00
	J. H. Durland, Mississippi Valley Fire Insurance Company, (license,)		100 00
July.	A. Syme, Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company,		179 17
	George Johnston, St. Louis Life Insurance Company,		51 80
	T. C. DeRosset, Ætna Fire Insurance Company,		141 14
	E. Nye Hutchinson & Son, American Life Insurance Company,		154 61
	Jno. W. Gordon, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company,		59 41
	Jno. W. Gordon, Penn Fire Insurance Company, (license,)		100 00
	J. P. McCorkle, North American Life Insurance Company,		181 94
	Thos. F. Drayton, Cotton States Life Insurance Company,		24 51
	Taylor & Giles, Franklin Fire Insurance Company,		134 27
	Wm. L. Smith & Co., Atlas Insurance Company,		24 70
	Wm. L. Smith & Co., Connecticut Fire		

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874.	Insurance Company,	\$	8 31
July.	Win. L. Smith & Co., German-American Insurance Company,		10 14
	Taylor & Giles, Howard Insurance Company,		8 42
	Taylor & Giles, Royal Insurance Company,		20 27
	Taylor & Giles, Orient Insurance Company,		27 72
	S. D. Wait, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company,		338 80
	J. W. Atkinson, Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company,		226 07
	J. W. Atkinson, Queen Fire Insurance Company,		84 39
	J. W. Atkinson, Hartford Insurance Company,		98 40
	J. W. Atkinson, National Insurance Company,		37 56
	J. W. Atkinson, Amazon Insurance Company,		2 38
	J. W. Atkinson, Phoenix Insurance Company,		35 19
	J. W. Atkinson, Continental Insurance Company,		49 62
	J. W. Atkinson, Merchants and Mechanics' Insurance Company,		38 32
	J. W. Atkinson, Nail City Insurance Company,		3 51
	J. W. Atkinson, Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company,		19 53
	J. W. Atkinson, Virginia Home Insurance Company,		90 77
	J. W. Atkinson, Fire Insurance Company of North America, (license,)		100 00
	E. A. Swain, Underwriters' Agency,		132 00
	J. B. Ezell, Fire Insurance Company,		30 18
	W. H. Crow, Ætna Life Insurance Company,		1,409 82
	J. J. Whitehead, Life Association of America,		52 96



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874.	J. M. Tate, Lynchburg Insurance & Banking Company,	\$	23	11
July.	A. W. Lawrence, Brooklyn Life Insurance Company,		506	90
	A. W. Lawrence, Westchester Fire Insurance Company,		16	83
	Lawrence & Winston, People's Insurance Company,		82	48
	Lawrence & Winston, Albemarle Insurance Company,		33	12
	Lawrence & Winston, Old Dominion Insurance Company,		209	85
	Lawrence & Winston, Imperial Fire Insurance Company,		54	84
	Lawrence & Winston, Workingman's National Fire Insurance Company,		26	75
	Lawrence & Winston, Home Insurance & Banking Company,		4	74
	Lawrence & Winston, Clay Fire & Marine Insurance Company,		17	29
	Lawrence & Winston, Commercial Fire Insurance Company,		13	93
	J. J. Litchford, DeSoto Department Republic Life Insurance Company,		270	48
	Received of sundry persons, on account of drummers' license tax, as follows :			
	A. Y. Stokes & Co., Richmond, Virginia,		50	00
	Moses Millhiser & Co., Richmond, Virginia,		50	00
	Wilson, Palmer & Co., Baltimore, Maryland,		50	00
	McMurray & Davis, Charlotte, North Carolina,		50	00
	Taylor, Elliott & Walters, Norfolk, Virginia,		50	00
	W. M. Lewis, Richmond, Virginia,		50	00
	Received of Clifton Ward, Sheriff Sampson county, for additional taxes for the year 1873,		382	47

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874.	Received of A. R. Black, Sheriff New Hanover county, for balance of public taxes for year 1873,	\$	210 97
July.	Received of the following persons on account of tax on seals, as follows:		
	J. B. Neathery, Private Secretary to the Governor,		190 00
	W. H. Howerton, Secretary of State,		13 30
	Received from Southern Express Company, for 2 per cent. tax on its receipts in North Carolina for six months ending June 30th, 1874,		215 76
	Received of J. B. Neathery, agent, on account of sales of Battle's Revisal,		1,000 00
	Received of W. H. Howerton, Secretary of State, on account of sales of public documents,		6 00
	Received of sundry persons on account of the redemption of lands sold for taxes, as follows:		
	Mary H. Waddell, Wilmington, N. C.,		26 41
	Frank Henry, Wilmington, N. C.,		12 52
	Barbara Dorcher, Wilmington, N. C.,		35 81½
	Estate of Richard Morris, Wilmington, N. C.,		23 31
	Jno. Bennett, Wilmington, N. C.,		11 15
	Charles Mallett, Wilmington, N. C.,		17 43
	Henry C. Stringfield, New Hanover county,		14 43
	Susan J. Alderman, Wilmington, N. C.,		17 87½
	Received of R. James Powell, for amount overdrawn on his <i>per diem</i> account (one day) as Senator 22d district, session 1872-'73,		5 00
Aug.	Received of sundry persons on account of drummers' license tax, as follows:		
	Silas Potter & Co., Boston, Mass.,		50 00
	Yancey, Hodges & Co., Norfolk, Va.,		50 00
	Nicodemus & Heim, Baltimore, Md.,		50 00
	B. Ayres & Co., Philadelphia,		50 00



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874. Aug.	Amount refunded by C. A. Henderson, on account of the transportation of G. McRee, an insane person, to In- sane Asylum,	\$	31 70
	Received of Mrs. Jas. H. Dickson, for the redemption of west half of lot No. 2, block No. 90, Wilmington, N. C.,		15 70
	Received of R. H. Austin, treasurer of Edgecombe county, for stationery furnished said county for the year 1873, by the Secretary of State,		102 90
	Received of sundry General Agents, on account of tax on Insurance Com- panies, as follows :		
	Manly & Bagley, Widow and Orphans' Fund Life Insurance Company,		22 30
	Taylor & Giles, Home Insurance Com- pany of New York,		93 35
	Carter Berkley, Piedmont and Arling- ton Life Insurance Company,		534 30
	Jno. A. Byrne, Fireman's Fund Fire Insurance Company,		26 09
	Taylor & Giles, Phoenix Insurance Company,		60 64
	Jno. A. Byrne, Manhattan, Fire Insu- rance Company,		32 78
	Jno. A. Byrne, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company,		46 94
	R. G. & O. P. Hay, Security Life In- surance and Annuity Company,		56 94
	C. Pickett, Farmville Insurance and Banking Company, (license,)		200 00
	C. Pickett, Farmville Insurance and Banking Company,		99 86
	C. Pickett, Atlas Fire Insurance Com- pany,		20 45
	Thos. Graeme, Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company,		145 46
	A. B. Garland, Life Insurance Com- pany of Virginia,		144 48

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874.	Berkley & Brown, Southern Mutual		
Aug.	Fire Insurance Company,	\$	42 46
	Berkley & Brown, Southern Mutual		
	Fire Insurance Company, (license,)		200 00
	R. E. Cochrane, Universal Life Insu-		
	rance Company,		140 98
	Thos. Friere, Equitable Life Assu-		
	rance Society, tax on receipts,		
	\$251.98; license, \$100,		351 98
	P. F. Pescud & Son, Georgia Home		
	Insurance Company,		97 63
	P. F. Pescud & Son, Georgia Home		
	Insurance Company, (license,)		100 00
	P. F. Pescud & Son, Atlantic Insu-		
	rance Company,		5 31
	P. F. Pescud & Son, National Life In-		
	surance Company,		127 82
	P. F. Pescud & Son, City Fire Insu-		
	rance Company,		50 20
Sept.	J. W. Atkinson, Nail City Insurance		
	Company,		1 75
	Taylor & Giles, Franklin Fire Insu-		
	rance Company,		67 14
	W. L. Smith & Co., German-American		
	Insurance Company, (license,)		100 00
	W. L. Smith & Co., Connecticut Fire		
	Insurance Company, (license.)		100 00
	W. L. Smith & Co., Atlas Fire Insu-		
	rance Company, (license,)		100 00
	E. Nye Hutchinson & Son, American		
	Life Insurance Company,		77 30
	Geo. Johnston, St. Louis Life Insu-		
	rance Company,		59 84
	P. F. Pescud & Son, New Orleans		
	Insurance Company, (license,)		100 00
	Received of Wm. Loby & Co., Phila-		
	delphia, on account of drummers'		
	license tax,		50 00
	Received of James T. Hunter, Sheriff		
	Alamance county, on account of		



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1874. Sept.	sundry taxes for the year 1874, as follows :		
	Public tax,	\$	3,149 91
	Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, (special tax,)		1,450 19
	Penitentiary, &c., (special tax,)		966 78

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

## STATEMENT F.

### PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

*Showing the different purposes for which the disbursements of the Public Fund were made.*

Adjutant General's Department,	\$ 225 00
Agricultural Societies,	1,800 00
Auditor's Department,	2,250 00
Capitol Square,	711 74
Contingencies,	30,267 14
Convict Account,	7,711 27
Copying Laws,	1,393 00
Department of Public Instruction,	1,125 00
Department of Public Works,	75 00
Distributing Laws,	110 00
Executive Department,	3,562 50
Fraud and Corruption,	63 00
Fugitives from Justice,	2,445 10
General Assembly,	81,436 60
Geological Survey,	4,000 00
Idiots and Lunatics,	30,715 99
Immigration, Agriculture, &c.,	154 50
Insane Asylum, (expense account,)	947 17
Insane Asylum, (support account,)	50,000 00
Institution Deaf and Dumb and Blind.	46,125 00
Judiciary,	46,517 05
Marion and Asheville Turnpike,	9,003 65
Penitentiary.	88,000 00
Public Printing and Binding,	13,196 14
Public Tax refunded,	1,532 72
Quarantine Regulations,	1,444 00
Revised Statutes,	7,467 80
Resolutions General Assembly,	25 00
Robeson County Outlaws,	5,000 00
Sheriffs for settling,	3,740 70
State Department,	2,049 36



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

State Library,	\$ 1,050	28
Superintendent of Capitol,	607	47
Treasury Department,	3,937	50
Weights and Measures,	150	00
	\$ 448,839	68

## DETAILED AS FOLLOWS :

1873.	John Reilly, State Auditor, amount		
Oct.	allowed to provide adequate clerical		
	force,	\$	50 00
	Robert Hines, four weeks' services as		
	laborer on Capitol Square,		30 00
	Richard Still, five days' services as la-		
	borer on Capitol Square,		5 00
	Benj. G. Rogers, for hauling manure		
	on Capitol Square,		6 00
	James D. Boone, Deputy Sheriff		
	Northampton county, for conveying		
	two convicts to the Penitentiary,		48 30
	James M. Roane, Deputy Sheriff Ma-		
	con county, for conveying a convict		
	to the Penitentiary,		159 79
	J. C. Griffith, Sheriff Caswell county,		
	for conveying a convict to the Peni-		
	tentiary,		51 50
	A. F. Stevens, Sheriff Union county,		
	for conveying a convict to the Peni-		
	tentiary,		76 25
	C. F. Waggoner, Sheriff Rowan		
	county, for conveying three con-		
	victs to the Penitentiary,		94 95
	Silas Burns, Superintendent Public		
	Works, salary for 3d quarter, 1873,		75 00
	Nelson Hicks, for conveying an insane		
	person to Insane Asylum from Gran-		
	ville county,		32 35
	L. E. Heartt, Treasurer Institute Deaf		

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873. Oct.	and Dumb and the Blind, for fourth installment of appropriation for 1873, less \$500, the last amount having been overdrawn on appropriation for 1869,	\$ 10,750	00
	Edward Cantwell, Solicitor 4th Judicial District, for three certificates,	60	00
	W. B. Rodman, Associate Justice Supreme Court, salary for 3d quarter, 1873,	625	00
	W. R. Cox, Solicitor, 6th Judicial District, for five certificates,	100	00
	Neill McKay, Solicitor 5th Judicial District, for three certificates,	60	00
	R. P. Buxton, Judge Superior Court, salary for third quarter, 1873,	625	00
	G. W. Logan, Judge Superior Court, salary for third quarter, 1873,	625	00
	N. Boyden, Associate Justice Supreme Court, salary for third quarter, 1873,	625	00
	S. W. Watts, Judge Superior Court, salary for third quarter, 1873,	625	00
	A. W. Tourgee, Judge Superior Court, salary for third quarter, 1873,	625	00
	Jas. R. Bulla, Solicitor Seventh Judicial District, for four certificates,	80	00
	W. A. Moore, Judge Superior Court, salary for third quarter, 1873,	625	00
	Neill McKay, Solicitor Fifth Judicial District, for one certificate,	20	00
	W. P. Welch, Solicitor <i>pro tem.</i> Twelfth Judicial District, for one certificate,	20	00
	J. F. Graves, Solicitor <i>pro tem.</i> Eighth Judicial District, for two certificates,	40	00
	A. N. Smith, Solicitor <i>pro tem.</i> Eighth Judicial District, for one certificate,	20	00
	R. H. Cannon, Judge Superior Court, salary for third quarter, 1873,	625	00
	R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice Supreme Court, salary for third quarter, 1873,	625	00



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	Willis Bagley, Solicitor First Judicial		
Oct.	District, for one certificate,	\$	20 00
	Paid sundry counties for the main- tenance of lunatics who have been refused admission into the Insane Asylum, as follows:		
	Franklin county,		50 00
	Davidson "		50 00
	Jackson "		50 00
	Orange "		200 00
	Polk "		100 00
	Surry "		50 00
	Cleaveland "		50 00
	Caldwell "		50 00
	Rutherford "		441 66
	Forsythe "		50 00
	Jno. R. Harrison, President Board of Directors of the Penitentiary, for balance of appropriation for Peni- tentiary and support of convicts for the year 1873,		2,662 70
	Jno. R. Harrison, President Board of Directors of the Penitentiary, for part of appropriation for erection of outer wall around the Penitentiary and support of convicts,		2,337 30
	Paid the following newspapers for publishing "Quarantine notice, as follows:		
	"Morning Star," Wilmington, N. C.,		34 00
	"Wilmington Journal," Wilmington, N. C.,		45 00
	"The Evening Post," Wilmington, N. C.,		45 00
	Edwards & Broughton, on account of printing, binding and publishing "Battle's Revisal,"		2,000 00
	Paid the following Sheriffs for settling taxes for the year 1873, as follows:		
	W. Stonestreet, Sheriff Davie county,		35 00

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	J. S. Johnston, Sheriff Rockingham county,	\$	26 00
Oct.	J. J. Sawyer, Clerk in office of Secretary of State, salary for twenty days ending October 20th, 1873,		55 60
	"Leonard Scott Publishing Company," for subscription to four Quarterly British Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine for one year from January 1st, 1873, for State Library,		15 00
	Thos. R. Purnell, State Librarian, salary one month ending October 8th, 1873,		41 67
	"The Daily News," for subscription one year for State Library,		7 00
	Joseph Jones, for cleaning out well on Capitol Square,		6 00
	"Weekly Pioneer," for publishing notice of meeting of stockholders of W. N. C. R. R. Co., held May 9th, 1873,		5 00
	Southern Express Company, for express freight on sundry packages,		5 45
	Daniel Jones, for four days' services as waiter in the Capitol,		4 00
	Kemp Johnson, for four weeks' services as night watchman of the Capitol,		42 00
	Daniel Jones, for three weeks' services as waiter in the Capitol,		21 00
	A. M. Turner, for one month's services as waiter in the Capitol,		31 00
	F. M. Straughan, for one month's service as laborer in the Capitol,		42 00
	Henry Biggs, for three weeks and four days' services as waiter in the Capitol,		25 00
	"The Evening Post," for publishing Governor's proclamation offering a reward for the apprehension of Frank Malpass, a fugitive from justice,		10 00
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in Capitol and gate lamps		



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873. Oct.	during the month of September, 1873,	\$	46 00
	W. H. Bernard, for publishing Governor's proclamation offering reward for the apprehension of Frank Malpass, a fugitive from justice,		16 00
	W. W. Holden, Postmaster, Raleigh, for postal account of the several State Departments, for quarter ending September 30, 1873,		426 25
	Henry T. Clawson, for framing map of Raleigh for State Library,		3 00
	W. C. Stronach, for hauling safe to Secretary of State's office,		7 75
	"Wilmington Post," for publishing "Proposals for Stationery,"		50 00
	"Weekly Era," for publishing Governor's Thanksgiving Proclamation, also one offering reward for apprehension of Owens, <i>alias</i> Jenkins, a fugitive from justice,		30 00
	A. Creech, for rug for State Library,		6 50
	Calvin Strickland, for services one month as waiter in Capitol,		31 00
	"The Daily and Weekly News" for publishing Governor's Thanksgiving Proclamation,		17 50
	"The Daily News," for publishing Governor's Proclamations, offering rewards for the apprehension of Owens, <i>alias</i> Jenkins, and Adam Knight, fugitives from justice,		20 00
	John Armstrong, for sundry binding for Secretary of State, and for blank book for Auditor's Department,		50 00
	"The Roanoke News," for publishing Governor's Proclamation offering reward for the apprehension of Adam Knight, a fugitive from justice,		10 00
Nov.	A. A. Shuford, Treasurer "People's		

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873. Nov.	Agricultural and Mechanical Society," for amount allowed under chapter 103, laws 1872 and 1873, for the payment of premiums, &c., by said Society,	\$	150 00
	John Reilly, State Auditor, for amount allowed to provide clerical force in his Department,		50 00
	Edwards & Broughton, on account of printing, binding, &c., of Battle's Revisal,		1,000 00
	Will. H. Battle, for superintending the publication of "Battle's Revisal,"		2,000 00
	Robert Hines, for five weeks' services as laborer in Capitol Square,		37 50
	B. G. Rogers, for twenty-three days' services of self and team hauling manure on Capitol Square,		55 00
	W. R. Herndon, for twenty-five days' services of self and team hauling,		50 00
	Paid sundry sheriffs, &c., for expenses incurred by them in conveying convicts to the Penitentiary, as follows:		
	J. M. Young, sheriff of Buncombe county, eight convicts,		738 00
	A. H. Morris, dep. sheriff New Hanover county, four convicts,		99 15
	T. C. Ford, deputy sheriff Davidson county, one convict,		39 30
	I. N. Vestal, sheriff Yadkin county, one convict,		96 18
	Jno. R. Wyatt, sheriff of Alleghany county, one convict,		109 45
	W. J. Taylor, sheriff of Henderson county, one convict,		29 90
	W. D. Moore, deputy sheriff Granville county, one convict,		15 75
	A. A. Wiseman, sheriff of Mitchell county, two convicts,		272 60
	Gaston county, five convicts,		190 50



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	F. J. Satchwell, sheriff Beaufort county,		
Nov.	two convicts,	\$	84 25
	J. W. Corsbie and A. C. Morrow, for		
	expenses as agents of the State to		
	Illinois and return to Greensboro',		
	N. C., to bring Peter Staley, a fu-		
	gitive from justice,	311	80
	Paid sundry members of the General		
	Assembly, including clerks, door-		
	keepers, &c., as follows :		
	R. T. Bennett, Representative,	139	00
	A. B. Williams, employee House of		
	Representatives,	18	00
	W. M. Hardy, Assistant Clerk of		
	House of Representatives,	110	00
	Jno. A. Hyman, Senator,	25	60
	Henry Epps, Senator,	52	00
	W. P. Welch, Senator,	122	00
	J. T. Cramer, Senator,	41	60
	J. M. Gudger, Senator,	150	00
	J. R. Ellis, Senator,	116	00
	J. W. Ellis, Senator,	111	60
	W. L. Saunders, Principal Clerk to		
	Senate,	101	20
	F. M. Godfrey, Representative,	135	20
	James Sharp, Representative,	110	00
	Guilford Christmas, Assistant Door-		
	keeper to Senate,	65	60
	J. R. Grady, Representative,	52	00
	Silas Webb, Representative,	98	00
	J. N. Bryson, Representative,	186	00
	J. R. Darden, Representative,	140	00
	R. H. Ballard, Representative,	112	00
	T. A. Nicholson, Senator,	112	40
	H. M. Waugh, Representative,	105	60
	E. R. Dudley, Representative,	84	00
	S. W. Reid, Representative,	112	80
	A. M. Bryson, Representative,	116	00
	A. S. Seymour, Senator,	40	00
	W. S. Norment, Representative,	84	00
	W. McLaurin, Representative,	53	20

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	J. L. Winslow, Representative,	\$	134 00
Nov.	C. R. Byrd, Representative,		152 00
	O. A. Hanner, Representative,		68 40
	C. L. Shinn, Representative,		113 60
	D. C. Guyther, Representative,		140 00
	J. H. Merrimon, Senator,		150 00
	S. L. Johnston, Senator,		140 00
	G. L. Mabson, Senator,		93 20
	Allen Jordan, Representative,		101 60
	C. T. Murphy, Senator,		78 40
	J. H. Williamson, Representative,		55 20
	J. S. Anderson, Representative,		205 20
	G. D. Holloman, Senator,		90 40
	W. J. T. Miller, Senator,		135 00
	J. T. Cramer, Senator,		40 00
	E. Ransom, Senator,		154 00
	J. G. Scott, Senator,		100 00
	Willis Bunn, Representative,		82 00
	George H. King, Representative,		65 60
	Alfred Lloyd, Representative,		104 40
	J. R. Mizell, Representative,		144 40
	G. W. Freeman, Representative,		134 00
	B. K. Dickey, Representative,		208 80
	W. L. Love, Senator,		192 40
	Eli Whisnant, Representative,		136 00
	James Blythe, Representative,		156 00
	F. J. Whitmire, Representative,		164 80
	G. W. Bowe, Representative,		100 00
	A. C. Bryan, Representative,		128 00
	Squire Trivett, Representative,		133 60
	R. W. King, Senator,		70 00
	G. N. Hill, Senator,		101 20
	J. W. Gidney, Representative,		140 00
	J. W. Bean, Representative,		90 80
	J. M. Carson, Representative,		112 00
	Jesse Hinnant, Representative,		50 00
	W. H. Joyner, Representative,		56 40
	J. W. H. Paschall, Representative,		30 00
	Jno. Bryant, Representative,		90 40
	T. D. Johnston, Representative,		150 00
	W. A. Stowe, Representative,		117 20



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	D. A. Blackwell, Representative,	\$	154 80
Nov.	Jno. H. Hill, Principal Doorkeeper		
	House of Representatives,		88 80
	R. G. Snead, Representative,		67 20
	J. T. Brown, Representative,		46 00
	S. D. Pool, Principal Clerk House of		
	Representatives,		48 00
	W. H. Bryan, Representative,		61 60
	Pride Jones, Representative,		56 00
	W. S. Carter, Representative,		130 00
	H. P. Haynes, Representative,		159 20
	T. D. Bryson, Representative,		180 00
	V. V. Richardson, Representative,		111 60
	Jno. Shaw, Representative,		64 00
	P. A. Warlick, Representative,		119 20
	Jno. Michael, Representative,		86 80
	T. S. Lutterloh, Representative,		72 00
	W. M. Willey, Representative,		78 00
	B. Jones, Representative,		161 60
	J. W. Gilmer, Representative,		76 00
	H. C. Moss, Representative,		70 00
	J. L. Robinson, Speaker House of Rep-		
	resentatives,		208 00
	J. E. Carter, Assistant Doorkeeper		
	House of Representatives,		59 20
	J. H. Harris, Senator,		40 00
	J. W. Dunham, Senator,		69 60
	B. Smith, Senator,		61 60
	W. P. Welch, Senator,		45 00
	J. McCotter, Senator,		85 00
	A. S. Seymour, Senator,		44 00
	C. M. T. McCauley, Senator,		125 00
	W. K. Davis, Senator,		63 00
	B. Smith, Senator,		1 20
	C. W. Grandy, Senator,		135 00
	J. W. Cunningham, Senator,		109 00
	W. W. Flemming, Senator,		145 00
	L. W. Humphrey, Senator,		64 60
	W. J. Murray, Senator,		70 00
	J. M. Stafford, Senator,		81 80
	J. W. Todd, Senator,		139 00

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	Henry Epps, Senator,	\$	45 00
Nov.	Charles Price, Senator,		60 40
	J. T. Morehead, Jr., Senator,		77 80
	A. C. Cowles, Senator,		74 00
	J. Turner Morehead, Senator,		93 00
	N. B. Hampton, Representative,		159 00
	R. B. B. Houston, Representative,		117 00
	Jones Watson, Representative,		61 00
	A. Costner, Representative,		124 00
	Charles Anderson, Representative,		108 60
	L. Presson, Representative,		127 80
	J. M. Woodhouse, Representative,		141 00
	J. K. Outlaw, Representative,		77 00
	E. G. Copeland, Representative,		64 60
	F. C. Miller, Representative,		157 00
	W. P. Bryan, Representative,		93 80
	S. A. Jones, Representative,		145 00
	A. B. Johns, Representative,		83 00
	J. C. Lindsay, Representative,		81 80
	J. B. Todd, Representative,		143 00
	David Settle, Representative,		91 00
	J. W. Bowman, Representative,		153 00
	F. N. Luckey, Representative,		103 80
	Edmund Jones, Representative,		126 80
	H. T. Hughes, Representative,		62 80
	James Heaton, Representative,		97 80
	M. McGehee, Representative,		109 00
	T. A. McNeill, Representative,		97 80
	G. W. Cox, Representative,		85 00
	K. Craige, Representative,		52 80
	J. F. Scott, Representative,		97 40
	O. N. Gray, Representative,		179 00
	R. Fletcher, Representative,		95 00
	S. D. Pool, Principal Clerk House of Representatives,		43 20
	W. H. H. Cowles, Assistant Clerk of Senate,		134 00
	John Stanford, Page House of Repre- sentatives,		27 00
	W. M. Hardy, Assistant Clerk House of Representatives,		54 00



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1873.	W. J. Wilson, Enrolling Clerk,	\$	172 00
Nov.	J. McL. Turner, Engrossing Clerk of Senate,		158 00
	C. H. Brogden, President of the Senate,		87 00
	H. A. Gudger, Representative,		170 00
	Joseph Cobb, Representative,		94 00
	J. H. Brooks, Representative,		114 20
	Jesse Gant, Representative,		70 20
	C. L. Turner, Representative,		113 00
	R. Fletcher, Representative,		50 00
	Samuel Corson, Representative,		110 00
	J. R. Maxwell, Representative,		88 80
	Wm. McLaurin, Representative,		50 00
	George W. Bullard, Representative,		83 60
	J. M. Moring, Representative,		58 00
	M. T. Waddill, Representative,		120 00
	Jno. C. Rhodes, Representative,		23 20
	Jno. D. Stanford, Representative,		86 00
	Jno. C. Gorman, Representative,		50 00
	J. G. Marler, Representative,		105 60
	T. J. Dula, Representative,		50 00
	T. J. Dula, Representative,		80 00
	I. B. Abbott, Representative,		94 00
	Jno. Shackelford, Representative,		94 00
	J. J. Goodwyn, Representative,		93 20
	Geo. H. King, Representative,		10 00
	R. T. Bennett, Representative,		20 00
	A. Costner, Representative,		10 00
	W. S. Norment, Representative,		10 00
	J. H. Williamson, Representative,		20 00
	Stewart Ellison, Representative,		60 00
	R. James Powell, Senator,		67 60
	A. C. Cowles, Senator,		50 00
	W. H. Avera, Senator,		60 40
	R. P. Waring, Senator,		120 00
	P. Horton, Senator,		86 40
	J. W. Dunham, Senator,		10 00
	J. A. Hyman, Senator,		50 00
	R. T. Long, Senator,		150 00
	Chas. Price, Senator,		50 00

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	W. A. Allen, Senator,	\$	86 00
Nov.	J. E. Carter, Assistant Doorkeeper House of Representatives,		50 00
	S. D. Pool, Principal Clerk, House of Representatives,		18 00
	A. B. Williams, Page House Represen- tatives,		12 00
	Jno. H. Hill, Principal Doorkeeper House of Representatives,		10 00
	Solomon Geer, Page House of Repre- sentatives,		27 00
	G. Christmas, Assistant Doorkeeper Senate,		10 00
	J. McL. Turner, Engrossing Clerk Senate,		12 00
	W. P. Batchelor, Employee Senate,		40 00
	J. E. Morris, Principal Doorkeeper Senate,		93 20
	J. C. Barnhardt, Senator,		124 40
	W. H. Wheeler, Representative,		108 00
	Jones Watson, Representative,		25 00
	Edmund Jones, Representative,		30 00
	R. T. Bennett, Representative,		15 00
	G. H. King, Representative,		20 00
	Alfred Loyed, Representative,		30 00
	H. M. Waugh, Representative,		30 00
	B. H. Jones, Representative,		120 00
	P. Horton, Senator,		60 00
	J. T. Cramer, Senator,		30 00
	C. S. Pool, Assistant Clerk House of Representatives,		42 00
	Solomon Geer, Page House of Repre- sentatives,		15 00
	A. B. Williams, Page House of Repre- sentatives,		12 00
	Jno. Stanford, Page House of Repre- sentatives,		12 00
	Jno. E. Carter, Assistant Doorkeeper House of Representatives,		20 00
	S. D. Pool, Principal Clerk House of Representatives,		18 00



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1873.	W. M. Hardy, Assistant Clerk House		
Nov.	of Representatives,	\$	30 00
	Edward Cantwell, Solicitor Fourth Judicial District, for two certificates,		40 00
	R. M. Henry, Solicitor Twelfth Judicial District, for one certificate,		20 00
	W. G. Candler, Solicitor Eleventh Judicial District, for seven certificates,		140 00
	W. P. Welch, Solicitor <i>pro tem.</i> Twelfth Judicial District, for two certificates,		40 00
	Willis Bagley, Solicitor First Judicial District, for two certificates,		40 00
	Jas. R. Bulla, Solicitor Seventh Judicial District, for three certificates,		60 00
	J. M. Todd, Solicitor <i>pro tem.</i> Eleventh Judicial District, for one certificate,		20 00
	J. S. McElroy, Solicitor <i>pro tem.</i> Eleventh Judicial District, for one certificate,		20 00
	Paid sundry counties for the maintenance of lunatics, who have been refused admission into the Insane Asylum, as follows :		
	Catawba county,		50 00
	Union county,		50 00
	Orange county,		50 00
	Surry county,		50 00
	Madison county,		50 00
	Clay county,		186 66
	Caldwell county,		50 00
	Jno. R. Harrison, President Board of Directors, for part of appropriation for erection of outer wall around the Penitentiary, and support of convicts,		5,000 00
	Stone & Uzzell, Public Printers and Binders, for sundry public printing, &c.,		1,775 34
	Stone & Uzzell, Public Printers and Binders, for sundry binding,		759 55

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1873.	Stone & Uzzell, Public Printers and		
Nov.	Binders, for sundry public printing,	\$	284 13
	J. C. Gorman and E. M. Uzzell, practical printers, for examination of sundry accounts of the Public Printers and Binders,		30 00'
	F. W. Potter, Quarantine Physician, Port of Wilmington, salary for three months ending Sept. 30, 1873,		150 00
	H. K. Ruark, for services as Coxswain of quarantine boat for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1873,		90 00
	Alexander Singletary, for services as Hospital Keeper for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1873,		60 00
	Richard Doshier and Chas. McDonald, for services as oarsmen of quarantine boat, for quarter ending September 30, 1873,		120 00
	Paid sundry sheriffs and tax collectors, for settling taxes for the year 1873, as follows:		
	C. F. Waggoner, sheriff Rowan county,		29 00
	H. W. Mays, sheriff Alexander county,		39 00
	J. M. Young, sheriff Buncombe county,		58 00
	J. P. Cherry, sheriff Clay county,		85 70
	Stephen Roberts, tax collector Madison county,		63 00
	J. A. Robinson, sheriff Lincoln county,		44 60
	Wm. R. Becton, sheriff Lenoir county,		18 00
	P. C. Riley, sheriff of Montgomery county,		33 80
	R. S. Harris, sheriff Cabarrus county,		33 00
	J. C. Jaycocks, sheriff Perquimans county,		53 00
	Battle Bryan, sheriff of Edgecombe county,		25 00
	T. H. Hughes, sheriff Orange county,		11 00
	M. E. Alexander, sheriff Mecklenburg county,		38 00
	I. N. Vestal, sheriff Yadkin county,		38 80



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874.	Thos. E. Pritchett, sheriff Jones county,	\$	28 20
Nov.	Jno. R. Wyatt, sheriff of Alleghany county,		53 00
	E. P. Moore, sheriff of Burke county,		53 00
	B. F. Briggs, sheriff of Wilson county,		18 00
	R. R. McCall, sheriff Caldwell county,		49 00
	Orlando Hubbs, sheriff Craven county,		24 20
	R. M. Stafford, sheriff Guilford county,		24 00
	Joseph G. Neal, sheriff McDowell county,		53 00
	A. I. Borders, tax collector Cleveland county,		53 00
	Jno. G. Hill, sheriff Forsythe county,		27 00
	A. F. Stevens, sheriff Union county,		43 00
	J. M. Wall, sheriff Anson county,		55 00
	A. A. Wiseman, sheriff Mitchell county,		66 00
	T. N. Jordan, tax collector Caswell county,		34 00
	M. C. Brinkley, sheriff Chowan county,		53 00
	J. T. Ferguson, sheriff Wilkes county,		46 00
	J. E. McFarland, sheriff Rutherford county,		59 00
	G. B. Arledge, sheriff Polk county,		63 00
	Jno. L. Harris, sheriff Person county,		19 00
	W. F. Wasson, sheriff Iredell county,		35 00
	N. M. Wilson, sheriff Yancey county,		59 80
	Elijah Murrill, sheriff Onslow county,		27 00
	W. A. Deans, sheriff Wayne county,		12 60
	R. D. Rhyne, sheriff Gaston county,		43 00
	R. McMillan, sheriff Robeson county,		25 20
	E. Everett, sheriff Swain county,		73 00
	James Cansler, sheriff Macon county,		79 00
	J. B. Fain, tax collector Cherokee county,		93 40
	F. J. Satchwell, sheriff Beaufort county,		41 00
	T. H. Bailey, Clerk in office Secretary of State, salary from October 21st to 31st, 1873,		27 73

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873. Nov.	Edwards, Broughton & Co., for sundry lettering and binding for State Library,	\$	102	83
	T. R. Purnell, State Librarian, salary from Oct. 8th, to Nov. 8th, 1873,		41	67
	M. E. Pinckard, for one copy of "Bread of Heaven," for State Library,		1	10
	Geo. Burnham, for one copy of "Uncivilized Races," for State Library,		9	50
	I. W. Rogers, Keeper of the Capitol, salary for month of October, 1873,		50	00
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., for sundry binding and lettering of Record books in office of Secretary of State,		50	15
	Kemp Johnson, for services four weeks as watchman of the Capitol,		42	00
	F. M. Straughan, for services five weeks as laborer in Capitol,		52	50
	Henry Biggs, for six weeks' services as waiter in the Capitol,		42	00
	Daniel Jones, for five weeks' services as waiter in the Capitol,		35	00
	Southern Express Company, for freight on sundry packages on account of the different State Departments, October,		12	65
	Julius Lewis & Co., for two yards of oil carpet for the office of Secretary of State,		1	50
	Jordan Chambers, for one month's services as waiter in the Capitol,		31	00
	J. C. Brewster, for furnishing the different rooms in the Capitol with andirons, tongs, &c.,		167	35
	Western Union Telegraph Company, for sundry telegrams sent and received by the Governor,		10	65
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in Capitol and gate lamps during the month of October, 1873,		63	50



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	London Williams, for services twelve		
Nov.	and three-quarters days cutting wood,	\$	12 75
	Robert Hall, for services ten and three-		
	quarters days cutting wood,		10 75
	Handy Lockhart, for repairs on desk,		
	case, &c., in Auditor's office,		8 00
	Charles Lockhart, for carpenter's work		
	on water-closet,		5 00
	"The New North State," for publish-		
	ing the Governor's Thanksgiving		
	Proclamation,		12 50
	"The Statesville American," for pub-		
	lishing notice of the meeting of the		
	stockholders of the Western North		
	Carolina Railroad Company, held		
	May 9, 1873,		5 00
	Handy Lockhart, for scraping and var-		
	nishing desks in Senate chamber		
	and House of Representatives, also		
	for repairing ink boxes,		65 50
	Paid the following persons on account		
	of expenses incurred in attending		
	sessions of the Railroad Commission		
	held in July and November, 1873,		
	at Morganton and Raleigh, as fol-		
	lows:		
	W. L. Steele, (at Raleigh only,)		30 00
	M. E. Manley,		51 75
	J. H. Wilson,		22 00
	B. S. Gaither,		78 00
	Tod R. Caldwell,		33 00
	Robert Sanders, for services ten and a		
	quarter days, cutting wood,		10 25
	Bennett Chavis, for services seven and		
	three quarters days cutting wood,		7 75
	Britt Hawkins, for services five and a		
	half days cutting wood,		5 50
	Elijah Outlaw, for services eight and		
	three-quarters days cutting wood,		8 75
	Frank Chambers, for services eleven		
	days, cutting wood,		11 00

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873. Dec.	F. J. Menninger, for thirty-six and a half cords of wood, as per contract,	\$	131 76
	W. C. Stronach, for forty-three cords of wood,		172 00
	"The North Carolinian," for publishing Governor's proclamations, one offering reward for apprehension of Adam Knight, a fugitive from justice and the other appointing Thanksgiving day,		30 00
	"Asheville Pioneer," for publishing Governor's Thanksgiving proclamation,		15 00
	Alford Thompson, for services nine and three-fourths days cutting wood,		9 75
	Willie Lane, for services one and one-half days cutting wood,		1 50
	Stephen Read, for services three and a half days cutting wood,		3 50
	Primus Jones, for services six and one-half days cutting wood,		6 50
	Separk, Hicks & Co., for one pair of andirons for office of Secretary of State,		5 10
	Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Company, for freight on three cases of paper for Secretary of State,		8 93
	The Falls of Neuse Manufacturing Company, for 128 reams book paper, 28 x 38—45 pounds per ream,		806 40
	The Falls of Neuse Manufacturing Company, for 72 reams book paper, 24 x 38—45 pounds per ream,		453 60
	John Reilly, State Auditor, for amount allowed to provide adequate clerical force in his office,		50 00
	Edwards & Broughton, on account of printing and binding "Battle's Re- visal,"		1,000 00
	Robert Hines, for services four weeks as laborer on Capitol Square,		30 00



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	B. G. Rogers, for hauling manure on		
Dec.	Capitol Square,	\$	39 50
	Paid sundry sheriffs, &c., for expenses		
	incurred in conveying convicts to		
	the Penitentiary, as follows:		
.	R. McMillan, sheriff Robeson county,	231	30
	Jno. L. Wood, sheriff of Pasquotank		
	county,	95	50
	R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberland		
	county,	71	00
	R. A. Weaver, deputy sheriff North-		
	ampton county,	30	40
	J. D. Boone, deputy sheriff North-		
	ampton county,	58	95
	E. J. Holt, sheriff Johnston county,	14	15
	W. A. Quinerly, sheriff Pitt county,	45	35
	B. Wallace, sheriff Duplin county,	58	90
	Wm. Haymore, sheriff Surry county,	196	10
	Jonas Cline, sheriff Catawba county,	134	25
	Isaac Pipkin, sheriff Hertford county,	126	75
	B. F. Logan, sheriff of Cleaveland,	91	90
	F. W. Bell, sheriff of Bertie county,	447	00
	J. C. Wynne, sheriff Franklin county,	40	70
	W. Q. Maulsby, sheriff of Columbus		
	county,	54	50
	Jno. A. Hensley, treasurer of Yancey		
	county,	169	80
	E. W. Taylor, sheriff Brunswick co'ty,	59	15
	W. W. Moore, sheriff Martin county,	111	25
	W. C. Threadgill, deputy sheriff of		
	Anson county,	65	30
	R. S. Harris, sheriff Cabarrus county,	53	40
	Washington county,	201	90
	Clifton Ward, sheriff Sampson county,	38	05
	J. C. Jaycocks, sheriff of Perquimans		
	county,	107	25
	R. I. Hassell, sheriff of Tyrrell co'ty,	113	70
	J. B. Rayner, deputy sheriff of Edge-		
	combe county,	56	50
	F. E. Alfred, sheriff Pamlico county,	48	35

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873. Dec.	Jno. L. Wood, sheriff of Pasquotank county,	\$	102 30
	M. Grausman, for expenses incurred conveying Joel Lawhorne, as escaped convict from Darlington, S. C., to penitentiary,		45 50
	W. E. Woodruff, for the apprehension of Adam Knight, a fugitive from justice,		200 00
	Paid sundry members of the General Assembly, including clerks, door-keepers, &c., as follows:		
	J. S. Anderson, Representative,		35 00
	Martin Walker, Senator,		181 00
	J. R. Grady, Representative,		35 00
	O. A. Hanner, Representative,		35 00
	A. H. Boyden, Engrossing Clerk House of Representatives,		58 00
	W. L. Saunders, Principal Clerk of Senate,		42 00
	W. H. H. Cowles, Assistant Clerk of Senate,		36 00
	Jno. E. Brown, Representative,		140 00
	Silas Webb, Representative,		35 00
	R. James Powell, Senator,		25 00
	Wm. McLaurin, Representative,		25 00
	Willis Bunn, Representative,		35 00
	H. C. Moss, Representative,		35 00
	W. S. Carter, Representative,		35 00
	J. W. H. Paschall, Representative,		75 00
	C. R. Byrd, Representative,		35 00
	J. B. Todd, Representative,		35 00
	J. W. Norwood, Senator,		81 00
	J. W. Ellis, Senator,		35 00
	J. M. Worth, Senator,		123 80
	J. McL. Turner, Engrossing Clerk of Senate,		30 00
	J. W. Gilmer, Representative,		35 00
	T. J. Foster, Representative,		135 00
	F. N. Luckey, Representative,		30 00
	John Bryant, Representative,		35 00



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	D. C. Guyther, Representative,	\$	35 00
Dec.	Robert Fletcher, Representative,		30 00
	E. R. Dudley, Representative,		35 00
	Jno. Patrick, Representative,		113 00
	J. N. Bryson, Representative,		35 00
	J. M. Carson, Representative,		35 00
	R. T. Bennett, Representative,		5 00
	G. W. Reid, Representative,		123 00
	G. W. Cox, Representative,		30 00
	J. E. Morris, Principal Doorkeeper of Senate,		25 00
	Guilford Christmas, Assistant Door- keeper of Senate,		25 00
	Alfred Cawthorne, Page of Senate,		45 00
	John Cox, Page of Senate,		45 00
	J. E. Wilson, Page of Senate,		45 00
	W. P. Batchelor, Employee of Senate,		20 00
	J. A. Hyman, Senator,		25 00
	R. W. King, Senator,		35 00
	J. McCotter, Senator,		30 00
	G. L. Mabson, Senator,		35 00
	A. C. Cowles, Senator,		25 00
	S. L. Johnston, Senator,		40 00
	B. Smith, Senator,		40 00
	G. D. Holloman, Senator,		40 00
	T. A. Nicholson, Senator,		40 00
	W. P. Welch, Senator,		35 00
	W. C. Troy, Senator,		102 00
	Ed. Ransom, Senator,		40 00
	W. L. Love, Senator,		40 00
	J. R. Ellis, Senator,		40 00
	W. J. Murray, Senator,		35 00
	Henry Epps, Senator,		35 00
	W. J. T. Miller, Senator,		35 00
	A. McCabe, Senator,		128 00
	C. T. Murphy, Senator,		40 00
	C. M. T. McCauley, Senator,		35 00
	B. K. Dickey, Representative,		40 00
	J. W. Bean, Representative,		35 00
	G. W. Freeman, Representative,		41 00
	F. M. Godfrey, Representative,		40 00

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	J. J. Goodwyn, Representative,	\$	30 00
Dec.	J. W. Gidney, Representative,		40 00
	James Sharp, Representative,		40 00
	Joseph Cobb, Representative,		30 00
	R. H. Ballard, Representative,		40 00
	W. P. Bryan, Representative,		35 00
	F. C. Miller, Representative,		35 00
	O. N. Gray, Representative,		35 00
	J. L. Winslow, Representative,		40 00
	Jesse Hinnant, Representative,		40 00
	E. G. Copeland, Representative,		35 00
	K. Craige, Representative,		80 00
	B. Jones, Representative,		40 00
	John Michael, Representative,		40 00
	J. K. Outlaw, Representative,		40 00
	Pride Jones, Representative,		40 00
	A. C. Bryan, Representative,		40 00
	F. J. Whitmire, Representative,		40 00
	D. A. Blackwell, Representative,		40 00
	R. B. B. Houston, Representative,		40 00
	S. W. Reid, Representative,		40 00
	S. A. Jones, Representative,		35 00
	G. H. King, Representative,		10 00
	J. T. Brown, Representative,		80 00
	J. W. Bowman, Representative,		40 00
	I. B. Abbott, Representative,		30 00
	R. G. Snead, Representative,		40 00
	T. D. Johnston, Representative,		40 00
	J. C. Gorman, Representative,		35 00
	J. E. Lindsey, Representative,		35 00
	Allen Jordan, Representative,		40 00
	P. A. Warlick, Representative,		40 00
	M. T. Waddill, Representative,		30 00
	N. B. Hampton, Representative,		35 00
	James Blythe, Representative,		40 00
	J. M. Woodhouse, Representative,		40 00
	W. M. Wiley, Representative,		40 00
	R. S. Perry, Representative,		80 00
	M. McGehee, Representative,		35 00
	S. Trivett, Representative,		40 00



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	Eli Whisnant, Representative,	\$	40 00
Dec.	A. H. Boyden, Engrossing Clerk House of Representatives,		96 00
	W. J. Wilson, Enrolling Clerk,		42 00
	J. H. Hill, Principal Doorkeeper of House of Representatives,		30 00
	J. H. Williamson, Representative,		20 00
	Jno. E. Carter, Assistant Doorkeeper House of Representatives,		10 00
	S. D. Pool, Principal Clerk House of Representatives,		12 00
	C. S. Pool, Assistant Clerk House of Representatives,		6 00
	Jno. Stanford, Page House of Repre- sentatives,		6 00
	W. W. Flemming, Senator,		40 00
	M. V. B. Gilbert, Representative,		85 00
	W. M. Hardy, Assistant Clerk House of Representatives,		36 00
	R. T. Bennett, Representative,		10 00
	David Settle, Representative,		45 00
	G. H. King, Representative,		10 00
	Stewart Ellison, Representative,		25 00
	O. A. Hanner, Representative,		20 00
	T. J. Dula, Representative,		45 00
	V. V. Richardson, Representative,		55 00
	Jno. Shaw, Representative,		35 00
	J. H. Williamson, Representative,		15 00
	T. S. Lutterloh, Representative,		55 00
	A. S. Seymour, Senator,		50 00
	J. L. Chamberlain, Senator,		84 80
	C. S. Pool, Assistant Clerk House of Representatives,		15 00
	S. D. Pool, Principal Clerk House of Representatives,		30 00
	J. W. Cunningham, Senator,		55 00
	J. L. Chamberlain, Senator,		100 00
	G. L. Mabson, Senator,		25 00
	W. K. Davis, Senator,		50 00
	J. T. Cramer, Senator,		35 00

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	J. L. Robinson, Speaker of the House		
Dec.	of Representatives,	\$	56 00
	Jno. Stanford, Page House of Repre-		
	sentatives,		18 00
	Solomon Geer, Page House of Repre-		
	sentatives,		21 00
	A. B. Williams, Page House of Rep-		
	resentatives,		21 00
	J. E. Brown, Representative,		35 00
	Alfred Loyed, Representative,		35 00
	R. T. Bennett, Representative,		20 00
	T. D. Bryson, Representative,		50 00
	H. T. Hughes, Representative,		65 00
	Stewart Ellison, Representative,		20 00
	W. H. Wheeler, Representative,		50 00
	J. J. Goodwyn, Representative,		25 00
	H. M. Waugh, Representative,		75 00
	E. Jones, Representative,		50 00
	J. M. Moring, Representative,		60 00
	J. G. H. Mitchell, Representative,		166 00
	J. G. Marler, Representative,		60 00
	Willis Bunn, Representative,		15 00
	Jones Watson, Representative,		40 00
	W. L. Love, Senator,		30 00
	J. H. Harris, Senator,		65 00
	R. P. Waring, Senator,		25 00
	W. M. Hardy, Assistant Clerk House		
	of Representatives,		12 00
	A. B. Williams, Page House of Rep-		
	resentatives,		12 00
	T. J. Whitmire, Representative,		40 00
	C. L. Shinn, Representative,		80 00
	Pride Jones, Representative,		40 00
	I. B. Abbott, Representative,		10 00
	S. W. Reid, Representative,		40 00
	J. R. Mizell, Representative,		80 00
	B. Smith, Senator,		40 00
	C. W. Grandy, Senator,		85 00
	W. P. Batchelor, employee of Senate,		8 00
	W. L. Saunders, Principal Clerk of the		
	Senate,		36 00



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873. Dec.	Guilford Christmas, Assistant Door-keeper of the Senate,	\$	50 00
	J. W. Shackelford, Representative,		80 00
	S. Corson, Representative,		25 00
	T. S. Lutterloh, Representative,		35 00
	G. W. Bullard, Representative,		80 00
	J. R. Grady, Representative,		50 00
	James Heaton, Representative,		15 00
	Allen Jordan, Representative,		55 00
	J. H. Williamson, Representative,		35 00
	Willis Bunn, Representatives,		40 00
	H. C. Moss, Representative,		55 00
	D. C. Guyther, Representative,		50 00
	B. Jones, Representative,		50 00
	J. S. Anderson, Representative,		55 00
	J. T. Brown, Representative,		25 00
	C. M. T. McCauley, Senator,		50 00
	W. A. Allen, Senator,		80 00
	W. J. T. Miller, Senator,		50 00
	S. D. Pool, Principal Clerk House of Representatives,		24 00
	C. S. Pool, Assistant Clerk House of Representatives,		12 00
	R. P. Waring, Senator,		5 00
	J. Turner Morehead, Senator,		75 00
	C. T. Murphy, Senator,		55 00
	R. James Powell, Senator,		50 00
	Henry Epps, Senator,		55 00
	S. D. Pool, Principal Clerk House of Representatives,		18 00
	C. S. Pool, Assistant Clerk House of Representatives,		9 00
	M. T. Waddill, Representative,		50 00
	J. E. Brown, Representative,		35 00
	Jno. Bryant, Representative,		60 00
	John Stanford, Page House of Representatives,		21 00
	Solomon Geer, Page House of Representatives,		21 00
	A. B. Williams, Page House of Representatives,		9 00

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	R. T. Bennett, Representative,	\$	35 00
Dec.	Stewart Ellison, Representative,		35 00
	T. A. McNeill, Representative,		35 00
	Geo. H. King, Representative,		50 00
	Geo. W. Bowe, Representative,		105 00
	G. W. Freeman, Representative,		65 00
	W. H. H. Cowles, Assistant Clerk of Senate,		84 00
	W. L. Saunders, Principal Clerk of Senate,		30 00
	W. P. Batchelor, employee of Senate,		20 00
	Jno. W. Ellis, Senator,		70 00
	A. S. Seymour, Senator,		60 00
	E. Ransom, Senator,		60 00
	Jno. A. Hyman, Senator,		75 00
	W. P. Welch, Senator,		65 00
	S. L. Johnston, Senator,		60 00
	J. H. Williamson, Representative,		15 00
	Alfred Loyed, Representative,		35 00
	Wm. McLaurin, Representative,		70 00
	E. R. Dudley, Representative,		70 00
	H. T. Hughes, Representative,		40 00
	T. D. Johnston, Representative,		65 00
	Jones Watson, Representative,		35 00
	J. G. Marler, Representative,		40 00
	L. Presson, Representative,		105 00
	E. Jones, Representative,		60 00
	J. M. Carson, Representative,		75 00
	Chas. Anderson, Representative,		105 00
	C. L. Turner, Representative,		50 00
	F. J. Whitmire, Representative,		35 00
	James Heaton, Representative,		20 00
	J. D. Stanford, Representative,		105 00
	W. H. Bryan, Representative,		50 00
	Willis Bunn, Representative,		25 00
	S. W. Reid, Representative,		35 00
	David Settle, Representative,		65 00
	M. V. B. Gilbert, Representative,		55 00
	A. C. Bryan, Representative,		75 00
	I. B. Abbott, Representative,		20 00
	James Sharp, Representative,		100 00



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	Charles Price, Senator,	\$	50 00
Dec.	J. L. Chamberlain, Senator,		50 00
	J. G. Scott, Senator,		100 00
	J. W. Todd, Senator,		135 00
	W. L. Love, Senator,		70 00
	W. K. Davis, Senator,		55 00
	J. W. Bowman, Representative,		100 00
	R. T. Bennett, Representative,		40 00
	C. R. Byrd, Representative,		105 00
	W. M. Hardy, Assistant Clerk House of Representatives,		48 00
	Alex. McCabe, Senator,		100 00
	Edward Ransom, Senator,		40 00
	Henry Epps, Senator,		45 00
	C. T. Murphy, Senator,		45 00
	G. N. Hill, Senator,		140 00
	R. P. Waring, Senator,		100 00
	J. M. Gudger, Senator,		140 00
	J. L. Chamberlain, Senator,		30 00
	B. Smith, Senator,		60 00
	W. W. Flemming, Senator,		95 00
	J. G. Scott, Senator,		40 00
	J. W. Cunningham, Senator,		75 00
	W. J. T. Miller, Senator,		60 00
	J. C. Barnhardt, Senator,		120 00
	R. W. King, Senator,		100 00
	P. Horton, Senator,		120 00
	G. L. Mabson, Senator,		80 00
	J. R. Ellis, Senator,		100 00
	R. T. Long, Senator,		130 00
	Martin Walker, Senator,		105 00
	W. J. Murray, Senator,		100 00
	T. A. Nicholson, Senator,		100 00
	R. James Powell, Senator,		55 00
	W. H. Avera, Senator,		130 00
	J. McCotter, Senator,		105 00
	J. T. Cramer, Senator,		75 00
	G. D. Holloman, Senator,		100 00
	S. W. Reid, Representative,		25 00
	M. T. Waddill, Representative,		50 00
	J. W. Gilmer, Representative,		105 00

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	T. J. Dula, Representative,	\$ 85 00
Dec.	A. Costner, Representative,	130 00
	A. C. Bryan, Representative,	25 00
	Eli Whisnant, Representative,	100 00
	N. B. Hampton, Representative,	100 00
	G. W. Bullard, Representative,	50 00
	Jno. Michael, Representative,	100 00
	W. M. Wiley, Representative,	100 00
	Jesse Gant, Representative,	135 00
	J. R. Darden, Representative,	140 00
	J. R. Grady, Representative,	55 00
	J. L. Winslow, Representative,	100 00
	T. S. Lutterloh, Representative,	50 00
	J. D. Stanford, Representative,	25 00
	J. E. Brown, Representative,	20 00
	B. Jones, Representative,	50 00
	J. M. Woodhouse, Representative,	95 00
	H. M. Waugh, Representative,	35 00
	J. M. Carson, Representative,	30 00
	J. H. Williamson, Representative,	35 00
	J. G. Marler, Representative,	30 00
	Jno. Bryant, Representative,	45 00
	T. D. Bryson, Representative,	90 00
	A. M. Bryan, Representative,	140 00
	James Heaton, Representative,	15 00
	W. H. Joyner, Representative,	140 00
	J. S. Anderson, Representative,	50 00
	B. K. Dickey, Representative,	100 00
	Chas. Anderson, Representative,	30 00
	J. E. Lindsey, Representative,	100 00
	W. S. Carter, Representative,	105 00
	R. B. B. Houston, Representative,	95 00
	E. G. Copeland, Representative,	100 00
	Willis Bunn, Representative,	25 00
	Lemuel Presson, Representative,	30 00
	W. H. H. Cowles, Assistant Clerk of Senate,	42 00
	Squire Trivett, Representative,	100 00
	H. A. Gudger, Representative,	130 00
	G. W. Freeman, Representative,	40 00
	J. R. Maxwell, Representative,	130 00



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	D. A. Blackwell, Representative,	\$	100 00
Dec.	J. G. H. Mitchell, Representative,		70 00
	T. D. Johnston, Representative,		35 00
	A. B. Johns, Representative,		145 00
	Samuel Corson, Representative,		105 00
	O. N. Gray, Representative,		100 00
	Jesse Hinnant, Representative,		100 00
	J. J. Goodwyn, Representative,		75 00
	J. W. Beau, Representative,		105 00
	J. T. Brown, Representative,		75 00
	J. W. Gidney, Representative,		100 00
	O. A. Hanner, Representative,		85 00
	F. M. Godfrey, Representative,		100 00
	James Blythe, Representative,		100 00
	W. P. Bryan, Representative,		100 00
	S. L. Johnston, Senator,		40 00
	Jno. W. Ellis, Senator,		35 00
	W. C. Troy, Senator,		95 00
	A. C. Cowles, Senator,		105 00
	C. W. Grandy, Jr., Senator,		50 00
	J. H. Merrimon, Senator,		140 00
	J. M. Stafford, Senator,		140 00
	Guilford Christmas, Assistant Door- keeper of Senate,		55 00
	W. L. Saunders, Principal Clerk of Senate,		30 00
	G. W. Bowe, Representative,		35 00
	I. B. Abbott, Representative,		70 00
	E. R. Dudley, Representative,		35 00
	W. P. Batchelor, Employee of Senate,		56 00
	Pride Jones, Representative,		60 00
	H. C. Moss, Representative,		50 00
	Jno. Patrick, Representative,		105 00
	F. C. Miller, Representative,		100 00
	Wm. McLaurin, Representative,		35 00
	J. W. Shackelford, Representative,		50 00
	J. C. Gorman, Representative,		95 00
	B. H. Jones, Representative,		110 00
	R. Fletcher, Representative,		105 00
	F. N. Luckey, Representative,		105 00
	G. W. Cox, Representative,		105 00

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	D. C. Guyther, Representative,	\$	55 00
Dec.	R. G. Snead, Representative,		100 00
	T. J. Foster, Representative,		105 00
	G. H. King, Representative,		40 00
	Jones Watson, Representative,		35 00
	W. P. Welch, Senator,		35 00
	J. W. H. Paschall, Representative,		105 00
	W. A. Stowe, Representative,		140 00
	J. B. Todd, Representative,		100 00
	W. H. Bryan, Representative,		90 00
	David Settle, Representative,		25 00
	J. F. Scott, Representative,		135 00
	Silas Webb, Representative,		105 00
	W. H. Wheeler, Representative,		70 00
	C. L. Turner, Representative,		85 00
	Allen Jordan, Representative,		45 00
	J. M. Worth, Senator,		100 00
	J. Turner Morehead, Senator,		50 00
	M. V'B. Gilbert, Representative,		40 00
	M. McGehee, Representative,		100 00
	S. A. Jones, Representative,		100 00
	J. W. Dunham, Senator,		130 00
	W. S. Norment, Representative,		130 00
	J. N. Bryson, Representative,		105 00
	H. P. Haynes, Representative,		140 00
	W. A. Allen, Senator,		45 00
	J. K. Outlaw, Representative,		95 00
	R. S. Perry, Representative,		100 00
	A. S. Seymour, Senator,		30 00
	James Heaton, Representative,		85 00
	V. V. Richardson, Representative,		130 00
	T. J. Shinn, Representative,		242 80
	C. L. Shinn, Representative,		60 00
	L. W. Humphrey, Senator,		135 00
	Stewart Ellison, Representative,		40 00
	Joseph Cobb, Representative,		100 00
	Alfred Loyed, Representative,		40 00
	John Shaw, Representative,		105 00
	A. R. Perry, Representative,		250 00
	F. J. Whitmire, Representative,		25 00
	T. A. McNeill, Representative,		100 00



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873. Dec.	Jno. H. Hill, Principal Doorkeeper House of Representatives,	\$	100	00
	Jno. E. Carter, Assistant Doorkeeper House of Representatives,		100	00
	R. H. Ballard, Representative,		100	00
	S. D. Pool, Principal Clerk House of Representatives,		48	00
	C. S. Pool, Assistant Clerk House of Representatives,		24	00
	Solomon Geer, Page House of Repre- sentatives,		30	00
	Albert Williams, Page House of Rep- resentatives,		30	00
	Chas. Price, Senator,		80	00
	John Stanford, Page House of Repre- sentatives,		30	00
	A. H. Boyden, Engrossing Clerk House of Representatives,		120	00
	W. K. Davis, Senator,		30	00
	W. M. Hardy, Assistant Clerk House of Representatives,		36	00
	A. Cawthorne, Page to Senate,		63	00
	J. E. Morris, Principal Doorkeeper of Senate,		105	00
	P. A. Warlick, Representative,		100	00
	John Cox, Page in Senate,		63	00
	J. T. Morehead, Jr., Senator,		135	00
	J. M. Moring, Representative,		70	00
	H. M. Miller, Assistant Engrossing Clerk House of Representatives,		9	00
	J. C. Rhodes, Representative,		180	00
	J. E. Wilson, Page in Senate,		63	00
	Jno. W. Norwood, Senator,		105	00
	J. L. Robinson, Speaker House of Rep- resentatives,		140	00
	J. H. Harris, Senator,		75	00
	J. McL. Turner, Engrossing Clerk of Senate,		126	00
	H. T. Hughes, Representative,		35	00
	C. M. T. McCauley, Senator,		50	00
	W. J. Wilson, Enrolling Clerk,		120	00

Year ending September 30th, 1874.

1873.	Elizabeth Partin, Assistant Enrolling Clerk,	\$	9 00
Dec.	Emily L. Smith, Assistant Enrolling Clerk,		9 00
	Mary A. Jones, Assistant Enrolling Clerk,		9 00
	Sherwood Haywood, employee House of Representatives,		15 00
	E. F. Page, Assistant Engrossing Clerk of Senate,		51 00
	Paid the following persons for expenses incurred in conveying insane persons to and from the Insane Asylum, as follows:		
	W. R. Becton,		27 15
	Richard I. Hassell,		65 00
	W. W. Hall,		35 10
	W. B. Richardson,		15 00
	J. M. Griffin,		44 00
	L. N. Keith,		35 75
	Willis Bagley, Solicitor First Judicial District, for four certificates,		80 00
	W. P. Welch, Solicitor <i>pro tem.</i> Twelfth Judicial District, for one certificate,		20 00
	Joseph J. Martin, Solicitor Second Judicial District, for six certificates,		120 00
	A. H. Joyce, Solicitor Eighth Judicial District, for four certificates,		80 00
	W. H. Bailey, Solicitor <i>pro tem.</i> Eighth Judicial District, for one certificate,		
	A. H. Boyden, Executor Nath'l Boyden, salary of Nath'l Boyden, Associate Justice Supreme Court, from October 1st, 1873, to November 20th, 1873, (inc.)		20 00
	R. M. Henry, Solicitor Twelfth Judicial District, for two certificates,		347 22
	J. R. Bulla, Solicitor Seventh Judicial District, for two certificates,		40 00
			40 00



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873. Dec.	A. Mitchell, Judge Superior Court, salary for third quarter 1873,	\$	625 00
	T. L. Hargrove, Attorney-General, for half year's salary reporting decisions Supreme Court,		300 00
	Paid sundry counties for the mainte- nance of lunatics who have been refused admission into the Insane Asylum, as follows :		
	Catawba county,		50 00
	Catawba county,		50 00
	Ashe county,		50 00
	Stanley county,		50 00
	Pitt county,		50 00
	Bertie county,		50 00
	Stokes county,		20 00
	Person county,		200 00
	Chatham county,		50 00
	Surry county,		50 00
	Watauga county,		100 00
	Henderson county,		50 00
	Duplin county,		100 00
	Caswell county,		100 00
	Cherokee county,		138 60
	Clay county,		46 38
	Edgecombe county,		259 72
	Wilkes county,		100 00
	Currituck county,		50 00
	Watauga county,		50 00
	Greene county,		100 00
	Buncombe county,		50 00
	Alamance county,		50 00
	John R. Harrison, President Board of Directors, for part of appropriation for the erection of the outer wall around the Penitentiary and sup- port of convicts,		10,000 00
	Stone & Uzzell, Public Printers and Binders, for sundry public printing, as per contract,		128 29
	Stone & Uzzell, Public Printers and		

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873. Dec.	Binders, for sundry public printing, as per contract,	\$	270	15
	Stone & Uzzell, Public Printers and Binders, for sundry public printing, as per contract,		464	52
	Stone & Uzzell, Public Printers and Binders, for sundry public printing, as per contract,		226	67
	J. C. Gorman and E. M. Uzzell, prac- tical printers, for examining sundry accounts of Public Printers and Binders,		24	00
	D. L. Russell, for amount of tax re- funded on real estate in Onslow county, for the year 1872,		8	00
	Sureties of John Foley, former sheriff of Pitt county, for amount overpaid to the General Public Fund on ac- count of State taxes for the year 1869,		71	93
	John H. Williamson, for amount of tax refunded on real estate in Wolf Pit Township, Richmond county, for the year 1873,		9	66
	W. W. Morrisette, for services as com- missioner in taking testimony in con- tested election case from Camden county,		15	00
	D. D. Ferebee, sheriff Camden county, for serving subpoenas in contested election case from Camden county,		10	00
	Paid sundry sheriffs and tax collectors for settling the taxes for the year 1873, as follows:			
	Wm. Bumgarner, sheriff of Jackson county,		78	00
	Jonas Cline, sheriff Catawba county,		40	00
	H. S. Gibbs, sheriff Hyde county,		48	00
	Jno. M. Monger, sheriff Moore co'ty,		17	00
	J. H. Lanning, sheriff Transylvania county,		65	00



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	Joseph Marshall, sheriff Stanley co'ty,	\$	36 00
Dec.	R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberland county,		18 00
	James W. Newsom, sheriff Northampton county,		27 00
	W. J. Taylor, sheriff Geene county,		18 00
	Isaac Pipkin, sheriff Hertford county,		33 00
	F. E. Alfred, sheriff Pamlico county,		27 80
	W. A. Quinerly, sheriff Pitt county,		33 00
	E. J. Holt, sheriff Johnston county,		9 20
	B. Wallace, sheriff Duplin county,		23 00
	Wm. Haymore, sheriff Surry county,		35 00
	S. J. Shelton, sheriff Haywood county,		69 00
	N. R. Jones, sheriff Warren county,		15 80
	Jno. D. Davis, sheriff Carteret county,		35 40
	Wm. Latham, sheriff Ashe county,		53 00
	James I. Moore, sheriff Granville co'ty,		14 00
	F. W. Bell, sheriff Bertie county,		59 00
	Geo. N. Lewis, sheriff Nash county,		23 00
	W. T. Brinkley, sheriff Dare county,		63 00
	J. M. Bateman, sheriff Washington county,		53 00
	S. T. Cooper, sheriff Richmond co'ty,		53 00
	J. C. Wynne, sheriff Franklin county,		10 40
	K. M. McNeill, sheriff Harnett co'ty,		9 00
	Jno. A. Reid, sheriff Halifax county,		23 80
	W. H. Gentry, sheriff Stokes county,		30 00
	W. R. Asheworth, sheriff Randolph county,		27 40
	T. W. Taylor, sheriff of Henderson county,		63 00
	A. R. Black, sheriff of New Hanover county,		29 60
	D. D. Ferebee, Jr., sheriff of Camden county,		53 00
	E. W. Taylor, sheriff of Brunswick county,		35 60
	T. F. Baxter, sheriff Currituck co'ty,		53 00
	W. W. Moore, sheriff Martin county,		57 40
	John Horton, sheriff Watauga county,		58 00
	G. J. Williams, sheriff Chatham co'ty,		9 40

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	T. F. Lee, sheriff Wake county,	\$	3 00
Dec.	W. Q. Maulsby, sheriff of Columbus county,		38 60
	Clifton Ward, sheriff Sampson co'ty,		21 40
	R. I. Hassell, sheriff Tyrrell county,		60 00
	Jno. L. Wood, sheriff of Pasquotank county,		48 00
	Thos. R. Purnell, State Librarian, salary from Nov. 8th to Dec. 8th, 1873,		41 66
	Thos. R. Purnell, Senate and House Librarian, salary from Sept. 8th to Dec. 8th, 1873,		25 00
	I. W. Rogers, Keeper of the Capitol, salary for the month of Nov., 1873,		50 00
	F. J. Menninger, for twelve cords of wood,		43 32
	Calvin Strickland, for one month's services as waiter in the Capitol,		30 00
	Jordan Chambers, for one month's services as waiter in the Capitol,		30 00
	A. M. Turner, for one month's services as waiter in the Capitol,		30 00
	F. J. Menninger, for twenty cords of wood,		72 20
	Southern Express Company, for freight on sundry packages,		18 85
	Paid sundry newspapers for publishing Governor's Thanksgiving Proclamation, as follows :		
	"National Standard,"		15 00
	"Morning Star,"		12 50
	"Newbern Times,"		12 00
	"Charlotte Democrat,"		20 00
	"Fayetteville Statesman,"		15 00
	W. C. Stronach, for twenty cords of wood,		98 00
	Moore & Gatling, for legal services in case of Self vs. D. A. Jenkins,		400 00
	Kemp P. Battle, for legal services in case of Self vs. D. A. Jenkins,		400 00



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873. Dec.	Smith & Strong, for legal services in case of Self <i>vs.</i> D. A. Jenkins,	\$	400	00
	Smith & Strong, for legal services in case of Boyden & Bailey <i>vs.</i> W. N. C. R. R. Co., in bankruptcy, and \$100 deposit in case of Clews and Sibley <i>vs.</i> W. N. C. R. R. Co.,		200	00
	F. J. Menninger, for thirty cords of wood,		108	30
	Daniel Jones, for one week's services as waiter in Capitol,		7	00
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas consumed in Capitol and gate lamps during the month of November,		81	00
	Paid the following newspapers for publishing Governor's proclamation announcing result of election on Constitutional amendments:			
	"Daily News,"		35	00
	"Newbern Daily Times,"		20	00
	"North Carolinian,"		33	00
	Henry Biggs, for services one week as waiter in the Capitol,		7	00
	Alfred Thompson, for services five and a half days, cutting wood,		5	50
	F. M. Straughan, for services one week as laborer in the Capitol,		10	50
	Britt Hawkins, for six days' services cutting wood,		6	00
	London Williams, for six days' services cutting wood,		6	00
	Frank Chambers, for six days' services cutting wood,		6	00
	Kemp Johnson, for two weeks' services as night watchman of the Capitol,		21	00
	F. J. Menninger, for thirty cords of wood,		108	30
	Jno. Armstrong, for binding eighty-six volumes N. C. Reports, and for sundry blank books, dockets, &c.,		149	50

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873. Dec.	Henry Biggs, for one week's services as waiter in the Capitol,	\$	7 00
	F. M. Straughan, for one week's services as laborer in the Capitol,		10 50
	Paid sundry persons for cutting wood, as follows :		
	Alfred Thompson, sixteen days,		16 00
	Britt Hawkins, twelve days,		12 00
	London Williams, twelve days,		12 00
	Frank Chambers, sixteen days,		16 00
	Robert Hall, five days,		5 00
	Frank Chavis, four days,		4 00
	Matthew Freeman, six days,		6 00
	Robert Sanders, two and a half days,		2 50
	Kemp Johnson, for services one week as night watchman of Capitol,		10 50
	Daniel Jones, for services one week as waiter in the Capitol,		7 00
	F. J. Menninger, for eighty-two cords of wood,		296 02
	Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, for freight on sundry boxes for Secretary of State,		72 22
	James H. Enniss, agent, for stationery furnished the House of Representatives - session 1873,		42 60
	W. C. Stronach, for forty-seven cords of wood,		188 00
	L. R. Wyatt, for hauling eight loads of books, &c., to the Capitol,		2 00
	Handy Lockhart, for sundry repairs on desks and chairs in Senate Chamber and House of Representatives,		35 00
	F. J. Menninger, for fifty-nine and a half cords of wood,		214 80
	Joseph Van Holt Nash, for thirty-six reams of tax-list paper, as per contract,		626 40
	Joseph Van Holt Nash, for stationery furnished the State, as per contract,		1,925 79
	D. J. Clark, former sheriff of Bladen		



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873. Dec.	county, for amount of costs paid by him to the coroner of said county on account of his default in the settlement of State taxes for the year 1871, said costs having been remitted by an act of the General Assembly,	\$	12 58
	Kemp Johnson, for services one week as night watchman of the Capitol,		10 50
	F. M. Straughan, for one week's services as laborer in the Capitol,		10 50
	Daniel Jones, for one week's services as waiter in the Capitol,		7 00
	"The Daily News," for publishing Governor's proclamation relative to Joe Bailey and Joe Barker, fugitives from justice,		25 00
	Henry Biggs, for one week's services as waiter in the Capitol,		7 00
	"Wilmington Post," for publishing Governor's proclamations, one announcing the result of the election on Constitutional amendments and the other appointing a day of Thanksgiving,		37 50
	F. J. Menninger, for forty-four and one-half cords of wood,		160 65
	"Statesville American," for publishing Governor's Thanksgiving proclamation; also two others, one relative to Constitutional amendments and the other offering reward for the apprehension of Joe Baker, a fugitive from justice,		45 00
	"The Weekly Era," for publishing Governor's proclamations offering rewards for the apprehension of Joseph Baker and Joseph Bailey, fugitives from justice,		16 50
	Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for freight and drayage on nine boxes of paper,		27 76

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873. Dec.	Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line R. R. Co., for freight and drayage on three bundles of paper,	\$	1 55
	Raleigh & Augusta Air Line Railroad Company, for freight and drayage on two cases of paper,		1 57
	"Charlotte Observer," for publishing Governor's proclamation offering a reward for the apprehension of Joseph Baker, a fugitive from justice,		7 00
	W. C. Stronach, for fifteen cords of wood,		15 00
	James H. Enniss, for stationery furnished the Senate,		83 50
	F. M. Straughan, for services one week as laborer in the Capitol,		10 50
	Daniel Jones, for services one week as waiter in the Capitol,		7 00
	Kemp Johnson, for services one week as night watchman of the Capitol,		10 50
	Henry Biggs, for services one week as waiter in the Capitol,		7 00
	F. J. Menninger, for thirty cords of wood,		108 30
1874. Jan'y.	Jno. C. Gorman, Adjutant-General, salary for fourth quarter, 1873,		75 00
	John Reilly, State Auditor, for amount allowed to provide clerical force in his office,		50 00
	John Reilly, State Auditor, salary for fourth quarter 1873,		312 50
	Wm. P. Wetherell, chief Clerk, Auditor's Department, salary for fourth quarter 1873,		225 00
	Robert Hines, for services five weeks as laborer on Capitol Square,		37 50
	Paid sundry sheriffs, &c., for expenses incurred in conveying convicts to the Penitentiary, as follows:		
	R. M. Stafford, sheriff of Guilford county,		101 45



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874.	Jno. L. Harris, sheriff Person county,	\$	41 75
Jan.	P. C. Riley, sheriff Montgomery co'ty,		43 95
	C. C. McKinney, former sheriff of Mitchell county,		142 50
	J. T. Ferguson, sheriff Wilkes co'ty,		72 00
	J. J. Baxter, sheriff Currituck co'ty,		88 00
	A. R. Black, sheriff New Hanover county,		121 55
	W. H. Howerton, Secretary of State, for fees for furnishing sundry copies of Acts and Resolutions, session 1873-'74,		255 40
	Alexander McIver, Superintendent of Public Instruction, salary for fourth quarter, 1873,		375 00
	Tod R. Caldwell, Governor, salary for fourth quarter 1873,		1,000 00
	Jno. B. Neathery, Private Secretary, salary for fourth quarter, 1873,		187 50
	S. M. Clarke and R. A. Coleman, re- ward for delivery of Jos. Baker to sheriff of Mecklenburg county,		400 00
	Paid sundry members of the General Assembly, including clerks, door- keepers, &c., as follows :		
	W. L. Saunders, Principal Clerk of Senate,		30 00
	K. Craige, Representative,		85 00
	Jno A. Hyman, Senator,		30 00
	F. J. Whitmire, Representative,		15 00
	G. H. King, Representative,		15 00
	C. S. Pool, Assistant Clerk House of Representatives,		12 00
	Jno. Stanford, Page House of Repre- sentatives,		9 00
	S. D. Pool, Principal Clerk House of Representatives,		24 00
	G. W. Freeman, Representative,		20 00
	H. T. Hughes, Representative,		20 00
	W. M. Hardy, Assistant Clerk House of Representatives,		24 00

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874.	H. M. Waugh, Representative,	\$	25 00
Jan.	H. C. Moss, Representative,		25 00
	Jno. T. Cramer, Senator,		30 00
	Geo. L. Mabson, Senator,		25 00
	J. K. Outlaw, Representative,		25 00
	J. E. Brown, Representative,		25 00
	Allen Jordan, Representative,		25 00
	Willis Bunn, Representative,		25 00
	Jno. D. Stanford, Representative,		35 00
	Samuel Corson, Representative,		15 00
	E. G. Copeland, Representative,		35 00
	Wm. McLaurin, Representative,		35 00
	W. A. Allen, Senator,		30 00
	Bourbon Smith, Senator,		30 00
	J. W. Dunham, Senator,		30 00
	A. B. Williams, Page House of Representatives,		21 00
	Solomon Geer, Page House of Representatives,		21 00
	Jno. Stanford, Page House of Representatives,		12 00
	Jno. H. Hill, Principal Doorkeeper House of Representatives,		35 00
	W. L. Saunders, Principal Clerk of Senate,		36 00
	S. D. Pool, Principal Clerk House of Representatives,		18 00
	C. S. Pool, Assistant Clerk House of Representatives,		9 00
	Stewart Ellison, Representative,		35 00
	I. B. Abbott, Representative,		35 00
	J. R. Grady, Representative,		35 00
	James Blythe, Representative,		40 00
	R. G. Snead, Representative,		40 00
	D. C. Guyther, Representative,		40 00
	G. W. Freeman, Representative,		20 00
	N. B. Hampton, Representative,		40 00
	H. A. Gudger, Representative,		40 00
	A. C. Bryan, Representative,		40 00
	Jno. Bryant, Representative,		40 00
	J. G. Marler, Representative,		40 00



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874.	David Settle, Representative,	\$	40 00
Jan.	B. Jones, Representative,		40 00
	Alfred Loyed, Representative,		35 00
	R. P. Waring, Senator,		25 00
	Ed. Ransom, Senator,		40 00
	W. W. Flemming, Senator,		40 00
	S. L. Johnston, Senator,		40 00
	W. M. Hardy, Assistant Clerk House of Representatives,		24 00
	A. H. Boyden, Engrossing Clerk House of Representatives,		48 00
	G. Christmas, Assistant Doorkeeper of Senate,		40 00
	W. L. Saunders, Principal Clerk of Senate,		18 00
	W. P. Batchelor, Employee of Senate,		20 00
	Geo. H. King, Representative,		30 00
	Pride Jones, Representative,		45 00
	S. A. Jones, Representative,		50 00
	J. W. Bean, Representative,		50 00
	Stewart Ellison, Representative,		15 00
	J. T. Brown, Representative,		10 00
	J. M. Woodhouse, Representative,		50 00
	Alex. McCabe, Senator,		50 00
	S. D. Pool, Principal Clerk House of Representatives,		24 00
	C. S. Pool, Assistant Clerk House of Representatives,		12 00
	W. H. H. Cowles, Assistant Clerk of Senate,		60 00
	C. T. Murphy, Senator,		55 00
	Henry Epps, Senator,		50 00
	Jno. A. Hyman, Senator,		60 00
	B. K. Dickey, Representative,		55 00
	W. H. Bryan, Representative,		50 00
	B. H. Jones, Representative,		10 00
	H. M. Waugh, Representative,		30 00
	J. H. Williamson, Representative,		55 00
	Jesse Hinnant, Representative,		55 00
	O. N. Gray, Representative,		30 00
	F. J. Whitmire, Representative,		40 00

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874.	Anthony Davis, Representative,	\$	217 60
Jan.	G. L. Mabson, Senator,		40 00
	C. L. Shinn, Representative,		60 00
	S. W. Reid, Representative,		60 00
	A. C. Bryan, Representative,		20 00
	J. R. Maxwell, Representative,		60 00
	I. B. Abbott, Representative,		25 00
	W. A. Stowe, Representative,		60 00
	C. M. T. McCauley, Senator,		60 00
	Willis Bunn, Representative,		35 00
	T. S. Lutterloh, Representative,		60 00
	Geo. H. King, Representative,		20 00
	J. K. Outlaw, Representative,		35 00
	R. James Powell, Senator,		60 00
	Jones Watson, Representative,		70 00
	Allen Jordan, Representative,		45 00
	Jno. Michael, Representative,		70 00
	Jno. T. Crâmer, Senator,		40 00
	Bourbon Smith, Senator,		35 00
	Jno. W. Ellis, Senator,		65 00
	I. B. Abbott, Representative,		10 00
	G. W. Bullard, Representative,		70 00
	Jno. C. Gorman, Representative,		70 00
	H. T. Hughes, Representative,		50 00
	J. M. Moring, Representative,		70 00
	A. S. Seymour, Senator,		65 00
	Eli Whisnant, Representative,		50 00
	J. R. Mizell, Representative,		130 00
	James Sharp, Representative,		70 00
	R. T. Bennett, Representative,		70 00
	W. H. Joyner, Representative,		70 00
	J. E. Brown, Representative,		30 00
	S. D. Pool, Principal Clerk House of Representatives,		18 00
	C. S. Pool, Assistant Clerk House of Representatives,		9 00
	Stewart Ellison, Representative,		20 00
	M. V'B. Gilbert, Representative,		70 00
	Wm. L. Saunders, Principal Clerk of Senate,		24 00
	Chas. Price, Senator,		50 00



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874.	A. B. Williams, Page House of Rep-		
Jan.	resentatives,	\$	21 00
	Solomon Geer, Page House of Rep-		
	resentative,		21 00
	John Stanford, Page House of Repre-		
	sentatives,		21 00
	R. P. Waring, Senator,		50 00
	J. N. Bryson, Representative,		75 00
	W. J. T. Miller, Senator,		75 00
	J. R. Grady, Representative,		35 00
	A. H. Perry, Representative,		75 00
	Ed. Jones, Representative,		75 00
	F. J. Whitmire, Representative,		20 00
	G. N. Hill, Senator,		75 00
	James H. Harris, Senator,		75 00
	J. S. Anderson, Representative,		75 00
	P. A. Warlick, Representative,		75 00
	J. A. Brooks, Representative,		210 00
	W. M. Hardy, Assistant Clerk House		
	of Representatives,		48 00
	J. F. Scott, Representative,		35 00
	J. J. Goodwyn, Representative,		80 00
	I. B. Abbott, Representative,		5 00
	F. M. Godfrey, Representative,		80 00
	Alfred Loyed, Representative,		5 00
	John Stanford, Page House of Repre-		
	sentatives,		9 00
	B. Jones, Representative,		40 00
	W. L. Love, Senator,		60 00
	Ed. Ransom, Senator,		40 00
	S. L. Johnston, Senator,		45 00
	G. W. Freeman, Representative,		45 00
	Ed. Jones, Representative,		15 00
	H. A. Gudger, Representative,		45 00
	W. S. Carter, Representative,		85 00
	M. T. Waddill, Representative,		50 00
	S. D. Pool, Principal Clerk House of		
	Representatives,		24 00
	C. S. Pool, Assistant Clerk House of		
	Representatives,		12 00
	R. G. Snead, Representative,		50 00

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874.	J. G. Scott, Senator,	\$	50 00
Jan.	W. P. Batchelor, employee of Senate,		32 00
	L. W. Humphrey, Senator,		50 00
	G. Christmas, Assistant Doorkeeper of Senate,		50 00
	Geo. W. Bowe, Representative,		90 00
	John Bryant, Representative,		50 00
	W. L. Saunders, Principal Clerk of Senate,		30 00
	Thos. D. Johnston, Representative,		50 00
	E. G. Copeland, Representative,		55 00
	Joseph Cobb, Representative,		90 00
	W. W. Flemming, Senator,		60 00
	R. W. King, Senator,		95 00
	W. H. H. Cowles, Assistant Clerk of Senate,		60 00
	R. S. Perry, Representative,		95 00
	W. McLaurin, Representative,		60 00
	James Heaton, Representative,		95 00
	Willis Bunn, Representative,		35 00
	T. J. Dula, Representative,		95 00
	T. S. Lutterloh, Representative,		35 00
	W. P. Welch, Senator,		95 00
	Geo. H. King, Representative,		25 00
	H. M. Waugh, Representative,		55 00
	R. T. Bennett, Representative,		35 00
	W. H. Wheeler, Representative,		100 00
	J. T. Brown, Representative,		25 00
	J. G. H. Mitchell, Representative,		100 00
	Robert Fletcher, Representative,		100 00
	S. W. Reid, Representative,		40 00
	W. H. Joyner, Representative,		35 00
	B. H. Jones, Representative,		90 00
	A. C. Bryan, Representative,		40 00
	A. H. Perry, Representative,		30 00
	O. A. Hanner, Representative,		100 00
	Samuel Corson, Representative,		10 00
	Jno. C. Gorman, Representative,		35 00
	Pride Jones, Representative,		60 00
	R. H. Ballard, Representative,		105 00



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874.	W. M. Hardy, Assistant Clerk House		
Jan.	of Representatives,	\$	30 00
	A. B. Williams, Page House of Rep-		
	resentatives,		21 00
	Alex. McCabe, Senator,		50 00
	W. H. Avera, Senator,	100 00	
	Stewart Ellison, Representative,		35 00
	F. J. Whitmire, Representative,		25 00
	C. T. Murphy, Senator,		45 00
	Bourbon Smith, Senator,		35 00
	J. McL. Turner, Engrossing Clerk of		
	the Senate,	120 00	
	James H. Harris, Senator,		25 00
	S. A. Jones, Representative,		55 00
	Alfred Cawthorne, Page House of		
	Representatives,		60 00
	Jas. E. Wilson, Page House of Rep-		
	resentatives,		60 00
	L. Presson, Representative,	100 00	
	W. C. Kerr, State Geologist, for part		
	of appropriation for the Geological		
	survey,	500 00	
	Richard H. McKaughan, for expenses		
	incurred in conveying an insane per-		
	son to the Insane Asylum,	15 00	
	W. W. Patterson, for expenses incurred		
	in conveying an insane person to In-		
	sane Asylum,	35 00	
	R. P. Buxton, Judge Superior Court,		
	salary for fourth quarter 1873,	625 00	
	T. L. Hargrove, Attorney General, sal-		
	ary for fourth quarter 1873,	375 00	
	W. A. Moore, Judge Superior Court,		
	salary for fourth quarter 1873,	625 00	
	J. W. Albertson, Judge Superior		
	Court, salary for fourth quarter		
	1873,	625 00	
	A. Mitchell, Judge Superior Court,		
	salary for fourth quarter 1873,	625 00	
	W. J. Clarke, Judge Superior Court,		
	salary for fourth quarter 1873,	625 00	

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874. Jan.	R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice Supreme Court, salary for fourth quarter 1873,	\$	625	00
	D. L. Russell, Judge Superior Court, salary for fourth quarter 1873,		625	00
	A. W. Tourgee, Judge Superior Court, salary for fourth quarter 1873,		625	00
	J. L. Henry, Judge Superior Court, salary for fourth quarter 1873,		625	00
	Thos Settle, Associate Justice Supreme Court, salary for fourth quarter, 1873,		625	00
	S. W. Watts, Judge Superior Court, salary for fourth quarter 1873,		625	00
	W. B. Rodman, Associate Justice Supreme Court, salary for fourth quarter 1873,		625	00
	R. H. Cannon, Judge Superior Court, salary for fourth quarter 1873,		625	00
	G. W. Logan, Judge Superior Court, salary for fourth quarter 1873,		625	00
	E. G. Reade, Associate Justice Supreme Court, salary for fourth quarter 1873,		625	00
	J. M. Cloud, Judge Superior Court, salary for third and fourth quarters 1873,		1,250	00
	J. L. Henry, Judge Superior Court, for costs incurred in his action in the Supreme Court for compensation for holding certain Courts of Oyer and Terminer,		30	00
	J. L. Henry, Judge Superior Court, for compensation for holding certain Courts of Oyer and Terminer,		350	00
	Edward Cantwell, Solicitor Fourth Judicial District, one certificate,		20	00
	W. P. Bynum, Associate Justice Supreme Court, salary from November 21st to December 31st, 1873,		277	78



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874.	Neill McKay, Solicitor Fifth Judicial District, four certificates,	80 00
Jan.	D. A. Wicker, Marshal of Supreme Court, services for twenty-seven days at \$3 per day,	81 00
	W. R. Cox, Solicitor Fourth Judicial District, one certificate,	20 00
	John V. Sherard, Solicitor Third Judicial District, ten certificates,	200 00
	Willis Bagley, Solicitor First Judicial District, two certificates,	40 00
	Edward Cantwell, Solicitor Fourth Judicial District, one certificate,	20 00
	W. H. Bagley, Clerk Supreme Court, copying dockets for Supreme Court January Term, 1874,	50 00
	W. P. Bynum, Solicitor Ninth Judicial District, eight certificates,	160 00
	Paid sundry counties for the maintenance of lunatics, who have been refused admission into Insane Asylum, as follows :	
	Wilkes county,	50 00
	Rockingham county,	72 27
	Forsythe county,	50 00
	Halifax county,	50 00
	Franklin county,	50 00
	Granville county,	283 33
	Wake county,	513 63
	Richmond county,	50 00
	Tyrrell county,	50 00
	Mitchell county,	200 00
	Caldwell county,	50 00
	Gaston county,	200 00
	Surry county,	50 00
	Madison county,	50 00
	Randolph county,	30 00
	Bertie county,	133 32
	Ashe county,	100 00
	Henderson county,	50 00
	Stanley county,	50 00

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874.	Warren county,	\$	100	00
Jan.	Henderson county,		50	00
	Gaston county,		300	00
	Macon county,		42	00
	Chatham county,		291	66
	Wilkes county,		30	00
	Moore county,		50	00
	Jno. R. Harrison, President of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary, for part of the appropriation for the Penitentiary and support of the convicts.		600	00
	Stone & Uzzell, Public Printers and Binders, for sundry binding,		57	98
	Josiah Turner, Jr., Public Printer and Binder, for sundry public printing,		293	32
	Josiah Turner, Jr., for sundry public printing,		110	58
	J. C. Gorman and E. M. Uzzell, practical printers, examining account of Stone & Uzzell, Public Printers and Binders, for binding,		6	00
	J. C. Gorman and W. H. Ferrell, practical printers, examining sundry accounts of Public Printer and Binder,		18	00
	Paid sundry persons on account of State tax refunded, as follows:			
	J. A. Robinson, sheriff Lincoln county,		13	24
	Mrs. T. W. Dewey,		37	80
	James R. Blannon,		1	89
	Susan F. Thigpen,		8	40
	W. F. Wasson, sheriff Iredell county,		3	62
	F. W. Potter, Quarantine Physician, port of Wilmington, salary for quarter ending December 31st, 1873,		150	00
	Alex. Singletary, Hospital Keeper, services for three months ending December 31st, 1873,		60	00
	Chas. McDonald and Richard Doshier, oarsmen of Quarantine boat, regular			



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874.	and extra services in the months of		
Jan.	October and November, 1873,	\$	42 00
	H. K. Ruark, Coxswain Quarantine		
	boat, services for the months of Octo-		
	ber and December, 1873,	.	32 00
	Paid the following sheriffs for settling		
	taxes for the year 1873, as follows:		
	J. M. Young, sheriff Buncombe county,		58 00
	B. F. Willey, sheriff Gates county,		40 00
	Wm. H. Howerton, Secretary of State,		
	salary for fourth quarter 1873,		250 00
	S. M. Parish, Clerk office Secretary		
	of State, salary from October 30th,		
	to December 31st, 1873,		194 40
	T. R. Purnell, State Librarian, salary		
	from December 8th, 1873, to Jan-		
	uary 31st, 1874,		78 49
	Alfred Williams, copy of "Sea Gift"		
	for State Library,		1 50
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., sundry		
	binding for State Library,		6 00
	Jas. R. Osgood & Co., subscription to		
	North American Review for year		
	1873, for State Library,		6 00
	Southwestern Book and Publishing		
	Company, subscription to "South-		
	ern Review" from January, 1873, to		
	October, 1873, for State Library,		5 00
	P. John, subscription to "North Car-		
	olinian" for State Library for one		
	year,		2 00
	Isaac W. Rogers, Keeper of the Cap-		
	itol, salary for the months of De-		
	cember, 1873, and January, 1874;		
	also for services in keeping the ar-		
	senal for four months ending Decem-		
	ber 31st, 1873,		116 66
	D. A. Jenkins, State Treasurer, salary		
	for fourth quarter 1873,		750 00
	D. W. Bain, Chief Clerk Treasury De-		

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874. Jan.	partment, salary for fourth quarter 1873,	\$	375 00
	A. D. Jenkins, Assistant Clerk Treasury Department, salary for fourth quarter 1873,		187 50
	J. B. Neathery, Keeper of Weights and Measures, salary for fourth quarter 1873,		50 00
	A. M. Turner, for services two months ending January 31st, 1874, as waiter in the Capitol,		62 00
	Southern Express Co., sundry freight on account of the several State Departments for the month of December, 1873,		10 05
	Charles Kuester, sundry lock fitting in the Capitol,		14 10
	W. H. Morriss & Co., furniture for the use of House of Representatives,		20 00
	Calvin Strickland, services as waiter in the Capitol for the month of December, 1873,		31 00
	Kemp Johnson, services for five weeks ending January 31st, 1874, as night watchman at the Capitol,		52 00
	Paid sundry persons for cutting wood, as follows:		
	Robt. Sanders, twenty-eight and a half days,		28 50
	Alford Thompson, thirty days,		30 00
	Matthew Freeman, eight days,		8 00
	London Williams, thirty-one days,		31 00
	Frank Chambers, twenty-nine days,		29 00
	James Williams, three and three-quarter days,		3 75
	Robert Hall, twenty-four and a half days,		24 50
	Clay Chambers, nine days,		9 00
	Thos. Edwards, six days,		6 00
	Jordan Chambers, services as waiter in		



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874. Jan.	the Capitol for the months of Dec., 1873, and January, 1874,	\$	62 00
	Henry Biggs, services as waiter in the Capitol for five weeks ending January 31st, 1874,		35 00
	Daniel Jones, services as waiter in the Capitol for five weeks ending January 31st, 1874,		35 00
	John Armstrong, sundry binding as per contract,		592 20
	F. M. Straughan, services as laborer in Capitol for five weeks ending January 31st, 1874,		52 50
	Western Union Telegraph Company, sundry telegrams sent and received by the Governor and Secretary of State,		5 35
	S. D. Harrison, one gross matches and fifty pounds of soap,		7 80
	F. J. Menninger, thirty cords of wood, Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, freight and drayage on paper, &c.,		14 96
	Betts, Allen & Co., scantling used in removing safe to office Secretary of State,		1 89
	F. J. Menninger, thirty cords of wood, "The Union Republican," publishing Governor's Thanksgiving Proclamation,	108 30	7 00
	E. R. Hampton, publishing the Governor's proclamation offering reward for the apprehension of Joseph Baker, a fugitive from justice,		5 00
	F. J. Menninger, twenty-five cords of wood,		90 25
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, gas consumed in Capitol and gate lamps during the month of December, 1873,		136 30
	"The Daily News," for publishing		

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874. Jan.	notice of "Executive Mansion for rent," also of "Files wanted for State Library,"	\$	6 50
	F. J. Menninger, two hundred and eighty-five cords of wood,		1,028 85
	"The New North State," publishing Governor's proclamation offering reward for the apprehension of Joseph Bailey, a fugitive from justice,		10 00
	The Chamberlain Manufacturing Company, one upright dating stamp for Treasury Department,		12 00
	John C. Palmer, repairing and cleaning clock in Treasury Department,		4 00
	"The Weekly Era," publishing Governor's proclamation offering reward for the apprehension of Henry Dixon, a fugitive from justice,		12 50
	S. M. Parish, materials furnished and work done on windows in Attorney General's office and for gilt signs for State Library and office Keeper of the Capitol,		9 50
	"The Daily News," publishing Governor's proclamation offering reward for the apprehension of Henry Dixon, a fugitive from justice,		12 50
	"The New Berne Times," publishing Governor's proclamation offering a reward for the apprehension of Henry Dixon, a fugitive from justice,		12 00
	Warren & Carter, legal services in the case of State <i>vs.</i> John Foley, sheriff Pitt county, and sureties,		25 00
	Thos. S. Stevenson, one brass lift and force pump for water closet, Capitol Square, and repairs on water tank,		41 00
	Patrick McGowan, expenditures made by him while acting as Keeper of the Capitol, under resolution of the		



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874.	General Assembly, ratified January		
Jan.	27th, 1874,	\$	72 20
	Joseph Van Holt Nash, balance due for stationery furnished the State as per contract, for the year 1874,		000 00
Feb'y.	John Reilly, State Auditor, amount allowed to provide clerical aid for his office,		50 00
	Robert Hines, services four weeks as laborer in Capitol Square,		30 00
	Paid the following sheriffs, &c., for expenses incurred in conveying convicts to the Penitentiary, as follows:		
	A. R. Black, sheriff New Hanover county, eight convicts,		134 10
	John Turner, former sheriff Orange county, two convicts, (1870,)		32 25
	G. J. Mainard, deputy sheriff Harnett county, two convicts,		17 00
	Wm. Rogers and Garrison Roberts, reward for the apprehension and delivery of Robert A. Owen, a fugitive from justice,		400 00
	Jno. W. Guerrant, expenses incurred in conveying J. Harrison, <i>alias</i> Dr. Harris, a fugitive from justice, from Danville, Va., to Raleigh,		67 85
	W. C. Kerr, State Geologist, part of appropriation for geological survey,		1,000 00
	Paid sundry members of the General Assembly, including clerks, doorkeepers, &c., as follows:		
	Jones Watson, Representative,		40 00
	J. T. Cramer, Senator,		35 00
	Allen Jordan, Representative,		35 00
	S. D. Pool, Principal Clerk House of Representatives,		18 00
	C. S. Pool, Assistant Clerk House of Representatives,		9 00
	J. E. Carter, Assistant Doorkeeper House of Representatives,		10 00

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874.	J. L. Chamberlain, Senator,	\$	110 00
Feb.	F. C. Miller, Representative,		110 00
	J. L. Winslow, Representative,		110 00
	C. L. Shinn, Representative,		55 00
	Solomon Geer, Page House of Representatives,		21 00
	S. D. Pool, Principal Clerk House of Representatives,		30 00
	J. W. Gidney, Representative,		110 00
	Jno. D. Stanford, Representative,		75 00
	W. P. Batchelor, employee of Senate,		12 00
	J. E. Carter, Assistant Doorkeeper House of Representatives,		115 00
	T. A. McNeill, Representative,		150 00
	J. W. H. Paschall, Representative,		50 00
	Jno. Shaw, Representative,		115 00
	J. H. Brooks, Representative,		40 00
	Alfred Loyd, Representative,		10 00
	Geo. H. King, Representative,		15 00
	James T. Morehead, Jr., Senator,		100 00
	David Settle, Representative,		75 00
	G. D. Holloman, Senator,		120 00
	J. M. Stafford, Senator,		25 00
	John Stanford, Page House of Representatives,		12 00
	R. P. Waring, Senator,		60 00
	G. W. Freeman, Representative.		35 00
	John Stanford, Page House of Representatives,		9 00
	Edmund Jones, Representative,		35 00
	A. B. Williams, Page House of Representatives,		6 00
	A. H. Boyden, Engrossing Clerk House of Representatives,		72 00
	W. M. Hardy, Assistant Clerk House of Representatives,		24 00
	B. Jones, Representative,		40 00
	C. S. Pool, Assistant Clerk House of Representatives,		21 00
	W. J. T. Miller, Senator,		50 00
	Jno. W. Norwood, Senator,		125 00



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874.	J. Turner Morehead, Senator,	\$	100 00
Feb.	H. A. Gudger, Representative,		45 00
	H. C. Moss, Representative,		60 00
	Eli Whisnant, Representative,		50 00
	J. K. Outlaw, Representative,		65 00
	F. J. Whitmire, Representative,		25 00
	H. P. Haynes, Representative,		125 00
	Jesse Hinnant, Representative,		70 00
	O. N. Gray, Representative,		95 00
	E. R. Dudley, Representative,		130 00
	A. S. Seymour, Senator,		80 00
	R. T. Bennett, Representative,		35 00
	J. T. Brown, Representative,		50 00
	W. M. Hardy, Assistant Clerk House of Representatives, (extra service,)		27 00
	Sherwood Haywood, employee House of Representatives,		12 00
	W. L. Love, Senator,		40 00
	Henry Epps, Senator,		80 00
	G. W. Bullard, Representative,		70 00
	Samuel Corson, Representative,		10 00
	T. S. Lutterloh, Representative,		35 00
	Willis Bunn, Representative,		35 00
	R. James Powell, Senator,		50 00
	G. L. Mabson, Senator,		70 00
	W. L. Saunders, Principal Clerk Sen- ate,		18 00
	Geo. H. King, Representative,		30 00
	L. W. Humphrey, Senator,		25 00
	S. W. Reid, Representative,		30 00
	W. S. Norment, Representative,		25 00
	J. W. Bowman, Representative,		135 00
	E. G. Copeland, Representative,		45 00
	W. A. Allen, Senator,		110 00
	J. R. Grady, Representative,		70 00
	G. W. Bowe, Representative,		35 00
	Allen Jordan, Representative,		35 00
	D. A. Blackwell, Representative,		140 00
	Chas. Anderson, Representative,		140 00
	Jno. C. Gorman, Representative,		35 00
	Jno. H. Hill, Principal Doorkeeper		

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874.	House of Representatives,	\$	100 00
Feb.	J. R. Mizell, Representative,		70 00
	James Sharp, Representative,		70 00
	Pride Jones, Representative,		35 00
	D. C. Guyther, Representative,		100 00
	T. D. Johnston, Representative,		90 00
	Geo. W. Reid, Representative,		245 00
	Jno. Michael, Representative,		70 00
	Jno. M. Moring, Representative,		65 00
	J. W. Bean, Representative,		90 00
	Jno. E. Brown, Representative,		70 00
	Squire Trivett, Representative,		140 00
	S. D. Pool, Principal Clerk House of Representatives,		12 00
	Stewart Ellison Representative,		35 00
	Solomon Geer, Page House of Repre- sentatives,		21 00
	Guilford Christmas, Assistant Door- keeper Senate,		45 00
	Wm. McLaurin, Representative,		45 00
	James H. Harris, Senator,		35 00
	A. B. Williams, Page House of Repre- sentatives,		15 00
	J. T. Cramer, Senator,		35 00
	Jno. Stanford, Page House of Repre- sentatives,		12 00
	C. R. Byrd, Representative,		40 00
	Jones Watson, Representative,		35 00
	Martin Walker, Senator,		150 00
	Edward Ransom, Senator,		80 00
	S. D. Pool, Principal Clerk House of Representatives,		42 00
	C. S. Pool, Assistant Clerk House of Representatives,		21 00
	M. V. B. Gilbert, Representative,		70 00
	A. B. Johns, Representative,		145 00
	A. H. Perry, Representative,		35 00
	S. L. Johnston, Senator,		60 00
	W. H. H. Cowles, Assistant Clerk Senate,		60 00



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874.	W. M. Hardy, Assistant Clerk House		
Feb.	of Representatives,	\$	24 00
	Jno. Cox, Page of Senate,		60 00
	W. K. Davis, Senator,		150 00
	J. H. Williamson, Representative,		95 00
	J. M. Carson, Representative,		150 00
	H. T. Hughes, Representative,		25 00
	W. M. Hardy, Assistant Clerk House		
	of Representatives,		18 00
	J. W. Cunningham, Senator,		155 00
	A. C. Bryan, Representative,		60 00
	Geo. W. Freeman, Representative,		35 00
	S. A. Jones, Representative,		50 00
	R. James Powell, Senator,		50 00
	H. C. Moss, Representative,		40 00
	G. L. Mabson, Senator,		30 00
	Jno. Stanford, Page House of Repre-		
	sentatives,		9 00
	J. L. Chamberlain, Senator,		50 00
	M. T. Waddill, Representative,		50 00
	Henry Epps, Senator,		30 00
	L. W. Humphrey, Senator,		85 00
	W. P. Batchelor, employee of Senate,		64 00
	R. T. Bennett, Representative,		40 00
	F. M. Godfrey, Representative,		100 00
	A. H. Boyden, Engrossing Clerk		
	House of Representatives,		36 00
	J. R. Ellis, Senator,		180 00
	J. W. Gilmer, Representative,		180 00
	J. S. Anderson, Representative,		105 00
	J. W. Bowman, Representative,		40 00
	L. Presson, Representative,		80 00
	Willis Bunn, Representative,		50 00
	J. E. Brown, Representative,		35 00
	F. J. Whitmire, Representative,		55 00
	T. D. Bryson, Representative,		180 00
	Alex. McCabe, Senator,		80 00
	Anthony Davis, Representative,		180 00
	Geo. W. Reid, Representative,		40 00
	E. G. Copeland, Representative,		45 00

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874.	A. H. Boyden, Engrossing Clerk	
Feb.	House of Representatives,	\$ 60 00
	G. W. Cox, Representative,	180 00
	C. R. Byrd, Representative,	140 00
	I. B. Abbott, Representative,	105 00
	J. H. Williamson, Representative,	30 00
	J. J. Goodwyn, Representative,	100 00
	J. W. Ellis, Senator,	115 00
	R. W. King, Senator,	85 00
	W. K. Davis, Senator,	30 00
	G. D. Holloman, Senator,	60 00
	W. P. Welch, Senator,	85 00
	O. M. T. McCauley, Senator,	110 00
	R. T. Long, Senator,	180 00
	Ed. Ransom, Senator,	20 00
	Jno. T. Cramer, Senator,	40 00
	John A. Hyman, Senator,	120 00
	J. L. Chamberlain, Senator,	20 00
	R. P. Waring, Senator,	45 00
	Jacob McCotter, Senator,	180 00
	T. A. Nicholson, Senator,	180 00
	J. W. Todd, Senator,	180 00
	R. James Powell, Senator,	20 00
	W. H. H. Cowles, Assistant Clerk	
	Senate,	36 00
	A. Cawthorne, Page Senate,	48 00
	J. M. Gudger, Senator,	180 00
	W. J. T. Miller, Senator,	55 00
	J. Turner Morehead, Senator,	80 00
	Geo. N. Hill, Senator,	105 00
	W. H. Avera, Senator,	80 00
	Geo. L. Mabson, Senator,	15 00
	Martin Walker, Senator,	30 00
	Chas. Anderson, Representative,	40 00
	J. E. Lindsey, Representative,	180 00
	Stewart Ellison, Representative,	30 00
	W. L. Saunders, Principal Clerk Sen-	
	ate,	90 00
	A. H. Perry, Representative,	40 00
	Samuel Corson, Representative,	145 00
	S. W. Reid, Representative,	0 00



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874.	Geo. H. King, Representative,	\$	15 00
Feb.	Jno. C. Gorman, Representative,		40 00
	Alfred Loyed, Representative,		120 00
	J. R. Darden, Representative,		180 00
	R. G. Snead, Representative,		80 00
	John Bryant, Representative,		80 00
	Jno. D. Stanford, Representative,		60 00
	Solomon Geer, Page House of Repre- sentatives,		18 00
	A. B. Williams, Page House of Rep representatives,		18 00
	John Stanford, Page House of Repre- sentatives,		12 00
	S. A. Jones, Representative,		25 00
	J. W. Cunningham, Senator,		15 00
	W. S. Carter, Representative,		85 00
	B. Jones, Representative,		50 00
	J. M. Worth, Senator,		180 00
	C. S. Pool, Assistant Clerk House of Representatives,		72 00
	J. W. Gidney, Representative,		70 00
	A. B. Johns, Representative,		35 00
	J. R. Maxwell, Representative,		130 00
	J. W. Bean, Representative,		40 00
	G. W. Freeman, Representative,		25 00
	Jones Watson, Representative,		35 00
	Joseph Cobb, Representative,		90 00
	O. A. Hanner, Representative,		80 00
	A. C. Bryan, Representative,		20 00
	A. C. Cowles, Senator,		180 00
	Geo. H. King, Representative,		30 00
	O. N. Gray, Representative,		55 00
	C. L. Shinn, Representative,		65 00
	N. B. Hampton, Representative,		140 00
	M. McGehee, Representative,		180 00
	G. W. Bowe, Representative,		55 00
	F. N. Luekey, Representative,		180 00
	Wm. McLaurin, Representative,		40 00
	V. V. Richardson, Representative,		120 00
	W. P. Bryan, Representative,		180 00
	H. M. Waugh, Representative,		70 00

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874:	J. R. Grady, Representative,	\$	40 00
Feb.	H. T. Hughes, Representative,		85 00
	H. A. Gudger, Representative,		50 00
	J. R. Mizell, Representative,		40 00
	J. N. Bryson, Representative,		105 00
	S. W. Reid, Representative,		10 00
	F. C. Miller, Representative,		70 00
	W. M. Bryan, Representative,		130 00
	R. G. Snead, Representative,		10 00
	H. P. Haynes, Representative,		55 00
	Allen Jordan, Representative,		40 00
	James Sharp, Representative,		40 00
	J. G. H. Mitchell, Representative,		80 00
	W. A. Stowe, Representative,		120 00
	J. B. Todd, Representative,		180 00
	A. Costner, Representative,		180 00
	A. M. Bryan, Representative,		180 00
	Jesse Gant, Representative,		180 00
	J. M. Woodhouse, Representative,		130 00
	James Blythe, Representative,		140 00
	Wm. M. Willey, Representative,		180 00
	Silas Webb, Representative,		180 00
	John Shaw, Representative,		65 00
	W. S. Norment, Representative,		155 00
	M. T. Waddill, Representative,		80 00
	J. C. Rhodes, Representative,		180 00
	R. H. Ballard, Representative,		75 00
	D. A. Blackwell, Representative,		35 00
	J. L. Winslow, Representative,		70 00
	C. L. Turner, Representative,		180 00
	Alfred Loyed, Representative,		10 00
	T. J. Foster, Representative,		180 00
	J. W. H. Paschall, Representative,		130 00
	B. Jones, Representative,		10 00
	J. M. Carson, Representative,		30 00
	T. J. Dula, Representative,		85 00
	Jno. Shackelford, Representative,		180 00
	D. C. Guyther, Representative,		40 00
	J. F. Scott, Representative,		145 00
	Eli Whisnant, Representative,		80 00
	R. B. B. Houston, Representative,		180 00



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874.	R. S. Perry, Representative,	\$	85 00
Feb.	David Settle, Representative,		65 00
	B. H. Jones, Representative,		80 00
	T. D. Johnston, Representative,		40 00
	E. R. Dudley, Representative,		50 00
	Pride Jones, Representative,		40 00
	W. H. Joyner, Representative,		75 00
	J. T. Brown, Representative,		95 00
	R. Fletcher, Representative,		80 00
	J. K. Outlaw, Representative,		55 00
	J. H. Brooks, Representative,		65 00
	J. G. Marler, Representative,		140 00
	W. W. Flemming, Senator,		80 00
	J. H. Merrimon, Senator,		180 00
	J. W. Norwood, Senator,		55 00
	W. L. Love, Senator,		80 00
	W. J. Murray, Senator,		180 00
	A. S. Seymour, Senator,		35 00
	J. G. Scott, Senator,		130 00
	Henry Epps, Senator,		15 00
	P. Horton, Senator,		180 00
	Chas. Price, Senator,		130 00
	C. T. Murphy, Senator,		80 00
	C. W. Grandy, Senator,		180 00
	J. M. Stafford, Senator,		155 00
	B. Smith, Senator,		80 00
	W. A. Aller, Senator,		40 00
	J. C. Barnhardt, Senator,		180 00
	C. M. T. McCauley, Senator,		10 00
	J. W. Dunham, Senator,		150 00
	Edmund Jones, Representative,		55 00
	John Patrick, Representative,		180 00
	James Heaton, Representative,		85 00
	P. A. Warlick, Representative,		105 00
	M. V'B. Gilbert, Representative,		40 00
	T. S. Lutterloh, Representative,		50 00
	W. H. Wheeler, Representative,		80 00
	G. W. Bullard, Representative,		40 00
	John Bryant, Representative,		10 00
	T. A. McNeill, Representative,		65 00
	H. C. Moss, Representative,		55 00

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874.	Squire Trivett, Representative,	\$	40 00
Feb.	T. J. Shinn, Representative,		180 00
	Jesse Hinnant, Representative,		55 00
	W. S. Carter, Representative,		10 00
	Kerr Craig, Representative,		180 00
	John Michael, Representative,		40 00
	Jno. M. Moring, Representative,		45 00
	B. K. Dickey, Representative,		125 00
	Stewart Ellison, Representative,		10 00
	Jno. D. Stanford, Representative,		10 00
	L. W. Humphrey, Senator,		20 00
	James H. Harris, Senator,		45 00
	W. C. Troy, Senator,		175 00
	J. T. Morehead, Jr., Senator,		75 00
	S. L. Johnston, Senator,		35 00
	Jno. Stanford, Page House of Representatives,		9 00
	W. M. Hardy, Assistant Clerk House of Representatives,		24 00
	W. P. Batchelor, employee House of Representatives,		16 00
	Guilford Christmas, Assistant Doorkeeper Senate,		45 00
	J. E. Morris, Principal Doorkeeper Senate,		180 00
	J. E. Wilson, Page of Senate,		48 00
	Jno. Cox, Page of Senate,		48 00
	J. McL. Turner, Engrossing Clerk Senate,		96 00
	F. A. Olds, Assistant Engrossing Clerk Senate,		18 00
	A. M. Lewis, Jr., Assistant Engrossing Clerk Senate,		12 00
	W. H. H. Cowles, Assistant Clerk of Senate,		100 00
	Jno. H. Hill, Principal Doorkeeper House of Representatives,		45 00
	Sherwood Haywood, Assistant Engrossing Clerk House of Representatives,		33 00



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874.	A. B. Williams, Page House of Rep-		
Feb.	resentatives,	\$	12 00
	S. H. Young, Assistant Enrolling		
	Clerk,		12 00
	E. A. Jones, Assistant Enrolling		
	Clerk,		3 00
	R. P. Howell, Assistant Enrolling		
	Clerk,		3 00
	Solomon Geer, Page House of Repre-		
	sentatives,		12 00
	J. E. Carter, Assistant Doorkeeper		
	House of Representatives,		155 00
	C. H. Brogden, President of Senate,		441 00
	Jno. Cox, Page of Senate, (additional		
	compensation,)		10 00
	A. Cawthorne, Page of Senate, (addi-		
	tional compensation,)		10 00
	J. E. Morris, Principal Doorkeeper of		
	Senate, (additional compensation,)		10 00
	J. E. Carter, Assistant Doorkeeper		
	House of Representatives, (addi-		
	tional compensation,)		10 00
	Jno. H. Hill, Principal Doorkeeper		
	House of Representatives, (addi-		
	tional compensation,)		10 00
	Solomon Geer, Page House of Repre-		
	sentatives, (additional compensa-		
	tion,)		10 00
	Guilford Christmas, Assistant Door-		
	keeper of Senate, (additional com-		
	penensation,)		10 00
	Jno. Stanford, Page House of Repre-		
	sentatives, (additional compensa-		
	tion,)		10 00
	A. B. Williams, Page House of Rep-		
	resentatives, (additional compensa-		
	tion,)		10 00
	J. E. Wilson, Page of Senate, (addi-		
	tional compensation,)		10 00
	A. J. Jones, Assistant Enrolling		
	Clerk,		6 00

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874. Feb.	J. A. Jones, Assistant Enrolling Clerk,	\$	24 00
	M. A. Jones, Assistant Enrolling Clerk,		27 00
	Emily Smith, Assistant Enrolling Clerk,		15 00
	E. F. Partin, Assistant Enrolling Clerk,		18 00
	W. J. Wilson, Enrolling Clerk, extra compensation under resolution February 16th, 1874,		75 00
	J. C. L. Harris, Treasurer Insane Asylum, part of appropriation for the year 1874, for support, repairs, &c., of Insane Asylum,		20,000 00
	J. G. Ramsay, expenses incurred in conveying Mrs. Mary Klutts, a patient, from Insane Asylum to Rowan county,		12 00
	L. E. Heartt, Treasurer Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, part of appropriation for defraying expenses of said Institution, (first quarter 1874,) and for the completion of the building for the colored department,		11,625 00
	L. E. Heartt, Treasurer Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, balance due said Institution of the appropriation for the year 1873—said amount having been deducted on account of excess of appropriation drawn by said Institution for 1869,		500 00
	W. P. Caldwell, Solicitor Tenth Judicial District, six certificates,		120 00
	W. R. Cox, Solicitor Sixth Judicial District, one certificate,		20 00
	W. J. Wilson, Enrolling Clerk,		216 00
	A. H. Boyden, Engrossing Clerk House of Representatives, extra compensation, under resolution February 16, 1874,		75 00



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874. Feb.	W. M. Hardy, Assistant Clerk House of Representatives, extra compensation, under resolution February 16, 1874,	\$	100 00
	S. D. Pool, Principal Clerk House of Representatives, extra compensation, under resolution February 16, 1874,		100 00
	S. D. Pool, Principal Clerk House of Representatives,		6 00
	L. C. Miller, Assistant Enrolling Clerk,		12 00
	Emily M. Howerton, Assistant Enrolling Clerk,		9 00
	E. F. Page, employee of Senate,		102 00
	M. J. Page, Assistant Engrossing Clerk of Senate,		9 00
	E. H. Hill, Assistant Engrossing Clerk of Senate,		9 00
	W. L. Saunders, Principal Clerk of Senate, extra compensation, under resolution February 16, 1874,		100 00
	S. D. Pool, Principal Clerk House of Representatives, for copy of House Journal, filed with the Secretary of State, session 1873-'74,		100 00
	S. D. Pool, Principal Clerk House of Representatives, indexing House Journal, session 1873-'74,		100 00
	J. McL. Turner, Engrossing Clerk of Senate, extra compensation under resolution February 16, 1874,		75 00
	J. L. Robinson, Speaker House of Representatives,		252 00
	Edwaad Cantwell, Solicitor Fourth Judicial District, one certificate,		20 00
	Willis Bagley, Solicitor First Judicial District, two certificates,		40 00
	Wm. H. Bagley, Clerk Supreme Court, salary for six months, ending December 31, 1873,		150 00
	D. A. Wicker, Marshal Supreme		

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874. Feb.	Court, services from February 1st to February 28th, 1874,	\$	56 00
	Paid sundry counties for the maintenance of lunatics who have been refused admission into the Insane Asylum, as follows:		
	Montgomery county,		50 00
	Johnston county,		50 00
	Catawba county,		50 00
	Iredell county,		100 00
	Surry county,		100 00
	Gates county,		292 00
	Cleaveland county,		100 00
	Currituck county,		50 00
	Gaston county,		50 00
	Jackson county,		50 00
	Pitt county,		50 00
	Orange county,		50 00
	Forsythe county,		50 00
	Polk county,		100 00
	Wilkes county,		50 00
	Union county,		229 16
	Paid sundry persons fifty <i>per cent.</i> of the amount due on warrants issued and now outstanding on account of the Marion and Asheville Turnpike, (under chapter 124, Laws 1873-'74,) as follows:		
	J. W. Todd, warrant No. 619, dated Oct. 3d, 1870,		182 00
	J. W. Todd, warrant No. 850, dated February 11th, 1871,		273 00
	Graybeal, Latham & Co., warrant No. 848, dated February 11th, 1871,		159 25
	A. P. Eller, warrant No. 731, dated Nov. 23d, 1870,		45 50
	L. Rosenthal, warrant No. 617, dated Oct. 1st, 1870,		91 98
	L. Rosenthal, warrant No. 634, dated Oct. 21st, 1870,		45 50



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874.	L. Rosenthal, warrant No. 642, dated		
Feb.	Oct. 19th, 1870,	\$	45 50
	L. Rosenthal, warrant No. 643, dated		
	Oct. 19th, 1870,		45 50
	L. Rosenthal, warrant No. 644, dated		
	Oct. 19th, 1870,		45 50
	L. Rosenthal, warrant No. 645, dated		
	Oct. 19th, 1870,		45 50
	L. Rosenthal, warrant No. 646, dated		
	Oct. 19th, 1870,		45 50
	W. M. McKinney, warrant No. 679,		
	dated Oct. 21st, 1870.		159 25
	W. S. Hynes, warrant No. 852, dated		
	Feb. 11th, 1871,		19 11
	Charles Burleson, warrant No. 851,		
	dated Feb. 11th, 1871,		15 00
	J. S. Montgomery, warrant No. 280,		
	dated March 31, 1870,		299 84
	T. J. Austin, warrant No. 682, dated		
	Feb. 20, 1874,		12 00
	J. C. L. Harris, warrant No. 636, dated		
	Oct. 19, 1870,		45 50
	J. C. L. Harris, warrant No. 637,		
	dated Oct. 19, 1870,		45 50
	Pinckney Rollins & Co., sixty <i>per cent.</i>		
	of amount of warrant No. 678,		
	dated Feb. 19, 1874.		1,260 00
	Jno. R. Harrison, President Board of		
	Directors of Penitentiary, part of		
	appropriation for building outer		
	wall around the Penitentiary and the		
	support of convicts,		10,000 00
	Josiah Turner, Jr., sundry public		
	printing,		526 60
	Josiah Turner, Jr., sundry public		
	printing,		166 45
	Jno. C. Gorman and W. H. Ferrell,		
	practical printers, for examining two		
	accounts of Josiah Turner, Jr., for		
	public printing,		12 00
	Geo. S. Haws, amount of State tax re-		

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874. Feb.	funded, it being amount overpaid by him an account of over-valuation of his personal property for the year 1873,	\$	1 46
	Jno. R. Wyatt, sheriff Alleghany county, amount of State tax refunded, it being amount overpaid by him on account of error in the Clerk's abstract of taxables for 1873, said abstract showing land valuation in Alleghany county to be \$169,299 in excess of the true valuation as per certificate of Chairman Board County Commissioners,		675 50
	Fayetteville National Bank, amount improperly collected as taxes under a misunderstanding of the Revenue Act for the years 1870-'71 and 1871-'72, refunded,		603 99
	Allan Rutherford, amount of State tax refunded, it being the amount erroneously collected from him on parts of three lots in blocks 195 and 307, in the city of Wilmington, N. C.,		30 64
	McNeill Patterson, Daniel Halcomb and Thos. Sutton, reward for the delivery to the sheriff of Robeson county of the dead body of Stephen Lowrey, one of the Robeson county outlaws,		5,000 00
	Paid the following sheriffs for settling taxes for the year 1873, as follows:		
	W. H. Sikes, sheriff Bladen county,		23 60
	Wm. Holloway, sheriff Graham county,		87 40
	Thos. R. Purnell, State Librarian, salary as librarian of Senate and House libraries for the months of December, 1873, and January, 1874,		16 66
	Thos. R. Purnell, State Librarian, salary for the month of February, 1874,		62 50
	Theo. N. Ramsay, copy of Bryant's		



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874.	"Poetry and Song" for State Library,	\$	5 00
Feb.	Jno. R. Caswell, copy of "Sunday Half Hours" for State Library,		3 75
	E. J. Hale & Son, forty-one volumes of books for State Library,		67 00
	"The New North State," subscription one year from January 1, 1874, for State Library,		2 00
	"Era and Examiner," subscription from February 27th, 1874, to July 27th, 1874, for State Library,		4 00
	I. W. Rogers, Keeper of the Capitol, salary for the month of February, 1874,		50 00
	Southern Express Company, freight on sundry packages,		18 75
	Calvin Strickland, one month's services as waiter in the Capitol,		31 00
	"Charlotte Democrat," publishing Governor's proclamation announcing the result of election on the constitutional amendments,		29 00
	G. W. Savage, repairing one pair tongs in office Secretary of State,		50
	Daniel Jones, services four weeks as waiter in the Capitol,		28 00
	Henry Biggs, services four weeks as waiter in the Capitol,		28 00
	Kemp Johnson, services four weeks as night watchman of the Capitol,		42 00
	F. M. Straughan, services four weeks as laborer in the Capitol,		42 00
	Paid sundry persons for cutting and packing wood, as follows ;		
	Robert Sanders, fifteen and a half days,		15 50
	London Williams, sixteen and a half days,		16 50
	Alford Thompson, nine and a half days,		9 50
	Robert Hall, four days,		4 00
	J. W. Sandisford, fourteen days,		14 00
	Thos. Edwards, four days,		4 00

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874.	Josh Dishman, three and a half days,	\$	3 50
Feb.	Frank Chambers, sixteen and a half days,		16 50
	Clay Chambers, nine and a half days,		9 50
	Ed. Scarborough, two and a half days,		2 50
	Nat. L. Brown, two feather dusters for Senate Chamber,		2 00
	Nat. L. Brown, two brooms for Supreme Court Room,		1 00
	E. D. Haynes, sundry repairs to furniture in Senate Chamber and House of Representatives,		19 95
	Paid the following newspapers for publishing act of General Assembly in relation to foreign insurance companies, as follows :		
	"Daily and Weekly News,"		25 00
	"Charlotte Democrat,"		18 00
	"Weekly Era,"		16 00
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, gas consumed in Capitol and gate lamps during the month of January, 1874,		123 00
	Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, freight and drayage on five boxes of paper,		7 29
	James R. Rogers, sundry repairs on Capitol gates, &c.,		7 15
	Handy Lockhart, sundry repairs to furniture in Senate Chamber, House of Representatives, &c.,		6 50
	Western Union Telegraph Company, telegrams sent and received by the Governor,		1 90
	Thos. H. Briggs & Sons, 50 spittoons for House of Representatives and sundry furniture for different rooms in the Capitol,		36 99
	Paid the following newspapers for publishing "An act to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in certain localities," as follows :		



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1874.	"Era and Examiner,"	\$	64 00
Feb.	"Daily and Weekly News,"		66 00
	A. M. Turner, services one month as waiter in the Capitol,		28 00
	Jordan Chambers, services one month as waiter in the Capitol,		28 00
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, new burners and glasses for Capitol and gate lamps,		6 00
	F. J. Menninger, two cords of wood,		7 22
March.	John Reilly, State Auditor, amount allowed to provide adequate clerical force in his office,		50 00
	J. W. Sandiford, services eleven days as laborer in Capitol Square,		11 00
	Robert Hines, services four weeks as laborer in Capitol Square,		30 00
	Solomon Alston, three days' service hauling manure on Capitol Square,		6 00
	Paid sundry sheriffs, &c., for expenses incurred in conveying convicts to the Penitentiary, as follows :		
	G. J. Williams, Sheriff Chatham county, four convicts in the years 1872-'73,		80 50
	Alexander Dawson and three others, reward for the arrest and delivery of Luther Duty, an escaped convict from the Penitentiary,		60 00
	Jonas Cline, sheriff Catawba county, one convict,		39 20
	F. W. Bell, sheriff Bertie county, one convict,		84 00
	H. W. Mays, sheriff Alexander county, three convicts,		60 40
	W. H. Howerton, Secretary of State, furnishing copies of laws and resolutions to Public Printer and to various officers,		296 60
	W. T. Smith, reward for arrest and de-		

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874.	livery of Jno. A. Owens, a fugitive		
March.	from justice,	\$	319 10
	S. M. Parish, indexing public and		
	private laws, session 1873-'74,		200 00
	W. L. Saunders, Principal Clerk of		
	Senate, filing copy of Senate Journal		
	in office Secretary of State, session		
	1873-'74,		100 00
	Jno. W. McCleese, expenses incurred		
	in conveying an insane person from		
	Tyrrell county to Insane Asylum,		124 75
	Wm. T. Hagood, expenses incurred in		
	conveying an insane person from		
	Rockingham county to Insane Asy-		
	lum,		29 77
	L. E. Heartt, Treasurer Institution		
	Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,		
	second installment of appropriation		
	for support of said institution for the		
	year 1874,		11,625 00
	W. R. Cox, Solicitor Sixth Judicial		
	District, four certificates,		80 00
	D. A. Wicker, Marshal Supreme Court,		
	services from March 1st to 16th, (in-		
	clusive,)		32 00
	Edward Cantwell, Solicitor Fourth Ju-		
	dicial District, two certificates,		40 00
	W. P. Bynum, Solicitor Ninth Judicial		
	District, one certificate,		20 00
	Willis Bagley, Solicitor First Judicial		
	District, two certificates,		40 00
	W. H. Bagley, Clerk Supreme Court,		
	transcribing 209 judgments,		62 70
	J. B. Buxton, Solicitor <i>pro tem.</i>		
	Eleventh Judicial District, one cer-		
	tificate,		20 00
	Paid sundry counties for the main-		
	tenance of lunatics who have been		
	refused admission into the Insane		
	Asylum, as follows:		
	Orange county,		50 00



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1874.	Sampson county,	\$	350	00
March.	Chatham county,		50	00
	Richmond county,		50	00
	Catawba county,		50	00
	Martin county,		66	66
	Alexander county,		64	44
	Lenoir county,		70	00
	Surry county,		100	00
	Pitt county,		50	00
	Wilkes county,		150	00
	Caldwell county,		50	00
	Greene county,		425	00
	Pasquotank county,		400	00
	Paid sundry persons 50 <i>per cent.</i> of the amount due on warrants issued and now outstanding, on account of the Marion and Asheville Turnpike, (under chap. 124, Laws 1873-'74.) as follows :			
	Graybeal, Latham & Co., warrant No. 710, dated Nov. 23d, 1870,		45	50
	Graybeal, Latham & Co., warrant No. 711, dated Nov. 23, 1870,		45	50
	Graybeal, Latham & Co., warrant No. 720, dated Nov. 23, 1870,		45	50
	Graybeal, Latham & Co., warrant No. 721, dated Nov. 23, 1870,		45	50
	Graybeal, Latham & Co., warrant No. 733, dated Nov. 23, 1870,		45	50
	Graybeal, Latham & Co., warrant No. 769, dated Dec. 23, 1870,		182	00
	S. F. Harper, warrant No. 796, dated Jan. 3d, 1871,		250	25
	S. F. Harper, warrant No. 797, dated January 3d, 1871,		91	00
	S. H. Flemming, warrant No. 677, da- ted October 21st, 1870,		91	00
	S. H. Flemming, warrant No. 678, dated October 21st, 1870,		136	50
	S. H. Flemming, warrant No. 680, dated October 21st, 1870,		111	75

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874.	Baird, Rollins & Roberts, warrant No.		
March.	192, dated January 31st, 1872,	\$	143 50
	Baird, Rollins & Roberts, warrant No.		
	193, dated January 31st, 1872,		143 50
	A. M. Bogle, warrant No. 76, dated		
	May 17, 1871,		45 50
	A. L. Ramsour, warrant No. 762, da-		
	ted December 13th, 1870,		113 75
	W. F. Bowman, warrant No. 730,		
	dated November 23d, 1870,		45 50
	J. M. Young, warrant No. 761, dated		
	December 6th, 1870,		149 24
	J. M. Young, warrant No. 813, dated		
	January 27th, 1871,		155 15
	John Bowles, sixty <i>per cent.</i> of the		
	amount of warrant No. 685, dated		
	February 20th, 1874,		270 00
	J. R. Harrison, President Board of		
	Directors of the Penitentiary, part		
	of appropriation for the year 1874		
	for the Penitentiary work and sup-		
	port of convicts,		8,000 00
	Josiah Turner, Jr., Public Printer		
	and Binder, sundry public printing,		
	&c., as per contract,		2,985 90
	Jno. C. Gorman and D. C. Dudley,		
	practical printers, examining sundry		
	accounts of Public Printer and		
	Binder,		48 00
	Roberts & Woodruff, amount of State		
	tax refunded, it being the amount		
	overpaid on account of over valua-		
	tion of property in the city of Wil-		
	mington, in 1871,		24 70
	E. J. Hale & Son, three volumes books		
	for State Library,		6 80
	C. B. Edwards & Co., sundry books		
	for State Library,		12 25
	Thos. R. Purnell, State Librarian, sal-		
	ary for month of March, 1874,		62 50
	Southern Express Company, freight on		



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874. March.	packages sent and received by the different State Departments during the month of February, 1874,	\$	8 90
	Calvin Strickland, services as waiter in the Capitol for the months of February and March, 1874,		59 00
	"Daily Sentinel," publishing "an act to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in certain localities,"		62 00
	Daniel Jones, services four weeks as waiter in the Capitol,		28 00
	Henry Biggs, services four weeks as waiter in the Capitol,		28 00
	Kemp Johnson, services four weeks as watchman of the Capitol,		42 00
	F. M. Straughan, services four weeks as laborer in the Capitol,		42 00
	J. C. Brewster, oil, lamp burners, chimneys, and sundry other articles for water closet,		13 10
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., gas consumed in Capitol and gate lamps during the month of February, 1874,		116 00
	Wm. J. C. Dulaney & Co., 72 reams lithographed letter paper, (in whole and half sheets,) and 44,000 lithographed envelopes, (sundry sizes,) as per contract,		607 35
	Henry Biggs, extra services as waiter in Supreme Court from January 5th to March 14th, 1874,		70 00
	H. Mahler, "Eight-day" clock for State Library,		12 00
	J. R. Rogers, repairs on Capitol gates,		3 25
	W. W. Holden, Postmaster Raleigh, postage stamps furnished the different State Departments from October 1st, 1873, to March 20th, 1874,		295 97
	"Daily and Weekly News," publishing notice of meeting of the stockholders of the N. C. R. R. Co.,		7 50

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874.	"Tri-Weekly Era," publishing notice		
March.	of meeting of the stockholders of the N. C. R. R. Co.,	\$	7 50
	London Williams, services one day as laborer in the Capitol,		1 00
	Reuben Mayho, services one half day in the Capitol,		50
	Henry Sturdivant, services one half day as laborer in the Capitol,		50
	G. W. Savage, repairing locks, &c.,		75
	C. Kuester, repairs on well bucket and for sundry keys furnished,		5 50
	Jordan Chambers, services as waiter in the Capitol one month,		31 00
April.	Jno. C. Gorman, Adjutant General, salary first quarter 1874,		75 00
	John Reilly, State Auditor, salary first quarter 1874,		312 50
	John Reilly, State Auditor, amount allowed to provide clerical force in his office,		50 00
	Wm. P. Wetherell, chief Clerk Aud- itor's Department, salary for first quarter 1874,		237 50
	Robert Hines, services four weeks as laborer in Capitol Square,		30 00
	John Sears, services five days cutting grass on Capitol Square,		7 50
	Alex. Sears, services five days cutting grass in Capitol Square,		7 50
	Paid sundry officers for expenses in- curred in conveying convicts to the Penitentiary, as follows:		
	G. W. Foushee, deputy sheriff Chat- ham county, one convict,		15 25
	G. H. Spruill, deputy sheriff Martin county, two convicts,		85 00
	I. N. Vestal, sheriff Yadkin county, three convicts,		81 55
	Jno. L. Harris, sheriff Person county, two convicts,		32 70



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874.	B. F. Logan, sheriff Cleaveland county,		
April.	two convicts,	\$	78 90
	J. M. Young, sheriff Buncombe county,		
	one convict,		50 00
	C. F. Waggoner, sheriff Rowan county,		
	four convicts,		36 60
	W. H. Howerton, Secretary of State,		
	furnishing Public Printer with		
	copies of laws and resolutions, ses-		
	sion 1873-'74, and fees for certifi-		
	cates,		841 00
	Alex. McIver, Superintendent Public		
	Instruction, salary for first quarter		
	1874,		375 00
	Tod R. Caldwell, Governor, salary for		
	first quarter 1874,		1000 00
	J. B. Neathery, Private Secretary, sal-		
	ary for first quarter 1874,		187 50
	W. L. Saunders, Principal Clerk of		
	Senate, indexing Senate Journal		
	session 1873-74,		100 00
	W. C. Kerr, State Geologist, part of		
	appropriation for Geological survey,		500 00
	J. C. L. Harris, Treasurer Insane Asy-		
	lum, part of appropriation for sup-		
	port of said Asylum for the year		
	1874,		5,000 00
	Paid sundry persons for expenses in-		
	curring in conveying insane persons		
	to Insane Asylum, as follows :		
	H. C. Walker, Union county,		49 20
	Edward Everett, New Hanover county,		27 15
	Francis Westbrook, Sampson county,		12 00
	Joseph Rosser, Chatham county,		43 50
	Samuel Merrill, Duplin county,		30 60
	Edward Cantwell, Solicitor Fourth Ju-		
	dicial District, two certificates,		40 00
	J. R. Bulla, Solicitor Seventh Judicial		
	District, four certificates,		80 00
	R. M. Henry, Solicitor Twelfth Judi-		
	cial District, four certificates,		80 00

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874.	W. E. Clarke, Solicitor <i>pro tem</i> . Third		
April.	Judicial District, one certificate,	\$	20 00
	W. R. Cox, Solicitor Sixth Judicial		
	District, two certificates,		40 00
	Richmond M. Pearson, Chief Justice,		
	salary for first quarter 1874,		625 00
	E. G. Reade, Associate Justice Su-		
	preme Court, salary for first quar-		625 00
	ter 1874,		
	Wm. B. Rodman, Associate Justice Su-		
	preme Court, salary for first quar-		625 00
	ter 1874,		
	W. P. Bynum, Associate Justice Su-		
	preme Court, salary for first quar-		625 00
	ter 1874,		
	Thomas Settle, Associate Justice Su-		
	preme Court, salary for first quar-		625 00
	ter 1874,		
	W. J. Clarke, Judge Superior Court,		
	salary for first quarter 1874,		625 00
	J. W. Albertson, Judge Superior		
	Court, salary for first quarter 1874,		625 00
	J. L. Henry, Judge Superior Court,		
	salary for first quarter 1874,		625 00
	R. P. Buxton, Judge Superior Court,		
	salary for first quarter 1874,		625 00
	S. W. Watts, Judge Superior Court,		
	salary for first quarter 1874,		625 00
	R. H. Cannon, Judge Superior Court,		
	salary for first quarter 1874,		625 00
	G. W. Logan, Judge Superior Court,		
	salary for first quarter 1874,		625 00
	A. W. Tourgee, Judge Superior Court,		
	salary for first quarter 1874,		625 00
	W. A. Moore, Judge Superior Court,		
	salary for first quarter 1874,		625 00
	A. Mitchell, Judge Superior Court,		
	salary for first quarter 1874,		625 00
	D. L. Russell, Judge Superior Court,		
	salary for first quarter 1874,		625 00
	T. L. Hargrove, Attorney General, at-		



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874.	tendance on Supreme Court, January Term, 1874,	\$	100	00
April.	T. L. Hargrove, Attorney General, salary for first quarter 1874,		375	00
	Paid sundry counties for the maintenance of lunatics who have been refused admission into the Insane Asylum, as follows:			
	New Hanover county,		2,755	76
	Halifax county,		50	00
	Rutherford county,		100	00
	Edgecombe county,		161	00
	Orange county,		130	00
	Yadkin county,		137	50
	Chatham county,		50	00
	Rockingham county,		50	00
	Wilkes county,		27	00
	Forsythe county,		50	00
	Surry county,		200	00
	Davie county,		249	03
	Catawba county,		100	00
	Johnston county,		50	00
	Rutherford county,		450	00
	Paid sundry persons 50 <i>per cent.</i> of the amount due on warrants issued (now outstanding) on account of the Marion and Asheville Turnpike, (under chap. 124, Laws 1873-'74:)			
	Robert Shearer, warrant No. 736, dated Nov. 23, 1870,		157	88
	Robert Shearer, warrant No. 737, dated Nov. 23, 1870,		108	29
	Jno. F. Logan, warrant No. 618, dated Oct. 3, 1870,		182	00
	Pinkney Rollins & Co., warrant No. 77, dated May 17, 1871,		227	50
	J. C. Jones, warrants Nos. 70, 71, 72, 73 and 74, dated May 17, 1871,		232	00
	J. C. Jones, warrant No. 849, dated Feb. 11, 1871,		227	50
	I. G. Lash, warrants Nos. 635, 641,			

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874.	647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653,		
April.	654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660,		
	661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667,		
	668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674,		
	675, each dated Oct. 19, 1870,	\$	1,550 00
	W. F. Church, warrant No. 719, dated		
	Nov. 23, 1870,		45 50
	Jno. R. Harrison, President Board		
	Directors Penitentiary, part of ap-		
	propriation for support of convicts		
	and work on Penitentiary,		5,000 00
	F. W. Potter, Quarantine Physician		
	Port of Wilmington, N. C., salary		
	for quarter ending March 31, 1874,		150 00
	Alex. Singletary, Hospital Keeper,		
	salary for quarter ending March 31,		
	1874,		60 00
	W. H. Howerton, Secretary of State,		
	salary for first quarter, 1874,		250 00
	W. H. Howerton, Secretary of State,		
	amount allowed for clerical expenses		
	in his office from December 20,		
	1873, to April 1st, 1874,		168 33
	S. M. Parish, Clerk in office Secretary		
	of State, salary for first quarter		
	1874,		250 00
	"Wilmington Post," subscription for		
	one year from November 1, 1873, for		
	State Library,		5 00
	"Charlotte Democrat," subscription		
	for one year from January 1, 1874,		
	for State Library,		2 50
	E. J. Hale & Son, three volumes of		
	books for State Library,		3 90
	T. R. Purnell, State Librarian, salary		
	for month of April, 1874,		62 50
	D. A. Jenkins, State Treasurer, salary		
	for first quarter 1874,		750 00
	D. W. Bain, Chief Clerk Treasury		
	Department, salary for first quarter		
	1874,		375 00



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874.	A. D. Jenkins, Assistant Clerk Treasury Department, salary for first quarter 1874,	\$	187 50
April.	J. B. Neathery, Keeper of Weights and Measures, salary for first quarter 1874,		50 00
	Southern Express Company, sundry freight on account of different State Departments during the month of March,		202 35
	Kemp Johnson, services for two days as night watchman of the Capitol,		3 00
	Alex. M. Turner, services for one month as waiter in the Capitol,		31 00
	W. H. Morris & Co., desk for State Librarian,		38 00
	"The Evening Post," publishing notice of meeting of the Stockholders of the N. C. Railroad Company,		5 00
	Western Union Telegraph Co., sundry telegrams sent by the Governor and State Treasurer,		2 60
	F. M. Straughan, services four weeks as laborer in the Capitol,		42 00
	Mark Walton, services three and two-thirds weeks as night watchman of the Capitol,		37 50
	Henry Biggs, services four weeks as waiter in the Capitol,		28 00
	Daniel Jones, services four weeks as waiter in the Capitol,		28 00
	Wm. Wallace, hauling cases from office Secretary of State,		2 25
	Nat. L. Brown, letter press stand for Executive Department,		5 00
	Jno. Armstrong, for sundry blank books furnished the State, as per contract,		1,675 60
	Kemp Johnson, services four days as laborer in Capitol Square,		4 00

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874.	Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., freight		
April.	on four boxes of paper,	\$	5 72
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., gas consumed		
	in Capitol and gate lamps in the		60 00
	month of March,		
	Separk, Hicks & Co., mending wheel-		75
	barrow,		
	Southern Express Co., freight on sun-		53 30
	dry packages from April 1st to 16th,		
	"Carolina Messenger," publishing no-		
	tice of meeting of stockholders of		6 00
	North Carolina Railroad Company,		
	"The Era," publishing Governor's		
	proclamation offering reward for the		
	apprehension of J. R. Hathaway, a		12 50
	fugitive from justice,		
	Western Union Telegraph Company,		
	sundry telegrams sent and received		9 20
	by the Governor,		
	Oscar Hooks, repairing chairs in Treas-		4 00
	ury Department,		
	H. Mahler, repairs to seal of Secretary		6 00
	of State and for Police badge,		
	James H. Enniss, agent, full bound		
	Ledger for Treasurer Board of Edu-		5 00
	cation,		
May.	John Reilly, State Auditor, amount		50 00
	allowed to provide clerical assistance,		
	Robert Saunders, services fifteen and		
	a half hours as laborer on Capitol		1 55
	Square,		
	Robert Hines, services five weeks as		43 50
	laborer in Capitol Square,		
	James Whitaker, services sixteen and		
	a half hours as laborer on Capitol		1 65
	Square,		
	James Whitaker, making flower rack		1 00
	for Capitol Square,		
	Robert Thomas, services for three		3 00
	days as laborer in Capitol Square,		



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874. May.	Peter Griffin, trimming trees on Capitol Square,	\$	1 25
	Paid sundry officers for expenses incurred in conveying convicts to the Penitentiary, as follows:		
	H. S. Gibbs, sheriff Hyde county, one convict,		81 30
	Jas. I. Mcore, sheriff Granville county, three convicts,		27 50
	A. R. Black, sheriff New Hanover county, two convicts,		32 40
	Z. F. Long, deputy sheriff Richmond county, two convicts,		83 10
	Jno. L. Wood, sheriff of Pasquotank county, two convicts,		82 90
	Jno. G. Hill, sheriff Forsythe county, three convicts,		41 85
	A. H. Mansfield, deputy sheriff of Pitt county, one convict,		32 50
	C. H. Brown, services packing stationery for county officers and for packing laws, documents and Journals for different counties of the State,		110 00
	J. C. L. Harris, Treasurer Insane Asylum, part of appropriation for support, repairs, &c., of the Insane Asylum,		10,000 00
	J. J. Martin, Solicitor Second Judicial District, seven certificates,		140 00
	Jas. R. Bulla, Solicitor Seventh Judicial District, two certificates,		40 00
	W. G. Candler, Solicitor 11th Judicial District, four certificates,		80 00
	Edward Cantwell, Solicitor Fourth Judicial District, two certificates,		40 00
	J. M. Cloud, Judge Superior Court, salary for first quarter 1874,		625 00
	Paid sundry counties for the maintenance of lunatics who have been refused admission into the Insane Asylum, as follows:		

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1874.	Franklin county,	\$	200 00
May.	Watauga county,		50 00
	Gaston county,		50 00
	Surry county,		200 00
	Mecklenburg county,		50 00
	Davidson county,		50 00
	Carteret county,		100 00
	Perquimans county,		100 00
	Yadkin county,		50 00
	Granville county,		200 00
	Edgecombe county,		322 20
	Paid the following persons 50 <i>per cent.</i> of the amount due on warrants is- sued (now outstanding,) on account of the Marion and Asheville Turn- pike, (under chapter 124, laws 1873-'74,) as follows:		
	William Latham, warrants Nos. 709, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 732, each dated Nov. 23, 1870,		796 25
	W. P. Thomas, warrants Nos. 68, 69 and 70, each dated May 17, 1871,		136 50
	W. P. Thomas, warrant No. 620, dated Oct. 30, 1870,		87 50
	Jno. R. Harrison, President Board of Directors of Penitentiary, part of appropriation for the support of con- victs and work on the Penitentiary,		8,000 00
	Josiah Turner, Jr., Public Printer and Binder, sundry public printing, press- work and binding, as per contract,		2,101 25
	Josiah Turner, Jr., Public Printer and Binder, balance due on account rendered April 27th, 1874, for sun- dry binding, after deducting the sum of \$1,350.00, it being amount of penalty for failure to have printed and bound the laws, documents and journals at the time required by sec. 20, chap. 97, Battle's Revisal,		67 50



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874. May.	J. C. Gorman and D. C. Dudley, practical printers, examining sundry accounts of the Public Printer and Binder during the month of May,	\$	42 00
	W. H. Howerton, Secretary of State, amount allowed to defray clerical expenses in his office for the month of April,		50 00
	D. M. Cameron, copy of "Johnston's Narrative" for State Library,		6 00
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., sundry binding and lettering for State Library,		22 50
	H. M. Miller, Keeper of Capitol, services from April 4, to May 31, 1874,		107 50
	H. M. Miller, Keeper of Capitol, services from April 4th to May 31st, 1874, keeping the Arsenal,		8 33
	S. D. Harrison, one gross of matches,		3 25
	Southern Express Co., freight on sundry packages sent and received by the different State Departments in the month of April, 1874,		159 65
	Richmond & Danville Railroad (N. C. Division) freight on seven boxes of the laws, session 1873-'74, from Raleigh to Salisbury,		4 65
	A. M. Turner, services one month as waiter in the Capitol,		30 00
	W. H. Howerton, Secretary of State, ninety-three wooden boxes to pack laws, sent to the several counties of the State, also six large boxes to pack records, books, &c.,		88 55
	James H. Enniss, agent, twelve copies of amended Constitution of North Carolina, also one copy Busbee's "N. C. Justice's Form Book," for Executive Department,		4 00
	Daniel Jones, services five weeks as waiter in the Capitol,		35 00

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874.	Henry Biggs, services five weeks as waiter in the Capitol,	\$	35 00
May.	Mark Walton, services five weeks as night watchman of the Capitol,		52 50
	F. M. Straughan, services five weeks as laborer in the Capitol,		52 50
	Jordan Chambers, services one month as waiter in the Capitol,		30 00
	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams sent and received by the Governor,		3 97
	Calvin Strickland, services one month as waiter in the Capitol,		30 00
	J. R. Rogers, repairing well bucket and wheelbarrow,		2 30
	Handy Lockhart, making alcoves, shelves, &c., for the preservation of records in office Secretary of State,		185 50
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, gas consumed in Capitol and gate lamps in the month of April, 1874,		55 10
	Adam Williams, hauling sundry packages from Capitol to railroad depot,		2 00
	William Merrick, repairs on water closet,		20 00
	"Charlotte Democrat," publishing notice of meeting of the stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Co., at Salisbury, on the 16th of April, 1874,		8 00
	"Carolina Era," publishing proclamation of the Governor, offering a reward for the delivery of M. S. Littlefield,		26 00
	Handy Lockhart, making and painting alcoves for State Library,		100 00
	McCallum, Wyckoff & Hope, materials furnished and repairs made on Capitol Square fence,		32 83
	Dyke & Sons, proprietors "Floridian," publishing Governor's proclamation		



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874.	offering reward for the delivery of		
May.	M. S. Littlefield,	\$	24 00
	"The Era," publishing Governor's proclamation offering rewards for the apprehension of John E. Powell and Joseph Richardson, fugitives from justice,		25 00
	Nat. L. Brown, six brooms,		3 00
	W. R. Moore, one and a half days' services as laborer in arsenal,		1 50
	"North Carolinian," publishing Governor's proclamation offering reward for the apprehension of Jacob R. Hathaway, a fugitive from justice,		10 00
	A. M. Turner, services one month as waiter in the Capitol,		31 00
	Calvin Strickland, services one month as waiter in the Capitol,		31 00
	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegram sent by Secretary of State,		5 05
June.	"The People's Agricultural and Mechanical Society," amount allowed said Society for the payment of premiums, &c., for the year 1874,		150 00
	John Reilly, State Auditor, amount allowed to provide adequate clerical force in his office,		50 00
	John Sears, services five days cutting grass on Capitol Square,		7 50
	Alex. Sears, services five days cutting grass on Capitol Square,		7 50
	James Whitaker, making frame for vine in Capitol Square,		1 00
	Kemp Johnson, services three days as laborer in Capitol Square,		3 00
	Robert Hines, services four weeks as laborer in Capitol Square,		36 00
	Paid sundry officers for expenses incurred in conveying convicts to the Penitentiary, as follows:		
	W. F. Wasson, sheriff Iredell county,		80 50

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874. June.	J. M. Caldwell, deputy sheriff Mecklenburg county,	\$	86 75
	Bland Wallace, sheriff Duplin county,		23 75
	R. W. Hardie, sheriff Cumberl'd co'ty,		60 00
	W. R. Asheworth, sh'ff Rand'lph co'ty,		31 00
	W. A. Alexander, deputy sheriff Iredell county,		32 00
	E. J. Holt, sheriff Johnston county,		51 70
	J. T. Hunter, sheriff Alamance co'ty,		12 75
	D. E. Bunting, attendance as witness before committee on "Bribery and Corruption" in the year 1869,		21 00
	Daniel Klein, attendance as witness before committee on "Bribery and Corruption," in the year 1869,		21 00
	Geo. W. Jones, expenses incurred in the apprehension of John Outlaw and Henry Hamlet, fugitives from justice,		46 35
	N. D. Rogers, amount of reward for the apprehension of Jno. E. Powell, a fugitive from justice,		300 00
	W. C. Kerr, State Geologist, part of appropriation for the Geological survey,		1,000 00
	J. L. Todd, expenses incurred in conveying an insane person from Burke county to Insane Asylum,		31 30
	L. E. Heartt, Treasurer Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, third installment of appropriation for support of said Institution for the year 1874,		11,625 00
	W. R. Cox, Solicitor Sixth Judicial District, one certificate,		20 00
	Jas. R. Bulla, Solicitor Seventh Judicial District, two certificates,		40 00
	W. G. Candler, Solicitor Eleventh Judicial District, three certificates,		60 00
	R. M. Henry, Solicitor Twelfth Judicial District, two certificates,		40 00



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1874. June.	W. P. Welch, Solicitor <i>pro tem</i> . Twelfth Judicial District, one certificate,	\$	20 00
	A. H. Joyce, Solicitor Eighth Judicial District, seven certificates,		140 00
	Edward Cantwell, Solicitor Fourth Judicial District, one certificate,		20 00
	T. J. Dula, Solicitor <i>pro tem</i> . Tenth Judicial District, two certificates,		40 00
	W. P. Caldwell, Solicitor Tenth Judicial District, five certificates,		100 00
	D. A. Wicker, Marshal Supreme Court, services from June 1st to 25th, 1874,		50 00
	R. P. Buxton, Judge Superior Court, holding Spring Term, Superior Court, Sampson county,		100 00
	Paid sundry counties for the maintenance of lunatics who have been refused admission into the Insane Asylum, as follows :		
	Franklin county,		776 66
	Chowan county,		100 00
	Moore county,		100 00
	Wake county,		637 00
	Ashe county,		150 00
	Wilkes county,		450 00
	Surry county		100 00
	Henderson county,		200 00
	Harnett county,		1,084 09
	Iredell county,		100 00
	Edgecombe county,		200 00
	Stokes county,		150 00
	Mecklenburg county,		50 00
	Paid the following persons 50 <i>per cent</i> . of the amount due on warrants issued (now outstanding) on account of the Marion and Asheville Turnpike, (under chap. 124, Laws 1873-'74,) as follows :		
	W. B. Councill, warrant No. 78, dated May 17, 1871,		136 50

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1874. June.	C. Younce, warrant No. 846, dated Feb. 1, 1871,	\$	20 47
	Wm. Latham, warrant No. 760, dated Dec. 6, 1870,		58 69
	Jno. R. Harrison, President Board of Directors Penitentiary, part of ap- propriation for the prosecution of the work on the Penitentiary and support of convicts,		8,000 00
	Josiah Turner, Jr., Public Printer and Binder, sundry public printing, presswork and binding, as per-con- tract,		1,056 39
	J. C. Gorman & D. C. Dudley, practi- cal printers, examining sundry ac- counts of Public Printer and Binder during the month of June, 1874,		24 00
	Jno. H. Savage, amount of State tax refunded, it being amount overpaid by him on account of an over valu- ation of real estate in New Hanover county for the year 1873,		2 52
	Jno. W. McKay, State tax refunded, it being the amount overpaid by him on account of over valuation of real estate in Richmond county, in the year 1871,		24 70
	J. Francis King, State tax refunded, it being the amount overpaid by him on account of the over valuation of real estate in New Hanover county, in the year 1873,		8 40
	Wm. H. Howerton, Secretary of State, furnishing certificates to each Clerk of Superior Court in this State, re- lating to appointments and resigna- tions of sundry Commissioners of Deeds, also for recording bond of the Treasurer of the Insane Asylum,		56 80
	Wm. H. Howerton, Secretary of State, amount allowed to defray clerical		



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874. June.	expenses in his office for the month of May,	\$	50 00
	Thos. R. Purnell, State Librarian, salary for the month of May, 1874,		62 50
	S. M. Parish, acting Keeper of the Capitol, salary from March 30, 1874, to April 4, 1874,		25 00
	Southern Express Co., freight on sundry packages sent and received by the different State Departments during the month of May, 1874,		24 45
	Jordan Chambers, services one month as waiter in the Capitol,		31 00
	Julius Lewis & Co., China bowl for office of Secretary of State,		40
	Handy Lockhart, making book case for Supreme Court Room; also for sundry repairs in the different rooms of the Capitol,		70 75
	"Statesman," publishing Governor's proclamations offering rewards for the apprehension of Joseph Baker, Joseph Richardson and John E. Powell, fugitives from justice,		23 00
	"The Evening Post," publishing Governor's proclamations offering rewards for the apprehension of Joseph Richardson and Jno. E. Powell, fugitives from justice,		14 00
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., binding one hundred and fifty-two volumes House and Senate Journals (manuscripts) for sundry years, under resolution General Assembly,		912 00
	John Armstrong, binding one hundred volumes laws of the State (manuscripts) for sundry years,		600 00
	Betts, Allen & Co., lumber for repairs on privy on Capitol Square,		3 20
	Henry Biggs, services four weeks as waiter in the Capitol,		28 00

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874.	Daniel Jones, services four weeks as		
June.	waiter in the Capitol,	\$	28 00
	F. M. Straughan, services four weeks		
	as laborer in the Capitol,		42 00
	Mark Walton, services three weeks as		
	night watchman of the Capitol,		31 50
	Julius A. Bonitz, publishing Gov-		
	ernor's proclamation offering reward		
	for the apprehension of Joseph Rich-		
	ardson, a fugitive from justice,		10 00
	S. M. Parish, painting done in privy,		8 75
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., gas consumed		
	in Capitol and gate lamps during the		
	month of May, 1874,		57 20
	W. H. Howerton, Secretary of State,		
	indexing laws and resolutions from		
	the foundation of the government of		
	the State, under "Resolution of the		
	General Assembly in regard to the		
	preservation of certain important		
	manuscripts belonging to the State,"		250 00
	W. H. Morris & Co., chair cushion for		
	the Auditor's Department,		2 50
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co., ten		
	yards oil cloth for Treasury Depart-		
	ment,		7 50
	W. W. Holden, Postmaster, Raleigh,		
	postage account of the several State		
	Departments from March 20, 1874,		
	to June 20, 1874,		605 01
	N. C. Institution Deaf and Dumb and		
	the Blind, cane-seating one chair,		1 00
	J. H. & W. L. Thorp, publishing Gov-		
	ernor's proclamation offering a re-		
	ward for the apprehension of Jacob		
	R. Hathaway, a fugitive from justice,		10 00
	Thos. Medlin, cleaning out well in		
	Capitol Square,		7 00
	A. M. Turner, services one month as		
	waiter in the Capitol,		30 00



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874.	Jno. C. Gorman, Adjutant General,		
July.	salary for second quarter 1874,	\$	75 00
	John Reilly, State Auditor, salary for		
	second quarter 1874,		312 50
	John Reilly, State Auditor, amount		
	allowed to provide adequate clerical		
	force in Auditor's Department,		50 00
	Wm. P. Wetherell, Chief Clerk Audi-		
	tor's Department, salary for second		
	quarter 1874,		250 00
	J. B. Neathery, boxes and packing,		
	shipping and distributing Battle's		
	Revisal to counties and States,		227 80
	Edwards & Broughton, on account of		
	printing and publishing Battle's Re-		
	visal,		640 00
	Robert Hines, services four weeks as		
	laborer in Capitol Square,		36 00
	Alex. Sears, services six and a half		
	days cutting grass in Capitol Square,		9 75
	John Sears, services three and a half		
	days cutting grass in Capitol Square,		5 25
	C. B. Denson, four basket plants,		
	packing and freight,		1 95
	A. R. Black, sheriff New Hanover		
	county, expenses incurred in con-		
	veying a convict to the Penitentiary,		25 80
	Alexander McIver, Superintendent		
	Public Instruction, salary for second		
	quarter 1874,		375 00
	Tod R. Caldwell, Governor, salary for		
	second quarter 1874,		1,000 00
	J. B. Neathery, Private Secretary, sal-		
	ary second quarter 1874,		187 50
	Geo. Little, Secretary Bureau of Im-		
	migration, Agriculture, &c, amount		
	paid for 12,000 maps and freight		
	from New York,		154 50
	J. C. L. Harris, Treasurer Insane Asy-		
	lum, part of appropriation for sup-		

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874. July.	port, repairs, &c., of Insane Asylum for the year 1874,	\$ 5,000 00
	J. H. Halliburton, expenses incurred in conveying an insane person from Burke county to Insane Asylum,	49 25
	Jno. T. Brite, expenses incurred in conveying an insane person from Chowan county to Insane Asylum,	50 00
	A. W. Tourgee, Judge Superior Court, salary for second quarter 1874,	625 00
	W. J. Clarke, Judge Superior Court, salary for second quarter 1874,	625 00
	A. Mitchell, Judge Superior Court, salary for second quarter 1874,	625 00
	J. W. Albertson, Judge Superior Court, salary for second quarter 1874,	625 00
	W. A. Moore, Judge Superior Court, salary for second quarter 1874,	625 00
	R. P. Buxton, Judge Superior Court, salary for second quarter 1874,	625 00
	G. W. Logan, Judge Superior Court, salary for second quarter 1874,	625 00
	R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice, salary for second quarter 1874,	625 00
	T. L. Hargrove, Attorney General, salary for second quarter 1874,	375 00
	Thos. Settle, Associate Justice Supreme Court, salary for second quarter 1874,	625 00
	W. H. Bagley, Clerk Supreme Court, making five dockets for use of Supreme Court, June Term, 1874,	50 00
	W. H. Bagley, Clerk Supreme Court, entering 140 judgments,	42 00
	S. W. Watts, Judge Superior Court, salary for second quarter 1874,	625 00
	J. L. Henry, Judge Superior Court, salary for second quarter, 1874,	625 00
	W. B. Rodman, Associate Justice Supreme Court, salary for second quarter 1874,	625 00



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874. July.	D. A. Wicker, Marshal Supreme Court, services from June 26th, 1874, to July 25th, 1874,	\$	60 00
	E. G. Reade, Associate Justice Supreme Court, salary for second quarter 1874,		625 00
	W. R. Cox, Solicitor Sixth Judicial District, one certificate,		20 00
	J. M. Cloud, Judge Superior Court, salary for second quarter 1874,		625 00
	D. L. Russell, Judge Superior Court, salary for second quarter, 1874,		625 00
	W. P. Bynum, Associate Justice Supreme Court, salary for second quarter 1874,		625 00
	R. H. Cannon, Judge Superior Court, salary for second quarter 1874, less \$100, for failure to hold the Court of Transylvania county,		525 00
	J. J. Martin, Solicitor Second Judicial District, one certificate,		20 00
	Willis Bagley, Solicitor First Judicial District, one certificate,		20 00
	W. H. Bagley, Clerk Supreme Court, salary for six months ending June 30th, 1874,		150 00
	Paid sundry counties for the maintenance of lunatics who have been refused admission into the Insane Asylum, as follows:		
	Surry county,		375 00
	Yadkin county,		126 50
	Rutherford county,		50 00
	Stokes county,		50 00
	Gaston county,		400 00
	Pasquotank county,		50 00
	Polk county,		50 00
	Henderson county,		50 00
	Lenoir county,		50 00
	Caldwell county,		200 00
	Madison county,		100 00

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874.	Bladen county,	\$	798	03
July.	Chatham county,		100	00
	J. M. Coffin, President Board of Directors Penitentiary, part of appropriation for support of convicts and work on the Penitentiary,		7,000	00
	Josiah Turner, Jr., Public Printer and Binder, sundry public printing, presswork and binding, as per contract,		406	01
	J. C. Gorman and D. C. Dudley, practical printers, examining accounts of Public Printer and Binder for the month of July, 1874,		12	00
	James McIntosh, administrator of Allen McCaskill, State tax refunded, it being amount overpaid on account of over valuation of land in Richmond county,		6	27
	F. W. Potter, Quarantine Physician, port of Wilmington, N. C., salary for quarter ending June 30, 1874,		150	00
	H. K. Ruark, coxswain quarantine boat, regular services from June 1st to July 1st, 1874, and for extra services in the months of January, April and May, 1874,		33	00
	Alexander Singletary, Hospital Keeper, salary for three months ending June 30, 1874,		60	00
	Charles McDonald and Sam Galloway, oarsmen quarantine boat, services from June 1st, 1874, to July 1st, 1874,		45	00
	Wm. H. Howerton, Secretary of State, salary for second quarter 1874,		250	00
	Wm. H. Howerton, Secretary of State, amount allowed to defray clerical expenses in his office for the month of June,		50	00
	Wm. H. Howerton, Secretary of State,			



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874 July.	ninety-three certificates to Clerks of the Superior Courts of the several counties of the State notifying them of sundry appointments of Commissioners of Deeds,	\$	27 90
	T. H. Bailey, Clerk to Secretary of State, salary for second quarter 1874,		250 00
	H. M. Miller, Keeper of the Capitol, salary for the month of June, 1874,		62 50
	H. M. Miller, Keeper of the Capitol, services keeping the arsenal for the month of June, 1874,		4 16
	D. A. Jenkins, State Treasurer, salary for second quarter 1874,		750 00
	D. W. Bain, Chief Clerk Treasury Department, salary for second quarter 1874,		375 00
	A. D. Jenkins, Assistant Clerk Treasury Department, salary for second quarter 1874,		187 50
	J. B. Neathery, Keeper Weights and Measures, salary for second quarter 1874,		50 00
	Southern Express Company, freight on sundry packages sent and received by the different State Departments,		30 05
	Calvin Strickland, services one month as waiter in the Capitol,		30 00
	Jordan Chambers, services one month as waiter in the Capitol,		30 00
	W. H. Morris & Co., wash stand for Treasury Department,		8 00
	H. S. Keith, adjusting rope on Capitol flag pole,		10 00
	Moore & Gatling, legal services in case, in Circuit Court U. S., entitled Anthony Swazey <i>vs.</i> North Carolina Railroad Company,		150 00
	W. H. Battle & Son, legal services in case, in Circuit Court U. S., entitled		

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874.	Anthony Swazey <i>vs.</i> N. C. Railroad		
July.	Company,	\$	150 00
	Simon Bragg, services one day as laborer in Capitol,		1 00
	Moore & Gatling, balance due for legal services in case of Alfred Self <i>vs.</i> D. A. Jenkins, State Treasurer,		433 33
	Kemp P. Battle, balance due for legal services in case of Alfred Self <i>vs.</i> D. A. Jenkins, State Treasurer,		433 33
	Smith & Strong, balance due for legal services in case of Alfred Self <i>vs.</i> D. A. Jenkins, State Treasurer,		433 33
	Daniel Jones, services four weeks as waiter in the Capitol,		28 00
	Henry Biggs, services four weeks as waiter in the Capitol,		28 00
	F. M. Straughan, services four weeks as laborer in the Capitol,		42 00
	Mark Walton, services six weeks as night watchman of the Capitol, (less one day,)		61 50
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, gas consumed in Capitol and gate lamps during the month of June,		53 00
	Western Union Telegraph Company, sundry telegrams sent and received by the Governor, Treasurer and Secretary of State,		33 35
	S. M. Parish, painting and graining book-case in Supreme Court room,		8 00
	"Tri-Weekly Era," publishing "Proposals for Wood and Coal," twelve times,		32 50
	Wm. Moore, services one night as extra watchman and one and a half days as laborer in Capitol,		3 00
	O. R. Smith, moving iron safe from depot to office Secretary of State,		20 00
	Marvin's Safe Company, patent safe		



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874.	with steel chest combined, for office		
July.	Secretary of State,	\$	800 00
	"The Daily Republican," publishing		
	"Proposals for Wood and Coal,"		52 00
	Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., freight		
	on iron safe,		37 85
	Wm. H. Howerton, Secretary of State,		
	expenses to New York and return		
	to purchase iron safe for his office,		42 15
Aug.	North Carolina Agricultural Society,		
	amount of appropriation for the pay		
	ment of premiums by said Society		
	for the year 1874,		1,500 00
	John Reilly, State Auditor, amount		
	allowed to provide adequate clerical		
	force in his office.		50 00
	Edwards & Broughton, on account of		
	printing and binding Battle's Re-		
	visal,		600 00
	Robert Hines, services five weeks as		
	laborer in Capitol Square,		45 00
	Jno. E. Williams, laying drain and		
	hauling bricks, sand, &c., in Capitol		
	Square,		19 28
	Geo. T. Cooke, 1,064 hard brick for		
	drain in Capitol Square,		12 76
	Benj. Bingham, ten loads of gravel for		
	walks in Capitol Square,		3 80
	Stewart Ellison, repairing bench for		
	Capitol Square,		1 50
	G. J. Mainard, deputy sheriff Har-		
	nett county, expenses incurred con-		
	veying four convicts to the Peniten-		
	tiary,		36 50
	Jno. L. Wood, sheriff Pasquotank		
	county, expense incurred conveying		
	a convict to the Penitentiary,		67 45
	R. H. Cowan, attendance as witness		
	before committee on "Bribery and		
	Corruption,"		21 00

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874.	W. C. Kerr, State Geologist, part of appropriation for Geological survey,	\$	1,000	00
Aug.	J. C. L. Harris, Treasurer Insane Asylum, part of appropriation for support, repairs, &c., of Insane Asylum for the year 1874,		5,000	00
	Paid sundry persons for expense incurred conveying insane persons to the Insane Asylum, as follows :			
	Pleasant Israel, Buncombe county,		70	00
	H. C. Brown, Guilford county,		14	15
	C. A. Henderson, Mecklenburg county,		31	70
	I. R. Strayhorn, Orange county,		16	00
	D. A. Wicker, Marshal Supreme Court, services from July 26th to August 8th, 1874,		28	00
	Willis Bagley, Solicitor First Judicial District, two certificates,		40	00
	T. L. Hargrove, Attorney General, reporting decisions Supreme Court, January Term, 1874,		300	00
	T. L. Hargrove, Attorney General, attendance on Supreme Court, June Term, 1874,		100	00
	Jno. V. Sherard, Solicitor Third Judicial District, eight certificates,		160	00
	Edward Cantwell, Solicitor Fourth Judicial District, one certificate,		20	00
	W. R. Cox, Solicitor Sixth Judicial District, one certificate,		20	00
	J. C. L. Harris, Solicitor Sixth Judicial District, one certificate,		20	00
	Paid sundry counties for the maintenance of lunatics who have been refused admission into the Insane Asylum, as follows :			
	Mecklenburg county,		50	00
	Greene county,		150	00
	Gaston county,		50	00
	Ashe county,		50	00
	Tyrrell county,		50	00



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874.	Iredell county,	\$	100 00
Aug.	Surry county,		1,004 00
	Johnston county,		100 00
	Richmond county,		50 00
	Edgecombe county,		50 00
	Rutherford county,		212 50
	Orange county,		50 00
	Warren county,		50 00
	Buncombe county,		50 00
	Wilkes county,		39 00
	Yadkin county,		50 00
	Forsythe county,		150 00
	Franklin county,		1,284 98
	Wilkes county,		406 25
	Greene county,		100 00
	Cleveland county,		50 00
	Chatham county,		200 00
	Alamance county,		50 00
	Pasquotank county,		150 00
	J. M. Coffin, President Board of Directors Penitentiary, part of appropriation for the support of convicts and work on the Penitentiary,		8,000 00
	Josiah Turner, Jr., Public Printer and Binder, sundry public printing and binding as per contract,		732 00
	J. C. Gorman and D. C. Dudley, practical printers, examining accounts of Public Printer and Binder for the month of August, 1874,		18 00
	Paid the following newspapers for publishing "Quarantine Regulations," as follows:		
	"Morning Star," Wilmington, N. C.,		54 00
	"Evening Post," Wilmington, N. C.,		24 00
	"Wilmington Journal," Wilmington, N. C.,		40 00
	Wm. H. Howerton, Secretary of State, amount allowed to defray clerical expenses in his office,		50 00
	Thos. R. Purnell, State Librarian, sal-		

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874.	ary for the months of June and July,	\$	125 00
Aug.	H. M. Miller, Keeper of the Capitol,		
	salary for the month of July, 1874,		62 50
	H. M. Miller, services keeping the ar-		
	senal for the month of July,		4 16
	Southern Express Co., freight on sun-		
	dry packages sent and received by		
	the different State Departments du-		
	ring the month of July, 1874,		14 65
	Calvin Strickland, services one month		
	as waiter in the Capitol,		31 00
	Henry Biggs, services five weeks as		
	waiter in the Capitol,		35 00
	Daniel Jones, services five weeks as		
	waiter in the Capitol,		35 00
	F. M. Straughan, services five weeks as		
	laborer in the Capitol,		52 50
	Frank Chambers, services one month		
	as waiter in the Capitol,		31 00
	Alex. Turner, services one month as		
	waiter in the Capitol,		31 00
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co., ten		
	yards oil cloth for Treasury Depart-		
	ment,		7 50
	Edward Fasnach, one gold pen for Ex-		
	ecutive Department,		3 00
	Henry Biggs, services as waiter on Su-		
	preme Court, June Term, 1874,		80 00
	J. K. Williams, services three and a		
	half days putting away coal,		3 50
	Henry Upperman, services three and		
	a half days putting away coal,		3 50
	W. C. Stronach & Co., twenty-five		
	tons of coal, as per contract,		275 00
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., gas consumed		
	in Capitol and gate lamps during		
	the month of July,		63 50
	Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co., freight		
	and drayage on two boxes of books		
	for the Governor,		5 20



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874. Aug.	Mark Walton, services fifteen nights as watchman of the Capitol,	\$	22 50
	J. L. Harrison, sewing and putting down carpets in offices Secretary of State and State Auditor,		28 46
	Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, freight and drayage on four rolls of carpet,		11 70
	"The Clinton Reporter," publishing Governor's proclamation, offering a reward for the apprehension of Jno. E. Powell, a fugitive from justice,		6 50
	Clawson & Son, making and putting down carpets in the Executive Department,		22 88
	Nat. L. Brown, two brooms for Supreme Court room,		1 20
	John Armstrong, one letter book for the Governor and for binding two volumes of Manuscript Laws, 1873-'74,		30 00
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co., three pieces ribbon for Executive Department, (seal) and four yards green baize for Treasury Department,		9 00
	E. D. Haynes, repairing five chairs in Senate Chamber and floor in Treasury Department,		2 50
	W. & J. Sloane, 617 $\frac{3}{8}$ yards of Brussels carpet, eight Axminster and Wilton rugs, and two pounds thread,		1,471 21
	Jno. L. Harrison, making and putting down carpets in the Treasury Department,		10 96
	Wm. Simpson, one gross matches and India ink for Secretary of State,		4 60
	Smith & Strong, legal services in seven suits of August Belmont <i>vs.</i> John Reilly, State Auditor,		1,000 00
	A. Creech, one dozen towels for Su-		

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874.	preme Court Room, and three yds.		
	oil cloth for Secretary of State,	\$	8 77
Sept.	John Reilly, State Auditor, amount		
	allowed to provide adequate clerical		
	force in his office,		50 00
	Robert Hines, services four weeks as		
	laborer in Capitol Square,		36 00
	John Sears, services five days cutting		
	grass on Capitol Square,		10 50
	Alex. Sears, services five days cutting		
	grass on Capitol Square,		10 50
	Paid sundry officers for expenses in-		
	curring in conveying convicts to the		
	Penitentiary, as follows:		
	K. Haynes, sheriff Columbus county,		
	two convicts,		71 10
	S. H. Taylor, deputy sheriff Surry		
	county, two convicts,		70 35
	M. C. Brinkley, sheriff Chowan co'ty,		
	two convicts,		83 00
	Jonas Cline, sheriff Catawba county,		
	one convict,		35 75
	J. D. Boone, deputy sheriff North-		
	ampton county, one convict,		31 70
	Jas. D. McRae, reward for the appre-		
	hension and delivery of David Mar-		
	tin, a fugitive from justice to sheriff		
	New Hanover county,		400 00
	J. C. L. Harris, Treasurer Insane Asy-		
	lum, part of appropriation for the		
	year 1874 for support, repairs, &c.,		
	for Insane Asylum,		5,000 00
	Paid the following persons for expenses		
	incurred in conveying insane per-		
	sons to and from Insane Asylum:		
	John Hall, Hertford county,		35 45
	Geo. Pridgen, Granville county,		6 00
	H. G. Herndon, Orange county,		10 00
	W. S. Norment, Solicitor Fourth Ju-		
	dicial District, one certificate,		20 00
	W. J. Clarke, Judge Superior Court,		



## • Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1874. Sept.	balance of salary from July 1st, 1874, to August 6th, 1874,	\$	250 00
	A. W. Tourgee, Judge Superior Court, balance of salary from July 1st, 1874, to August 6th, 1874,		253 45
	D. L. Russell, Judge Superior Court, balance of salary from July 1st, 1874, to August 6th, 1874,		253 45
	G. W. Logan, Judge Superior Court, balance of salary from July 1st, 1874, to August 6th, 1874,		253 45
	Squire Trivett, Solicitor <i>pro tem.</i> Eleventh Judicial District, one cer- tificate,		20 00
	F. N. Strudwick, Solicitor Seventh Ju- dicial District, one certificate,		20 00
	J. C. L. Harris, Solicitor Sixth Judi- cial District, two certificates,		40 00
	J. G. Bynum, Solicitor <i>pro tem.</i> Tenth Judicial District, one certificate,		20 00
	J. M. Gudger, Solicitor Eleventh Judi- cial District, one certificate,		20 00
	Jas. P. Whedbee, Solicitor First Judi- cial District, one certificate,		20 00
	Paid sundry counties for the mainte- nance of lunatics who have been re- fused admission into the Insane Asy- lum, as follows:		
	Wilkes county,		300 00
	Person county,		250 00
	Yadkin county,		879 00
	Moore county,		100 00
	Rutherford county,		1,300 00
	Davie county,		74 00
	Davidson county,		50 00
	Orange county,		150 00
	Surry county,		400 00
	Iredell county,		50 00
	Madison county,		50 00
	Caldwell county,		50 00
	Jacob S. Allen, President Board of Di-		

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874. Sept.	rectors Penitentiary, part of appropriation for work on the Penitentiary and support of convicts,	\$	8,000	00
	Josiah Turner, Jr., Public Printer and Binder, sundry public printing, &c., as per contract,		534	51
	J. C. Gorman and D. C. Dudley, practical printers, examining sundry accounts of Public Printer and Binder during the month of September, 1874,		24	
	James T. Hunter, sheriff Alamance county, settling taxes for the year 1874,		14	60
	Wm. H. Howerton, Secretary of State, amount allowed to defray clerical expenses in his office,		50	00
	W. H. Howerton, Secretary of State, certificates furnished to each Clerk Superior Court in this State of the appointments of Commissioners of Deeds—186 certificates at ten cents each,		18	60
	Thos. R. Purnell, State Librarian, salary for the month of August, 1874,		62	50
	J. B. Neathery, ten volumes Chambers' Encyclopedia for State Library,		60	00
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., binding four volumes of books for State Library,		5	00
	Blanche Fentress, copy of "Life of Lee" for State Library,		3	50
	Jas. H. Enniss, agent, copy of Busbee's N. C. Justice and Form Book for State Library,		2	50
	H. M. Miller, Keeper of the Capitol, salary for the month of August, 1874,		62	50
	H. M. Miller, Keeper of the Capitol, services keeping Arsenal for the month of August, 1874,		4	16



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1874. Sept.	Southern Express Company, sundry packages sent and received by the different State Departments in the month of August, 1874,	\$	33 30
	Calvin Strickland, services as waiter in the Capitol for the months of August and September 1874,		60 90
	Jordan Chambers, services as waiter in the Capitol for the months of August and September, 1874,		61 00
	Alex. M. Turner, services as waiter in the Capitol for the months of August and September 1874,		60 50
	J. C. Brewster, well rope, buckets, &c., for well in Capitol Square,		11 50
	Clawson & Son, making and putting down carpets and covering desks in Treasury Department,		15 24
	Western Union Telegraph Company, telegrams sent and received by State Treasurer Aug. 4th, 1874,		85
	D. A. Jenkins, State Treasurer, costs paid Superior Court Clerk, Wake county, in four civil actions against various banks,		40 00
	F. M. Straughan, services four weeks as laborer in the Capitol,		42 00
	Daniel Jones, services four weeks as waiter in the Capitol,		28 00
	Mark Walton, services four weeks as night watchman of the Capitol,		42 00
	Henry Biggs, services four weeks as waiter in the Capitol,		28 00
	"Raleigh Era," publishing Governor's proclamation offering a reward for the apprehension of David Martin, a fugitive from justice,		12 50
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., gas consumed in Capitol and gate lamps in the month of August, 1874,		50 90
	J. J. Litchford, expenses incurred as		

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1874. Sept.	State Agent in looking after claims of this State against the United States, on account of cotton seized, &c.,	\$	73 05
	T. L. Hargrove, Attorney General, amount advanced by him for costs in case of State <i>vs.</i> J. M. Heck,		10 00
	"Wilmington Journal," publishing Governor's proclamation offering a reward for the apprehension of David Martin, a fugitive from justice,		20 00
	Thos. H. Briggs & Sons, yard brooms, rakes, &c., &c.,		8 56
	Wm. H. Jones, services three days as laborer in the Capitol,		3 00
	Frank Chambers, services nine and one half days as laborer in the Capitol,		9 50
	Wm. Moore, services nine days as laborer in the Capitol,		9 00
	W. W. Holden, Postmaster, Raleigh, postage account of the several State Departments, for quarter ending September 20th, 1874,		333 97
	Geo. H. Steward & Co., one dozen stamps, ribbons for stamps in different State Departments,		15 00
	W. & J. Sloane, eleven hundred and eight yards tapestry carpet and four pounds of thread,		1,477 65
	Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co., freight and drayage on carpeting,		25 45
	Joseph Van Holt Nash, balance due for stationery furnished the State as per contract for the year 1874. [This item was paid in January, but amount was erroneously omitted at the proper place.]		273 00



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

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## STATEMENT G,

*Showing the gross tax for the year 1873, derived from the several subjects of taxation in the Counties of the State, returns of which are on file in this Department.*

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NOTE.—The Sheriff of Wake County only made settlement for three-fourths of the taxes due for the year 1873.

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	No. 1.—ALAMANCE COUNTY.		
	JAMES T. HUNTER, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land, \$1,967.70 ; Town lots, \$156.96,	\$	2,124 66
	Horses, \$201.08 ; Mules, \$59.34,		260 42
	Jacks, 67 cts. ; Jennetts, 7 cts.,		74
	Goats, 12 cts., Cattle, \$81.44,		81 56
	Hogs, \$32.49 ; Sheep, \$11.32,		43 81
	Farming utensils, &c.,		103 96
	Money on hand or on deposit,		155 98
	Solvent credits,		331 65
	Other personal property,		164 99
	Net income and profits,		74 91
	Railroad franchise, (N. C. R. R. Co.,)		57 87
	Concerts,		10 00
	Circuses,		40 00
	Side shows,		10 00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		69 55
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		58 33
	Merchants and other dealers,		239 73
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		1 00
	Marriage licenses,		59 50
	Deeds in trust, &c.,		16 00
	Subjects unlisted,		07
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	To meet existing deficiency in treasury,		1,163 06
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		1,495 36
	For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,		996 91
	Gross amount,	\$	7,560 06
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,		6,794 62



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	No. 2.— ANSON COUNTY.		
	J. M. WALL, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land,	\$	1,236 55
	Town lots,		149 40
	Horses,		141 82
	Mules,		158 81
	Jacks,		1 21
	Goats,		31
	Cattle,		113 87
	Hogs,		26 50
	Sheep,		6 89
	Farming utensils, &c.,		171 31
	Money on hand or on deposit,		110 75
	Solvent credits,		164 64
	Other personal property,		116 45
	Net income and profits,		9 00
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		249 05
	Merchants and other dealers,		194 35
	Peddlers,		10 00
	Marriage licenses,		65 28
	Delinquents for 1870,		77 50
	Arrears for insolvents,		92 58
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	To meet existing deficiency in treasury,		955 06
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		1,227 93
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts		818 62
	Gross amount,	\$	6,097 88
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	16,050 86

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	No. 3.—ASHE COUNTY.		
	WM. LATHAM, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land,	\$	895 88
	Town lots,		33 96
	Horses,		151 78
	Mules,		16 42
	Jacks,		77
	Jennetts,		12
	Goats,		03
	Cattle,		146 19
	Hogs,		20 12
	Sheep,		22 40
	Farming utensils, &c.,		26 46
	Money on hand or on deposit,		61 34
	Solvent credits,		80 69
	Other personal property,		13 93
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		25 00
	Merchants and other dealers,		34 39
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,		5 00
	Peddlers,		10 00
	Itinerant lightning rod men,		10 00
	Marriage licenses,		21 42
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	To meet an existing deficiency in the Treasury,		529 38
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		680 63
	For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,		453 75
	Gross amount,	\$	3,239 63
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	6,126 21



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873. No. 4.—ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

JOHN R. WYATT, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

Land,	\$	526	42
Town lots,		2	74
Horses,		78	94
Mules,		6	79
Jacks,			65
Jennetts,			15
Cattle,		78	22
Hogs,		11	30
Sheep,		13	32
Farming utensils, &c.,		17	42
Money on hand or on deposit,		14	34
Solvent credits,		38	03
Other personal property,		6	83
Merchants and other dealers, -		3	50
Itinerant lightning rod men,		10	00
Marriage licenses,		27	00
Deeds in trust, &c.		3	00

*Special Taxes :*

To meet an existing deficiency in the Treasury,		278	30
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		357	81
For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		238	54

Gross amount, \$ 1,713 30

*County Taxes :*

All county purposes, \$ 6,143 91

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	No. 5.—ALEXANDER COUNTY.	
	H. W. MAY, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes:</i>	
	Land,	\$ 765 32
	Town lots,	24 98
	Horses,	91 74
	Mules,	76 69
	Jacks,	3 37
	Jennetts,	91
	Goats,	02
	Cattle,	54 41
	Hogs,	18 06
	Sheep,	9 09
	Farming utensils, &c.,	26 81
	Money on hand or on deposit,	43 73
	Solvent credits,	44 92
	Other personal property,	47 57
	Merchants and other dealers,	6 48
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	1 00
	Marriage licenses,	22 08
	Deeds in trust, &c.,	7 92
	<i>Special Taxes:</i>	
	To meet an existing deficiency in the Treasury,	420 58
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	540 74
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	360 50
	Gross amount,	\$ 2,566 92
	<i>County Taxes:</i>	
	All county purposes,	\$ 3,730 87



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.

## No. 6.—BLADEN COUNTY.

W. H. SIKES, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

Land, \$1,764.73 ; Town Lots, \$20.01,	\$	1,784	74
Horses, \$148.39 ; Mules, \$125.17,		273	56
Jacks, 10 cts., Goats, 34 cts.,			44
Cattle, \$93.81 ; Hogs, \$50.23 cts.,		144	04
Sheep,		10	48
Farming utensils, &c.,		185	54
Money on hand or on deposit,		35	26
Solvent credits,		230	63
Stock in incorporated companies,		3	41
Other personal property,		209	55
Concerts,		10	00
Dealers in spiritucous, vinous or malt liquors,		280	15
Licensed retailers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		419	46
Merchants and other dealers,		37	37
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		2	95
Public ferries, &c.,			15
Itinerant dealers in prize photographs,		2	50
Peddlers,		20	00
Marriage licenses,		46	56
Deeds, &c.,		7	00

*Special Taxes :*

To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		1172	80
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		1507	88
For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		1,005	25

Gross amount,	\$	7,379	72
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*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$	11,778	70
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*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	No. 7.—BEAUFORT COUNTY,		
	F. J. SATCHWELL, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land \$1,748.28 ; Town lots, \$590.10,	\$	2,338 38
	Horses \$151.70 ; Mules ; \$81.36,		233 06
	Jacks 15 ; Jennetts 12 ; Goats 05,		32
	Cattle \$83.90 ; Hogs \$37.39,		121 29
	Sheep,		6 31
	Farming utensils, &c.,		140 76
	Money on hand or on deposit,		79 93
	Solvent credits,		126 78
	Stock in incorporated companies,		121 26
	Other personal property,		353 09
	Net income and profits,		19 00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous and malt liquors,		166 45
	Retailers of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors,		375 00
	Merchants and other dealers,		408 00
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		25 28
	Public ferries, &c.,		8 50
	Commission merchants,		16 50
	Keepers of horses, &c.,		32 00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,		10 00
	Marriage licenses,		85 00
	Deeds in trust, &c.,		29 00
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		1,232 43
	For Insane Asylum and Institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		1,584 54
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		1,056 37
		\$	8,569 25
	Less overcharges, &c., &c., allowed by Board County Commissioners,		857 79
	Gross amount,	\$	7,711 46
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	17,107 16



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	No. 8.—BERTIE COUNTY.		
	F. W. BELL, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land, \$2,022.10 ; Town lots, \$147.10,	\$	2,169 20
	Horses, \$216.00 ; Mules, \$130.92,		346 92
	Jacks, 51 cents ; Jennetts, 7 cents,		58
	Goats, 2 cents ; Cattle \$97.53,		97 55
	Hogs, \$53.31 ; Sheep, \$7.02,		60 33
	Farming utensils, &c.,		151 81
	Money on hand or on deposit,		120 12
	Solvent credits,		254 55
	Stock in incorporated companies,		7 60
	Other personal property,		177 81
	Net income and profits,		32 50
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		358 25
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		275 00
	Merchants and other dealers,		139 02
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		4 36
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,		10 00
	Peddlers,		20 00
	Itinerant lightning rod men,		10 00
	Gypsies,		50 00
	Marriage licenses,		72 96
	Deeds in trusts, &c.,		5 76
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		1,140 86
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		1,466 82
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		977 88
	Gross amount,	\$	7,949 88
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	10,645 63

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873. No. 9.—BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

E. W. TAYLOR, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

Land, \$1,418.50 ; Town lots, \$159.87,	\$	1,578	37
Horses, \$59.91 ; Mules, \$38.17,		98	08
Jacks,			18
Goats,			80
Cattle,		140	70
Hogs,		49	69
Sheep,		9	97
Farming utensils, &c.,		62	36
Money on hand or on deposit,		55	12
Solvent credits,		94	82
Stock in incorporated companies,		1	24
Other personal property,		40	42
Net income and profits,		10	00
Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		134	75
Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		125	00
Peddlers,		20	00
Marriage licenses,		46	08
Deeds in trust, &c.,		10	00

*Special Taxes :*

To meet an existing deficiency in the Treasury,		735	99
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		946	27
For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,		630	85

Gross amount,	\$	4,790	69
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*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$	6,435	15
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	No. 10.—BUNCOMBE COUNTY, J. M. YOUNG, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land, \$2,160.38 ; Town lots, \$680.94,	\$	2,841 32
	Horses, \$147.57 ; Mules, \$82.10,		229 67
	Jacks, 93 ; Jennetts, 46 ; Goats 22,		1 61
	Cattle, \$121.11 ; Hogs, \$23.41,		144 52
	Sheep, \$24.29 ; farming utensils, \$156.44,		180 73
	Money on hand or on deposit,		93 47
	Solvent credits,		236 32
	Other personal property,		38 34
	Net income and profits,		18 15
	Itinerant companies or persons who ex- hibit for the amusement of the public,		15 00
	Billiard saloons,		20 00
	Ten-pin alleys,		20 00
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		37 50
	Merchants and other dealers,		168 82
	Hotels, boarding-houses, &c.,		17 77
	Marriage licenses,		50 00
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		1,345 87
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		1,730 40
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		1,153 60
		\$	8,343 09
	Less allowance for error in settlement for 1872,		166 67
	Gross amount,	\$	8,176 42
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	20,628 01

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	No. 11.—BURKE COUNTY.		
	E. P. MOORE, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land,	\$	1,062 90
	Town lots,		152 30
	Horses,		67 92
	Mules,		59 72
	Jacks,		90
	Jennetts,		82
	Goats,		01
	Cattle,		58 98
	Hogs,		22 85
	Sheep,		10 24
	Farming utensils, &c.,		20 02
	Money on hand or on deposit,		34 75
	Solvent credits,		53 43
	Stock in incorporated companies,		2 60
	Other personal property,		13 82
	Net income and profits,		20 00
	Merchants and other dealers,		81 70
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,		5 00
	Marriage licenses,		46 56
	Deeds in trust, &c.,		1 00
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	To meet an existing deficiency in the Treasury,		546 44
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		702 56
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		468 37
	Gross amount,	\$	2,084 43
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	12,495 52



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

## 1873. No. 12.—CABARRUS COUNTY.

R. S. HARRIS, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

Land, \$2,485.26 ; Town lots, \$362.31,	\$	2,847	57
Horses, \$222.48 ; Mules, \$161.05,		383	53
Jacks, \$1.14 ; Jennetts, 28 cts.,		1	42
Goats 16 cts. ; Cattle, \$85.15,		85	31
Hogs, \$40.18 ; Sheep, \$6.98,		47	16
Farming utensils, &c.,		203	12
Money on hand or on deposit,		170	89
Solvent credits,		651	81
Stock in incorporated companies,		1	19
Other personal property,		362	08
Net income and profits,		10	00
Railroad franchise, (N. C. R. R.—17 miles,)		57	87
Concerts,		15	00
Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		123	52
Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		100	00
Merchants and other dealers,		273	85
Auctioneers,		2	65
Keepers, of horses, &c.,		4	00
Itinerant dentists, &c.,		5	00
Marriage licenses,		75	84
Deeds in trust, &c.,		8	76
Arrears for insolvents,		12	45

*Special Taxes :*

To meet an existing deficiency in the Treasury,		1,632	13
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		2,098	45
For Penitent'y and support of convicts,		1,398	97

Gross amount,	\$	10,572	57
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*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$	11,648	17
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*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	No. 13.—CALDWELL COUNTY.	
	R. R. McCall, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes:</i>	
	Land,	\$ 1,039 32
	Town lots,	67 89
	Horses,	96 08
	Mules,	62 56
	Jacks,	1 53
	Jennetts,	1 13
	Cattle,	67 58
	Hogs,	22 28
	Sheep,	10 93
	Farming utensils, &c.,	81 01
	Money on hand or on deposit,	49 77
	Solvent credits,	90 88
	Stock in incorporated companies,	7 25
	Other personal property,	12 56
	Net income and profits,	15 00
	Merchants and other dealers,	33 10
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	1 25
	Marriage licenses,	33 73
	<i>Special Taxes:</i>	
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,	556 42
	For Insane Asylum and Institution	
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	715 40
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	476 94
	Gross amount,	\$ 3,442 61
	<i>County Taxes:</i>	
	All county purposes,	\$ 8,719 44



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	No. 14.—CAMDEN COUNTY.	
	D. D. FEREBEE, JR., Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes :</i>	
	Land,	\$ 522 25
	Town lots,	18 05
	Horses,	60 83
	Mules,	20 19
	Jacks,	05
	Cattle,	29 24
	Hogs, \$19.13; Sheep, \$2.58,	21 71
	Farming utensils, &c.,	18 38
	Money on hand or on deposit,	8 16
	Solvent credits,	59 83
	Other personal property,	7 95
	Gift enterprises,	5 00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,	255 90
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,	175 00
	Merchants and other dealers,	220 18
	Public ferries, &c.,	2 02
	Peddlers,	10 00
	Marriage licenses,	29 00
	Deeds in trust, &c.,	18 00
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>	
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,	277 09
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb & Blind,	356 27
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	237 51
	Gross amount,	\$ 2,352 61
	<i>County Taxes :</i>	
	All county purposes,	\$ 4,492 82

Year ending September 30th, 1874.

1873.	No. 15.—CARTERET COUNTY.	
	JNO. D. DAVIS, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes:</i>	
	Land, \$423.82 ; Town Lots, \$296.19,	\$ 720 01
	Horses, \$51.09 ; Mules, \$8.79,	59 88
	Jacks, 13 cts ; Goats, 7 cts.,	20
	Cattle, \$51.35 ; Hogs, \$12.69,	64 04
	Sheep,	3 07
	Farming utensils, &c.,	19 08
	Money on hand or on deposit,	13 34
	Solvent credits,	14 55
	Stock in incorporated companies,	2 45
	Other personal property,	143 32
	Railroad franchise,	70 83
	Concerts, 10.00 ; Billiard saloons, 40.00,	50 00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,	46 90
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,	225 00
	Merchants and other dealers,	50 82
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	19 70
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,	10 00
	Marriage licenses,	38 40
	<i>Special Taxes:</i>	
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,	395 70
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	508 76
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts	339 17
		\$ 2,795 22
	Less allowance by county commissioners for tax on hotels for the year 1872,	32 00
	Gross amount,	\$ 2,763 22
	<i>County Taxes:</i>	
	All county purposes,	\$ 8,639 24



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	No. 16.—CASWELL COUNTY.		
	T. N. JORDAN. Tax Collector.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land, \$1,694.05 ; Town lots, \$179.15,	\$	1,873 20
	Horses, \$212.35 ; Mules, \$108.03,		320 38
	Jacks, 72 cents ; Jennetts, 19 cents,		91
	Goats, 7 cents ; Cattle, \$80.11,		80 18
	Hogs, \$44.92 ; Sheep, \$5.14,		50 06
	Farming utensils, &c.,		246 01
	Money on hand or on deposit,		247 31
	Solvent credits,		239 16
	Stock in incorporated companies,		17 27
	Other personal property,		374 79
	Net income and profits,		20 52
	Railroad franchise, (Piedmont R. R.,)		61 54
	Dealers in spirit's, vinous or malt liquors,		419 11
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		471 84
	Merchants and other dealers,		318 06
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		9 30
	Tobacco warehousemen,		210 00
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,		5 00
	Itinerant lightning rod men,		10 00
	Marriage licenses,		34 00
	Deeds in trust, &c.,		2 00
	Delinquents for 1871, 1872, 1873,		139 27
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		1,243 73
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		1,599 09
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		1,066 06
	Gross amount,	\$	9,058 79
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	8,902 81

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873. No. 17.—CATAWBA COUNTY.

JONAS CLINE, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

Land,	\$	2,079	86
Town lots,		147	46
Horses,		187	48
Mules,		131	64
Jacks, \$2.83 ; Jennetts, 60,		3	43
Goats, 13 ; Cattle, \$89.94,		90	07
Hogs, \$30.57 ; Sheep, \$15.14,		45	71
Farming utensils, &c.,		117	39
Money on hand or on deposit,		170	93
Solvent credits,		266	04
Other personal property,		72	33
Net income and profits,		5	00
Retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		58	32
Merchants and other dealers,		107	43
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		1	10
Keepers of horses, &c.,		20	00
Peddlers,		10	00
Marriage licenses,		53	42
Deeds in trust, &c.,		9	60
Subjects unlisted,		5	15

*Special Taxes :*

To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		1,162	33
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		1,494	42
For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,		996	28

Gross amount,	\$	7,235	39
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*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$	5,063	32
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	No. 18.—CHATHAM COUNTY.		
	G. J. WILLIAMS, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes:</i>		
	Land,	\$	2,855 50
	Town lots,		78 82
	Horses, \$316.65; Mules, \$244.38,		561 03
	Jacks, \$1.78; Jennetts, 83 cts.,		2 61
	Goats, 42 cents; Cattle, \$195.32,		195 74
	Hogs, \$61.07; Sheep, \$30.15,		91 22
	Farming utensils, &c.,		232 09
	Money on hand or on deposit,		110 07
	Solvent credits,		143 86
	Stock in incorporated companies,		14
	Other personal property,		242 53
	Net income and profits,		5 00
	Railroad franchise,		7 54
	Dealers in spir. vinous or malt liquors,		77 63
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		75 00
	Merchants and other dealers,		70 01
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		5 00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,		10 00
	Marriage licenses,		63 00
	Deeds in trust, &c.,		4 00
	Subjects unlisted,		20 00
	<i>Special Taxes:</i>		
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		1,583 98
	For Insane Asylum and institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		2,036 55
	For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,		1,357 70
	Gross amount,	\$	9,829 02
	<i>County Taxes:</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	15,425 41

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	No. 19.—CHEROKEE COUNTY.		
	J. R. FAIN, Tax Collector.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land,	\$	652 38
	Town lots,		53 25
	Horses,		75 34
	Mules,		22 28
	Jacks,		66
	Jennetts,		55
	Goats,		05
	Cattle,		88 63
	Hogs,		23 02
	Sheep,		13 22
	Farming utensils, &c.,		21 75
	Money on hand or on deposit,		30 98
	Solvent credits,		21 94
	Other personal property,		3 90
	Dealers in spirit's, vinous or malt liq'rs,		6 25
	Retailers of spirit's, vinous or malt liq'rs,		15 35
	Merchants and other dealers,		31 32
	Peddlers,		10 00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,		8 05
	Marriage licenses,		21 12
	Deeds in trust, &c.,		1 00
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		397 19
	For Insane Asylum and Institution		
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		510 67
	For Penitentiary and support of con-		
	victs,		340 44
	Gross amount,	\$	2,349 34
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	7,671 51



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	No. 20.—CHOWAN COUNTY.		
	M. C. BRINKLEY, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land, \$956.83 ; Town lots, \$355.22,	\$	1,312 05
	Horses, \$109.27 ; Mules, \$47.37,		156 64
	Jacks, \$1.30 ; Goats, 1 cent,		1 31
	Cattle, \$22.01 ; Hogs, 19.74,		41 75
	Sheep,		1 29
	Farming utensils, &c.,		75 23
	Money on hand or on deposit,		36 55
	Solvent credits,		60 23
	Stock in incorporated companies,		5 20
	Other personal property,		43 39
	Net income and profits,		5 00
	Gift enterprises,		2 50
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		333 53
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		225 00
	Merchants and other dealers,		161 60
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		6 19
	Commission merchants,		9 18
	Peddlers,		10 00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,		2 50
	Marriage licenses,		37 92
	Deeds in trust, &c.,		31 68
	Subjects unlisted,		42 10
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		603 66
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		776 15
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		517 43
	Gross amount,	\$	4,498 08
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	5,722 31

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.

## No. 21.—CLAY COUNTY.

JAS. P. CHERRY, Sheriff.

*State Taxes:*

Land,	\$	170	98
Town lots,		9	72
Horses,		34	93
Mules,		17	11
Jacks,			34
Jennetts,			05
Goats,			01
Cattle,		30	94
Hogs,		10	07
Sheep,		4	08
Farming utensils, &c.,		15	62
Money on hand or on deposit,		5	11
Solvent credits,		21	17
Other personal property,			73
Merchants and other dealers,		11	86
Marriage licenses,		7	68
Deeds in trust, &c.,		8	40

*Special Taxes:*

To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		115	64
For Insane Asylum and Institution			
Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		148	68
For Penitentiary and support of convicts		99	12

Gross amount,	\$	712	24
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*County Taxes:*

All county purposes,	\$	1,909	66
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.

## No. 22.—CLEAVELAND COUNTY.

A. I. BORDERS, Tax Collector.

*State Taxes :*

Land, \$1,489.52 ; Town lots, \$144.04,	\$	1,633 56
Horses, \$138.70 ; Mules, \$152.08		290 78
Jacks, \$2.08 ; Jennetts, 1.18,		3 26
Goats, 23 cts., Cattle, \$97.95,		98 18
Hogs, \$28.80 ; Sheep, \$16.89,		45 69
Farming utensils, &c.,		112 54
Money on hand or on deposit,		32 73
Solvent credits,		156 36
Other personal property,		154 37
Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		88 70
Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		125 00
Merchants and other dealers,		89 96
Itinerant dentists, &c.,		5 00
Marriage licenses,		34 56
Deeds in trust, &c.,		9 60

*Special Taxes :*

To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,	867 55
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	1,115 42
For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	743 61

Gross amount,	\$	5,606 87
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*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$	13,107 88
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*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	No. 23.—COLUMBUS COUNTY.		
	W. Q. MAULTSBY, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land,	\$	931 62
	Town lots,		59 65
	Horses, \$77.32; Mules, \$70.43,		147 75
	Jennetts, 5 cents; Goats, \$1.06,		1 11
	Cattle,		97 94
	Hogs,		46 01
	Sheep,		12 09
	Farming utensils, &c.,		91 58
	Money on hand or on deposit,		85 93
	Solvent credits,		88 44
	Stock in incorporated companies,		3 65
	Other personal property,		108 34
	Net income and profits,		45 00
	Museums, wax works or curiosities,		140 00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		799 29
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		568 75
	Merchants and other dealers,		23 85
	Auctioneers,		4 50
	Peddlers,		10 00
	Marriage licenses,		53 50
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		578 96
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		744 38
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		496 25
	Gross amount,	\$	5,138 59
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	3,955 06



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	No. 24.—CRAVEN COUNTY.		
	ORLANDO HUBBS, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land, \$1,689.90 ; Town lots, \$2,056.09,	\$	2,745 99
	Horses, \$115.14 ; Mules, \$63.80,		178 94
	Jacks, 17 cents ; Jennetts, 8 cents,		25
	Goats,		26
	Cattle, \$79.96 ; Hogs, \$29.17,		109 13
	Sheep,		4 09
	Farming utensils, &c.,		151 99
	Money on hand or on deposit,		126 58
	Solvent credits,		135 30
	Stock in incorporated companies,		230 55
	Other personal property,		97 49
	Net income and profits,		154 58
	Traveling theatrical companies,		40 00
	Gift enterprises,		10 00
	Billiard Saloons,		20 00
	Dealers in spirit's vinous or malt liq's.,		927 15
	Licensed retailers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		650 00
	Merchants and other dealers,		868 28
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		17 41
	Public ferries, &c.,		2 01
	Auctioneers,		17 71
	Marriage licenses,		90 72
	Deeds in trust, &c.,		32 12
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		1,572 08
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		2,021 24
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts.		1,347 50
	Gross amount,	\$	12,551 37
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	41,945 62

Year ending September 30th, 1874.

1873.	No. 25.—CUMBERLAND COUNTY.		
	R. W. HARDIE, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land, \$1,834.97; Town Lots, \$1,190.39,	\$	3,025 36
	Horses, \$162.43 ; Mules, \$165.48,		327 91
	Jacks, 52 cts., Jennetts, 28 cts.,		80
	Goats, 58 cts., Cattle, \$86.62,		87 20
	Hogs, \$42.29 ; Sheep, \$10.48,		52 77
	Farming utensils, &c.,		161 68
	Money on hand or on deposit,		134 25
	Solvent credits,		237 54
	Stock in incorporated companies,		18 59
	Other personal property,		779 93
	Net income and profits,		89 24
	Concerts, \$15.00 ; Circuses, \$100.00,		115 00
	Gift enterprises,		30 00
	Billiard saloons,		80 00
	Dealers in spirit's, vinous or malt liquors,		658 15
	Retailers of spirit's, vin. or malt liquors,		275 00
	Retailers of malt liquors only,		7 50
	Merchants and other dealers,		906 65
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		6 73
	Commission merchants,		78 20
	Keepers of horses, &c.,		24 00
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,		5 00
	Peddlers,		30 00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,		10 00
	Seals of notaries public,		13 75
	Marriage licenses,		114 00
	Deeds in trust, &c.,		145 54
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		1,758 00
	For Insane Asylum and Institution		
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		2,260 28
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts		1,506 86
	Gross amount,	\$	12,939 93
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	45,708 37



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	No. 26.—CURRITUCK COUNTY.		
	T. F. BAXTER, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land,	\$	572 90
	Horses,		85 74
	Mules,		18 84
	Cattle,		44 70
	Hogs,		25 13
	Sheep,		5 43
	Farming utensils, &c.,		33 37
	Money on hand or on deposit,		35 69
	Solvent credits,		53 88
	Stock in incorporated companies,		30 00
	Other personal property,		15 40
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		115 85
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		415 02
	Merchants and other dealers,		91 64
	Marriage licenses,		22 00
	Deeds in trust, &c.,		45 00
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	To meet an existing deficiency in the Treasury,		322 37
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		414 48
	For Penitent'y and support of convicts,		276 32
	Gross amount,	\$	2,623 76
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	9,073 55

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	No. 27.—DAVIDSON COUNTY.		
	J. A. SOWERS, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land,	\$	2,754 82
	Town Lots,		242 90
	Horses,		281 30
	Mules,		104 23
	Jacks, \$2.87; Jennetts, 39 cts.,		3 26
	Goats, 25 cts.; Cattle, \$120.97,		121 22
	Hogs, \$47.88; Sheep, \$24.16,		72 04
	Farming utensils, &c.,		157 70
	Money on hand or on deposit,		165 61
	Solvent credits,		235 69
	Stock in incorporated companies,		4 14
	Other personal property,		140 36
	Railroad franchise,		83 41
	Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liquors,		35 00
	Licensed retailers of spir., vin. or malt liquors,		75 00
	Merchants and other dealers,		64 40
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,		26 25
	Marriage licenses,		65 50
	Deeds in trust, &c.,		6 00
	Arrears for insolvents,		10 00
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	To meet an existing deficiency in the Treasury,		1,521 38
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		1,956 06
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		1,304 03
	Gross amount,	\$	9,430 30
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	11,896 36



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.

## No. 28.—DAVIE COUNTY.

WM. STONESTREET, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

Land,	\$	1,348	39
Town lots,		111	76
Horses,		165	89
Mules,		70	01
Jacks,			66
Jennetts,			10
Goats, 7 cts. ; Cattle, \$59.01,		59	08
Hogs, \$32.66 ; Sheep, \$6.97,		39	63
Farming utensils, &c.,		164	68
Money on hand or on deposit,		63	75
Solvent credits,		134	34
Other personal property,		145	78
Net income and profits,		38	64
Ten-pin alleys, &c.,		20	00
Itinerant dentists, &c.,		10	00
Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		100	00
Merchants and other dealers,		34	10
Subjects unlisted,		19	80
Marriage licenses,		42	24
Deeds in trust, &c.,		10	56

*Special Taxes :*

To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		816	42
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		1,049	68
For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,		699	78

Gross amount,	\$	5,145	29
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*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$	4,000	00
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*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	No. 29.—DARE COUNTY.		
	W. T. BRINKLEY, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land,	\$	180 06
	Horses,		29 47
	Mules,		1 65
	Cattle,		20 89
	Hogs,		5 07
	Sheep,		3 29
	Farming utensils, &c.,		16 24
	Money on hand or on deposit,		8 37
	Solvent credits,		8 03
	Other personal property,		85 64
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		10 75
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		90 00
	Merchants and other dealers,		35 21
	Marriage licenses,		9 50
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	To meet an existing deficiency in the Treasury,		125 55
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		161 42
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		107 61
	Gross amount,	\$	898 75
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	2,227 72



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	No. 30.—DUPLIN COUNTY.		
	BLAND WALLACE, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land, \$1,272.62 ; Town lots, \$171.77,	\$	1,444 39
	Horses, \$214.73 ; Mules, \$91.83,		306 56
	Jacks, 55 cents ; Jennetts, 29 cents,		84
	Goats, 46 cents ; Cattle \$134.59,		135 05
	Hogs, \$68.95 ; Sheep, \$9.27,		78 22
	Farming utensils, &c.,		185 60
	Money on hand or on deposit,		65 53
	Solvent credits,		167 94
	Stock in incorporated companies,		1 00
	Other personal property,		228 09
	Circuses,		50 00
	Ten-pin alleys,		9 44
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		620 65
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		543 26
	Merchants and other dealers,		257 86
	Gypsies,		50 00
	Marriage licenses,		82 50
	Deeds in trust, &c.,		33 50
	Delinquents for 1872,		39 00
	Arrears for insolvents,		3 80
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		909 79
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		1,169 74
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		779 82
	Gross amount,	\$	7,162 58
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	8,414 11

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	No. 31.—EDGECOMBE COUNTY.	
	BATTLE BRYAN, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes :</i>	
	Land, \$5,456.04 ; Town lots, \$783.03,	\$ 6,239 07
	Horses, \$271.92 ; Mules, \$431.58,	703 50
	Jacks, 15 cts. ; Jennetts, 16 cts.,	31
	Goats 45 cts. ; Cattle, \$109.40,	109 85
	Hogs, \$75.95 ; Sheep, \$2.45,	78 40
	Farming utensils, &c.,	724 09
	Money on hand or on deposit,	327 10
	Solvent credits,	1,086 60
	Stock in incorporated companies,	63 69
	Other personal property,	802 79
	Net income and profits,	239 19
	Concerts,	10 00
	Circuses,	180 00
	Side shows,	30 00
	Billiard saloons,	40 00
	Ten-pin alleys,	10 00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,	1,698 13
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,	920 98
	Merchants and other dealers,	839 65
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	3 25
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,	5 00
	Peddlers,	20 00
	Marriage licenses,	116 16
	Deeds in trust, &c.,	94 08
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>	
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,	3,541 46
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	4,553 32
	For Penitent'y and support of convicts,	3,035 54
	Gross amount,	\$ 25,472 16
	<i>County Taxes :</i>	
	All county purposes,	\$ 50,733 48



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.

## No. 32.—FORSYTHE COUNTY,

JOHN G. HILL, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

Land \$1,828.67 ; Town lots, \$624.18,	\$	2,452 85
Horses, \$163.55 ; Mules, \$66.51,		230 06
Jacks, 56 cts. ; Jennetts, 4 cts.,		60
Goats, 7 cts. ; Cattle, \$81.94,		82 01
Hogs, \$36.25 ; Sheep, \$11.66,		47 91
Farming utensils, &c.,		169 04
Money on hand or on deposit,		235 02
Solvent credits,		1,154 31
Stock in incorporated companies,		81 20
Other personal property,		426 55
Net income and profits,		73 25
Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		9 40
Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		25 00
Merchants and other dealers,		138 97
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		8 72
Tobacco Warehousemen,		105 00
Itinerant dentists, &c.,		5 00
Marriage licenses,		60 96
Deeds in trust, &c.,		22 08

*Special Taxes :*

To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,	1,691 76
For Insane Asylum and Institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	2,175 11
For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	1,450 08

Gross amount,	\$	10,644 88
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*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$	11,294 64
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*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	No. 33.—FRANKLIN COUNTY.	
	J. C. WYNNE, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes:</i>	
	Land, \$2,858.82; Town lots, \$434.44	\$ 3,293 26
	Horses, \$222.30; Mules, \$109.86,	332 16
	Jacks, 36 cts.; Jennetts, 29 cts.,	65
	Goats, 42 cts.; Cattle, \$154.05,	154 47
	Hogs, \$41.26; Sheep, \$8.90,	50 16
	Farming utensils, &c.,	268 40
	Money on hand or on deposit,	6 12
	Solvent credits,	359 46
	ther personal property,	215 29
	Net income and profits,	15 22
	Concerts,	5 00
	Circuses,	40 00
	Side shows,	10 00
	Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liquors,	468 49
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,	325 00
	Merchants and other dealers,	601 07
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	14 87
	Keepers of horses, &c.,	4 00
	Marriage licenses,	61 92
	Deeds in trust, &c.,	8 64
	<i>Special Taxes:</i>	
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,	1,675 74
	For Insane Asylum and institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	2,154 51
	For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,	1,436 35
	Gross amount,	\$ 11,500 78
	<i>County Taxes:</i>	
	All county purposes,	\$ 10,960 93



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	No. 34.—GASTON COUNTY.		
	R. D. RHYNE, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land,	\$	1,999 84
	Town lots,		44 53
	Horses, \$137.42 ; Mules, \$166.85,		304 27
	Jacks, \$1.55 ; Jennetts, 94 cents,		2 49
	Goats, 8 cents ; Cattle, \$73.63,		73 71
	Hogs, \$28.63 ; Sheep, \$10.82,		39 45
	Farming utensils, &c.,		116 85
	Money on hand or on deposit,		427 33
	Solvent credits,		152 33
	Stock in incorporated companies,		115 04
	Other personal property,		223 46
	Net income and profits,		17 00
	Itinerant companies,		5 00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		26 00
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		268 75
	Merchants and other dealers,		29 55
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,		5 00
	Peddlers,		10 00
	Marriage licenses,		36 96
	Deeds in trust, &c.,		7 00
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		1,172 45
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb & Blind,		1,507 44
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		1,004 96
	Gross amount,	\$	7,589 41
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	7,828 22

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	No. 35.—GATES COUNTY.	
	B. F. WILLEY, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes:</i>	
	Land,	\$ 849 29
	Town lots,	23 65
	Horses,	97 23
	Mules,	24 83
	Goats,	20
	Cattle,	54 83
	Hogs,	35 38
	Sheep,	4 61
	Farming utensils, &c.,	93 43
	Money on hand or on deposit,	112 04
	Solvent credits,	215 64
	Other personal property,	20 56
	Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liquors,	66 01
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,	75 00
	Merchants and other dealers,	31 23
	Marriage licenses,	24 00
	Deeds in trust, &c.,	10 56
	<i>Special Taxes:</i>	
	To meet an existing deficiency in the Treasury,	536 09
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	689 26
	For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,	459 50
	Gross amount,	\$ 3,423 34
	<i>County Taxes:</i>	
	All county purposes,	\$ 3,507 90



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	No. 36.—GRAHAM COUNTY.		
	WM. HOLLOWAY, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes:</i>		
	Land,	\$	208 18
	Town lots,		87
	Horses,		24 99
	Mules,		2 74
	Jacks,		09
	Jennetts,		06
	Goats,		02
	Cattle,		27 46
	Hogs,		6 27
	Sheep,		5 89
	Farming utensils, &c.,		1 20
	Money on hand or on deposit,		49
	Solvent credits,		54
	Other personal property,		13
	Merchants and other dealers,		6 81
	Marriage licenses,		5 00
	<i>Special Taxes:</i>		
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		97 62
	For Insane Asylum and Institution		
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		125 51
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		83 67
	Gross amount,	\$	597 54
	<i>County Taxes:</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	1,739 94

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	No. 37.—GRANVILLE COUNTY.	
	JAMES I. MOORE, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes :</i>	
	Land, \$3,815.43 ; Town lots, \$583.82,	\$ 4,399 25
	Horses, \$392.43 ; Mules, \$116.79,	509 22
	Jacks, \$1.04 ; Jennetts, 53 cts.,	1 57
	Goats, 44 cts. ; Cattle, \$185.33 ;	185 77
	Hogs, \$70.60 ; Sheep, \$19.61,	90 21
	Farming utensils, &c.,	255 72
	Money on hand or on deposit,	190 18
	Solvent credits,	397 31
	Stock in incorporated companies,	12 41
	Other personal property,	642 92
	Net income and profits,	10 00
	Circuses,	50 00
	Billiard saloons,	10 00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,	463 87
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,	466 67
	Merchants and other dealers,	330 42
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	3 00
	Auctioneers,	74
	Tobacco warehousemen,	105 00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	10 00
	Marriage licenses,	117 50
	Deeds in trust, &c.,	44 00
	Subjects unlisted,	62 52
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>	
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,	2,329 00
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	2,994 42
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	1,996 28
	Gross amount,	\$ 15,677 98
	<i>County Taxes :</i>	
	All county purposes,	\$ 18,394 25



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	No. 38.—GREENE COUNTY.	
	W. J. TAYLOR, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes :</i>	
	Land,	\$ 1,683 45
	Town lots,	76 66
	Horses,	118 28
	Mules,	98 67
	Goats,	30
	Cattle,	47 41
	Hogs,	38 63
	Sheep,	1 82
	Farming utensils, &c.,	107 41
	Money on hand or on deposit,	42 47
	Solvent credits,	192 25
	Other personal property,	267 55
	Collateral descents, &c.,	2 96
	Dealers in spirit's, vinous or malt liq'rs,	181 95
	Retailers of spirit's, vinous or malt liq'rs.	325 00
	Merchants and other dealers,	168 65
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	6 58
	Marriage licenses,	25 50
	Deeds in trust, &c.,	29 28
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>	
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,	936 21
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	1,203 71
	For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,	802 47
	Gross amount,	\$ 6,357 21
	<i>County Taxes :</i>	
	All county purposes,	\$ 11,973 60

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	No. 39.—GUILFORD COUNTY.	
	R. M. STAFFORD, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes :</i>	
	Land, \$3,805.66; Town Lots, \$923.59,	\$ 4,729 25
	Horses, \$308.98; Mules, \$130.84,	439 82
	Jacks, \$1.58; Jennetts, 60 cts.,	2 18
	Goats, 8 cts., Cattle, \$164.72,	164 80
	Hogs, \$45.14; Sheep, \$20.96,	66 10
	Farming utensils, &c.,	249 15
	Money on hand or on deposit,	478 47
	Solvent credits,	570 33
	Stock in incorporated companies,	6 80
	Other personal property,	1,070 17
	Net income and profits,	83 17
	Circuses,	100 00
	Side shows,	10 00
	Itinerant companies,	5 00
	Gift enterprises,	10 00
	Billiard saloons,	60 00
	Dealers in spirit's, vinous or malt liquors,	206 10
	Retailers of spirit's, vin. or malt liquors,	250 00
	Merchants and other dealers,	439 75
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	3 62
	Tobacco warehousemen,	35 00
	Keepers of horses, &c.,	20 00
	Peddlers,	10 00
	Marriage licenses,	59 38
	Deeds in trust, &c.,	29 76
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>	
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,	2,717 12
	For Insane Asylum and Institution	
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	3,493 44
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts	2,328 96
	Gross amount,	\$ 17,638 37
	<i>County Taxes :</i>	
	All county purposes,	\$ 17,827 41



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	No. 40.—HALIFAX COUNTY.		
	JOHN A. REID, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land,	\$	3,581 40
	Town lots,		474 32
	Horses, \$300.27; Mules, \$282.82,		583 09
	Jacks, 10 cts.; Jennetts, 4 cts.,		14
	Goats, 42 cts.; Cattle, \$175.45,		175 87
	Hogs, \$58.62; Sheep, \$3.95,		62 57
	Farming utensils, &c.,		251 24
	Money on hand or on deposit,		128 92
	Solvent credits,		424 20
	Stock in incorporated companies,		8 22
	Other personal property,		365 24
	Net income and profits,		52 11
	Concerts,		5 00
	Circuses,		200 00
	Gift enterprises,		10 00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		1,166 64
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		950 00
	Merchants and other dealers,		401 46
	Marriage licenses,		130 56
	Deeds in trust, &c.,		132 00
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		2,119 32
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb & Blind,		2,724 85
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		1,816 56
	Gross amount,	\$	15,763 71
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	30,141 52

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	No. 41.—HARNETT COUNTY.		
	K. M. McNEILL, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land,	\$	862 75
	Town lots,		18 76
	Horses,		101 54
	Mules,		86 50
	Jacks,		1 17
	Jennetts,		11
	Goats,		41
	Cattle,		75 31
	Hogs,		33 50
	Sheep,		8 67
	Farming utensils, &c.,		94 18
	Money on hand or on deposit,		30 72
	Solvent credits,		106 54
	Other personal property,		145 27
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		50 00
	Merchants and other dealers,		15 00
	Public ferries, &c.,		25
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,		5 00
	Marriage licenses,		20 00
	Deeds in trust, &c.,		3 00
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		561 36
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		721 75
	For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,		481 16
	Gross amount,	\$	3,422 95
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	8,940 07



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	No. 42.—HAYWOOD COUNTY.	
	S. J. SHELTON, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes :</i>	
	Land,	\$ 931 41
	Town lots,	17 88
	Horses,	126 49
	Mules,	37 82
	Jacks,	93
	Jennetts,	38
	Goats,	05
	Cattle,	89 84
	Hogs,	20 11
	Sheep,	14 74
	Farming utensils, &c.,	100 02
	Money on hand or on deposit,	23 60
	Solvent credits,	89 64
	Other personal property,	13 82
	Merchants and other dealers,	40 84
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	5 00
	Marriage licenses,	28 80
	Deeds in trust, &c.,	24 00
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>	
	To meet an existing deficiency in the Treasury,	515 20
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	662 40
	For Penitent'y and support of convicts,	441 60
	Gross amount,	\$ 3,184 57
	<i>County Taxes :</i>	
	All county purposes,	\$ 3,837 96

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873. No. 43.— HENDERSON COUNTY.

T. W. TAYLOR, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

Land,	\$ 1,409	51
Town lots,	117	95
Horses,	91	31
Mules,	47	08
Jacks,	1	04
Jennetts,		42
Goats,		08
Cattle,	109	92
Hogs,	30	16
Sheep,	12	80
Farming utensils, &c.,	2	67
Money on hand or on deposit,	32	11
Solvent credits,	55	11
Retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,	25	00
Merchants and other dealers,	18	92
Itinerant lightning-rod men,	2	50
Marriage licenses,	29	28
Deeds in trust, &c.,	6	00

*Special Taxes :*

To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,	662	77
For Insane Asylum and Institution		
Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	852	13
For Penitentiary and support of convicts	568	08

Gross amount,	\$ 4,074	84
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*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$ 4,960	02
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	No. 44.—HERTFORD COUNTY.	
	ISAAC PIPKIN, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes :</i>	
	Land, \$1,184.14; Town Lots, \$218.12,	\$ 1,402 26
	Horses, \$144.11; Mules, \$64.45,	208 56
	Jacks, 93 cts.; Jennetts, 46 cts.,	1 39
	Goats, 3 cts.; Cattle, \$51.61,	51 64
	Hogs, \$35.21; Sheep, \$4.04,	39 25
	Farming utensils, &c.,	168 72
	Money on hand or on deposit,	101 37
	Solvent credits,	227 77
	Stock in incorporated companies,	26
	Other personal property,	188 29
	Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liquors,	117 30
	Licensed retailers of spir., vin. or malt liquors,	50 00
	Merchants and other dealers,	180 70
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	12 40
	Public ferries, &c.,	39
	Cotton warehousemen,	10 00
	Marriage licenses,	41 80
	Deeds in trust, &c.,	34 20
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>	
	To meet an existing deficiency in the Treasury,	836 33
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	1,075 28
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	716 85
	Gross amount,	\$ 5,464 76
	<i>County Taxes :</i>	
	All county purposes,	\$ 8,265 22

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	No. 45.—HYDE COUNTY.	
	H. S. GIBBS, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes:</i>	
	Land,	\$ 748 36
	Town lots,	15 44
	Horses,	99 81
	Mules,	24 68
	Cattle,	57 11
	Hogs,	28 13
	Sheep,	2 05
	Farming utensils, &c.,	64 47
	Money on hand or on deposit,	48 92
	Solvent credits,	84 49
	Stock in incorporated companies,	1 14
	Other personal property,	196 09
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt	
	liquors,	116 00
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous	
	or malt liquors,	262 54
	Merchants and other dealers,	40 83
	Peddlers,	10 00
	Marriage licenses,	43 20
	Deeds in trust, &c.,	13 45
	<i>Special Taxes:</i>	
	To meet an existing deficiency in the	
	Treasury,	479 74
	For Insane Asylum and Institution	
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	616 81
	For Penitentiary and support of con-	
	victs,	411 21
	Gross amount.	\$ 3,364 47
	<i>County Taxes:</i>	
	All county purposes,	\$ 4,757 32



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.

## No. 46.—IREDELL COUNTY.

W. F. WASSON, Sheriff.

*State Taxes:*

Land,	\$	2,373	72
Town lots,		270	38
Horses,		255	31
Mules,		168	55
Jacks,		1	70
Jennetts,			06
Goats			09
Cattle,		119	27
Hogs, \$46.10; Sheep, \$16.62,		62	72
Farming utensils, &c.,		181	66
Money on hand or on deposit,		128	17
Solvent credits,		473	51
Stock in incorporated companies,		7	73
Other personal property,		176	18
Licensed retailers of malt liquors,		45	00
Merchants and other dealers,		185	40
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		13	68
Tobacco warehousemen,		35	00
Keepers of horses, &c.,		22	00
Marriage licenses,		54	25
Deeds in trust, &c.,		25	92

*Special Taxes:*

To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		1,505	60
For Insane Asylum and institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		1,935	76
For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		1,290	51

Gross amount,	\$	9,332	17
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*County Taxes:*

All county purposes,	\$	16,485	05
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Year ending September 30th, 1874.

1873.	No. 47.—JACKSON COUNTY.	
	WILLIAM BUMGARNER, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes :</i>	
	Land,	544 30
	Town lots,	15 20
	Horses,	58 76
	Mules,	15 08
	Jacks,	45
	Jennetts,	15
	Goats,	01
	Cattle,	64 93
	Hogs,	15 80
	Sheep,	8 25
	Farming utensils, &c.,	10 34
	Money on hand or on deposit,	5 90
	Solvent credits,	18 37
	Other personal property,	1 07
	Mechanics and other dealers,	10 88
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	10 00
	Marriage licenses,	18 72
	Additional taxes, (1871-'72,) under Schedule B, collected by former tax collectors,	82 64
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>	
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,	251 42
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	323 25
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	215 51
	Gross amount,	\$ 1,671 03
	<i>County Taxes :</i>	
	All county purposes,	\$ 3,758 50



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	No. 48.—JOHNSTON COUNTY.		
	E. J. HOLT, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land, \$2,338.52; Town lots, \$182.31,	\$	2,520 83
	Horses, \$196.34; Mules, \$153.61,		349 95
	Jacks, 75; Jennetts, 60,		1 35
	Goats, \$2.24; Cattle, \$179.91,		182 15
	Hogs, \$60.15; Sheep, \$12.96,		73 11
	Farming utensils, &c.,		263 15
	Money on hand or on deposit,		171 77
	Solvent credits,		269 84
	Stock in incorporated companies,		2 99
	Other personal property,		302 13
	Net income and profits,		27 80
	Collateral Descents, Dev. & Beq.,		8 36
	Gift enterprises,		25
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		326 92
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		463 00
	Merchants and other dealers,		196 50
	Peddlers,		20 00
	Marriage licenses,		83 50
	Deeds in trust, &c.,		234 10
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		1,448 05
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		1,861 77
	For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,		1,241 18
	Gross amount,	\$	10,048 70
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	5,055 73

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	No. 49.—JONES COUNTY.		
	THOMAS E. PRITCHETT, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land,	\$	1,094 47
	Town lots,		27 85
	Horses,		87 97
	Mules,		64 87
	Goats,		09
	Cattle,		59 47
	Hogs,		26 20
	Sheep,		4 76
	Farming utensils, &c.,		68 80
	Money on hand or on deposit,		23 04
	Solvent credits,		23 54
	Stock in incorporated companies,		1 90
	Other personal property,		42 44
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		109 18
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		148 01
	Merchants and other dealers,		2 30
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		1 00
	Peddlers,		20 00
	Marriage licenses,		29 76
	Deeds in trust, &c.,		11 52
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
			533 89
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution		686 43
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		457 62
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		
		\$	3,525 11
	Gross amount,		
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	8,069 93



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	No. 50.—LENOIR COUNTY.		
	WM. R. BECTON, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes:</i>		
	Land, \$1,891.05 ; Town lots, \$326.00,	\$	2,217 05
	Horses, \$155.12 ; Mules, \$123.81,		278 93
	Jacks, 10 cents ; Jennetts, 12 cents,		22
	Goats, 41 cents ; Cattle \$67.25,		67 66
	Hogs, \$41.09 ; Sheep, \$3.54,		44 63
	Farming utensils, &c.,		143 04
	Money on hand or on deposit,		105 49
	Solvent credits,		192 79
	Other personal property,		277 58
	Net income and profits,		4 50
	Traveling theatrical companies,		10 00
	Billiard saloons,		20 00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		391 71
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		340 03
	Merchants and other dealers,		220 90
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		2 03
	Public ferries, &c.,		10
	Keepers of horses, &c.,		6 00
	Peddlers,		10 00
	Seals of notaries public,		25
	Marriage licenses,		42 00
	Deeds in trust, &c.,		20 00
	<i>Special Taxes:</i>		
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		1,150 86
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		1,479 67
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		986 45
	Gross amount,	\$	8,011 89
	<i>County Taxes:</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	20,228 77

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	No. 51.—LINCOLN COUNTY.		
	J. A. ROBINSON, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land,	\$	1,502 76
	Town lots,		172 84
	Horses,		127 22
	Mules,		109 99
	Jacks,		1 73
	Jennetts,		27
	Goats,		13
	Cattle,		60 92
	Hogs,		22 62
	Sheep,		9 29
	Farming utensils, &c.,		104 90
	Money on hand or on deposit,		124 78
	Solvent credits,		156 29
	Stock in incorporated companies,		21 00
	Other personal property,		206 13
	Museums, &c.,		5 00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		22 00
	Merchants and other dealers,		70 71
	Marriage licenses,		40 00
	Deeds in trust, &c.,		29 65
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		912 04
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		1,172 63
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		781 75
	Gross amount,	\$	5,654 65
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	8,511 19



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	No. 52.—MACON COUNTY.		
	JAMES CANSLER, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land,	\$	655 16
	Town lots,		41 04
	Horses,		120 50
	Mules,		51 72
	Jacks,		1 96
	Jennetts,		45
	Goats,		04
	Cattle,		89 46
	Hogs,		29 03
	Sheep,		16 05
	Farming utensils, &c.,		70 16
	Money on hand or on deposit,		25 94
	Solvent credits,		66 25
	Other personal property,		22 08
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		1 95
	Merchants and other dealers,		30 85
	Marriage licenses,		30 24
	Deeds in trust, &c.,		2 00
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		415 82
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		534 62
	For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,		356 41
	Gross amount,	\$	2,561 73
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	6,311 42

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	No. 53.—MADISON COUNTY.	
	STEPHEN ROBERTS, Tax Collector.	
	<i>State Taxes :</i>	
	Land,	\$ 664 02
	Town lots,	22 38
	Horses,	73 45
	Mules,	34 24
	Jacks,	78
	Jennetts,	51
	Cattle,	80 08
	Hogs,	24 61
	Sheep,	16 27
	Farming utensils, &c.,	14 75
	Money on hand or on deposit,	17 02
	Solvent credits,	12 93
	Other personal property,	2 41
	Net income and profits,	2 00
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,	50 00
	Merchants and other dealers,	46 96
	Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire,	2 00
	Marriage licenses,	37 50
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>	
	To meet an existing deficiency in the Treasury,	308 53
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	396 68
	For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,	264 46
	Gross amount,	\$ 2,071 58
	<i>County Taxes :</i>	
	All county purposes,	\$ 4,070 99



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	No. 54.— MARTIN COUNTY.		
	W. W. MOORE, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land,	\$	1,604 73
	Town lots,		240 32
	Horses,		153 45
	Mules,		139 45
	Jacks, 50 cts., Jennetts, 06 cts.,		56
	Goats, 1 cent ; Cattle, \$58.68,		58 69
	Hogs, \$36.41 ; Sheep, \$3.11,		39 52
	Farming utensils, &c.,		179 92
	Money on hand or on deposit,		19 35
	Solvent credits,		148 40
	Stock in incorporated companies,		4 00
	Other personal property,		269 19
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		451 60
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		800 18
	Merchants and other dealers,		282 78
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		24
	Marriage licenses,		55 50
	Deeds in trust, &c.,		45 84
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		1,126 84
	For Insane Asylum and Institution		
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		1,448 79
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts		965 86
	Gross amount,	\$	8,034 81
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	8,590 08

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	No. 55.—McDOWELL COUNTY.	
	JOSEPH G. NEAL, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes :</i>	
	Land,	846 96
	Town lots,	46 95
	Horses,	52 86
	Mules,	43 50
	Jacks,	61
	Jennetts,	58
	Goats,	01
	Cattle,	46 42
	Hogs,	18 94
	Sheep,	7 63
	Farming utensils, &c.,	19 56
	Money on hand or on deposit,	12 94
	Solvent credits,	18 57
	Other personal property,	21 06
	Merchants and other dealers,	12 57
	Marriage licenses,	18 50
	Deeds in trust, &c.,	3 00
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>	
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,	399 63
	For Insane Asylum and Institution	
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	513 81
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	342 54
	Gross amount,	\$ 2,426 64
	<i>County Taxes :</i>	
	All county purposes,	\$ 4,064 53



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	No. 56.—MECKLENBURG CO.		
	M. E. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land, \$2,978.67 ; Town lots, \$2,603.08,	\$	5,581 75
	Horses, \$251.38 ; Mules, \$281.56,		532 94
	Jacks, 95 cts. ; Jennetts, 36 cts.,		1 31
	Goats, 57 cts. ; Cattle, \$147.19 ;		147 76
	Hogs, \$46.63 ; Sheep, \$8.88,		55 51
	Farming utensils, &c.,		341 63
	Money on hand or on deposit,		325 14
	Solvent credits,		974 99
	Stock in incorporated companies,		123 45
	Other personal property,		1,418 23
	Net income and profits,		456 22
	Traveling theatrical companies,		45 00
	Circuses, \$240.00 ; Museums, \$5.00,		245 00
	Side shows,		10 00
	Itinerant companies,		20 00
	Billiard saloons,		80 00
	Dealers in spirit's, vinous or malt liquors,		408 73
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		494 74
	Merchants and other dealers,		1,874 05
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		47 69
	Auctioneers,		16 80
	Keepers of horses, &c.,		48 00
	Peddlers,		10 00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,		5 00
	Seals of notaries public,		13 00
	Marriage licenses,		149 80
	Deeds in trust, &c.,		39 36
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		3,557 83
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		4,574 35
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		3,049 57
	Gross amount,	\$	24,647 85
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	68,148 78

Year ending September 30th, 1874.

1873.	No. 57.—MITCHELL COUNTY.	
	A. A. WISEMAN, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes:</i>	
	Land,	\$ 412 63
	Town lots,	8 70
	Horses,	47 65
	Mules,	6 65
	Jacks,	20
	Jennetts,	60
	Cattle,	65 63
	Hogs,	7 14
	Sheep,	10 92
	Money on hand or on deposit,	11 43
	Solvent credits,	6 62
	Other personal property,	90
	Merchants and other dealers,	28 41
	Marriage licenses,	18 50
	Deeds in trust, &c.,	1 00
	Subjects unlisted,	9 55
	<i>Special Taxes:</i>	
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,	202 67
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	260 58
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	173 72
	Gross amount,	\$ 1,273 50
	<i>County Taxes:</i>	
	All county purposes,	\$ 4,198 47



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	No. 58.—MONTGOMERY COUNTY		
	P. C. RILEY, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes:</i>		
	Land,	\$	818 71
	Town lots,		11 71
	Horses,		106 87
	Mules,		55 87
	Jacks,		22
	Jennetts,		13
	Goats,		02
	Cattle,		72 58
	Hogs, \$17.50; Sheep, \$13.02,		30 52
	Farming utensils, &c.,		62 24
	Money on hand or on deposit,		64 53
	Solvent credits,		50 25
	Other personal property,		48 18
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		28 48
	Licensed retailers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		66 66
	Merchants and other dealers,		16 61
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		56
	Peddlers,		10 00
	Marriage licenses,		38 88
	Subjects unlisted,		70
	<i>Special Taxes:</i>		
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		464 89
	For Insane Asylum and institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		597 72
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		398 48
	Gross amount,	\$	2,944 81
	<i>County Taxes:</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	3,656 31

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	No. 59.—MOORE COUNTY.	
	JOHN M. MONGER, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes:</i>	
	Land,	\$ 1,541 85
	Town lots,	53 23
	Horses, \$179.45; Mules, \$115.56,	295 01
	Jacks, 39 cents; Jennetts, 50 cents,	89
	Goats, 8 cents; Cattle, \$113.16,	113 24
	Hogs, \$31.53; Sheep, \$17.11,	48 64
	Farming utensils, &c.,	93 33
	Money on hand or on deposit,	47 33
	Solvent credits,	86 02
	Stock in incorporated companies,	2 00
	Other personal property,	204 19
	Net income and profits,	10 00
	Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liquors,	92 30
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,	177 63
	Merchants and other dealers,	100 95
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	10 00
	Marriage licenses,	55 00
	Delinquents 1870-'71, -'72,	248 32
	<i>Special Taxes:</i>	
	To meet an existing deficiency in the Treasury,	771 58
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	992 04
	For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,	661 36
	Gross amount,	\$ 5,604 91
	<i>County Taxes:</i>	
	All county purposes,	\$ 9,976 27



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	No. 60.—NASH COUNTY.	
	GEORGE N. LEWIS, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes :</i>	
	Land, \$2,417.39; Town Lots, \$160.56,	\$ 2,577 95
	Horses, \$165.50 ; Mules, \$131.22,	296 72
	Jacks, 29 cts. ; Jennetts, 7 cts.,	36
	Goats, 44 cts., Cattle, \$132.67,	133 11
	Hogs, \$41.73 ; Sheep, \$6.71,	48 44
	Farming utensils, &c.,	259 20
	Money on hand or on deposit,	103 81
	Solvent credits,	329 17
	Stock in incorporated companies,	6 28
	Other personal property,	313 89
	Circuses,	100 00
	Side shows,	10 00
	Ten-pin alley,	20 00
	Dealers in spirit's, vinous or malt liquors,	756 77
	Licensed retailers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,	848 65
	Merchants and other dealers,	322 44
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	1 05
	Peddlers,	10 00
	Marriage licenses,	56 16
	Deeds in trust, &c.,	23 04
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>	
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,	1,420 72
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	1,826 63
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts	1,217 76
	Gross amount,	\$ 10,682 15
	<i>County Taxes :</i>	
	All county purposes,	\$ 7,416 68

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	No. 61.—NEW HANOVER CO. A. R. BLACK, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes :</i>	
	Land, \$2,596.24 ; Town lots, \$8,084.38,	\$ 10,680 62
	Horses, \$184.33 ; Mules, \$81.18,	265 51
	Jennetts, 39 cents ; Goats, 49 cents,	88
	Cattle \$131.07 ; Hogs, \$68.07,	199 14
	Sheep,	9 27
	Farming utensils, &c.,	557 89
	Other personal property,	1,221 91
	Net income and profits,	939 76
	Railroad franchise, &c.,	448 15
	Traveling theatrical companies,	135 00
	Circuses, \$200.00 ; Gift enterpri's, \$3.69,	203 69
	Billiard saloons,	40 00
	Ten-pin alleys,	20 00
	Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liquors,	3,249 54
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,	2,342 29
	Merchants and other dealers,	4,322 95
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	30 78
	Public ferries, &c.,	7 07
	Auctioneers,	109 53
	Commission merchants, &c.,	2,810 33
	Keepers of horses, &c.,	34 00
	Peddlers,	50 00
	Seals of notaries public,	81 58
	Marriage licenses,	180 48
	Deeds in trust, &c.,	95 95
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>	
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,	5,089 14
	For In. Asylum and Ins. D., D. & B.,	6,543 17
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	4,362 12
		\$ 44,030 75
	Less amount (Railroad franchise) in litigation,	882 00
	Gross amount,	\$ 43,148 75
	<i>County Taxes :</i>	
	All county purposes,	\$ 31,712 19



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	No. 62.—NORTHAMPTON CO.	
	JAMES W. NEWSOM, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes :</i>	
	Land, \$2,863.60 ; Town lots, \$58.20,	\$ 2,921 80
	Horses, \$305.98 ; Mules, \$176.68,	482 66
	Jacks, 65 cents ; Goats, 2 cents,	67
	Cattle, \$101.25 ; Hogs, \$55.91,	157 16
	Sheep,	4 37
	Farming utensils, &c.,	322 62
	Money on hand or on deposit,	215 00
	Solvent credits,	324 20
	Stock in incorporated companies,	7 20
	Other personal property,	372 04
	Net income and profits,	75 71
	Gift enterprises,	2 50
	Dealers in spirit's, vinous or malt liquors,	423 38
	Merchants and other dealers,	346 45
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	1 25
	Auctioneers,	2 98
	Retailers of spirit's, vinous or malt liq'rs,	365 50
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,	5 00
	Marriage licenses,	84 96
	Deeds in trust, &c.,	28 28
	Subjects unlisted,	90 90
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>	
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,	1,685 60
	For Insane Asylum and Institution	
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	2,167 20
	For Penitentiary and support of con-	
	victs,	1,444 79
	Gross amount,	\$ 11,532 22
	<i>County Taxes :</i>	
	All county purposes,	\$ 11,231 87

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.

## No. 63.—ONslow COUNTY.

ELIJAH MURRILL, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

Land,	\$ 1,125 67
Town lots,	51 46
Horses,	104 75
Mules,	71 13
Jacks,	07
Goats,	07
Cattle,	85 76
Hogs,	51 71
Sheep,	9 09
Farming utensils, &c.,	85 48
Money on hand or on deposit,	88 42
Solvent credits,	61 04
Stock in incorporated companies,	2 80
Other personal property,	165 70
Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,	38 03
Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,	152 06
Merchants and other dealers,	5 35
Peddlers,	15 00
Marriage licenses,	13 00
Deeds in trust, &c.,	20 64

*Special Taxes :*

To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,	665 04
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	855 06
For Penitent'y and support of convicts,	570 03

Gross amount,	\$ 4,237 36
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*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$ 9,439 22
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	No. 64.—ORANGE COUNTY.		
	T. H. HUGHES, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land, \$2,299.41 ; Town lots, \$441.47,	\$	2,740 88
	Horses, \$273.59 ; Mules, \$124.74,		398 33
	Jacks, 71 cts. ; Jennetts, 32 cts.,		1 03
	Goats, 23 cts. ; Cattle, \$142.69,		142 92
	Hogs, \$51.50 ; Sheep, \$17.79,		69 29
	Farming utensils, &c.,		196 31
	Money on hand or on deposit,		158 45
	Solvent credits,		365 84
	Stock in incorporated companies,		1 72
	Other personal property,		426 30
	Net income and profits,		78 29
	Railroad franchise,		88 51
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		117 10
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		225 00
	Merchants and other dealers,		169 91
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		8 32
	Tobacco warehousemen,		43 25
	Marriage licenses,		70 08
	Deeds in trust, &c.,		5 76
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		1,612 21
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb & Blind,		2,072 83
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		1,381 89
	Gross amount,	\$	10,374 22
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	18,755 79

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	No. 65.—PAMLICO COUNTY.	
	F. E. ALFRED, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes :</i>	
	Land,	\$ 604 33
	Town lots,	6 72
	Horses,	37 59
	Mules,	19 55
	Jacks, 6 cts.; Jennetts, 3 cts.,	09
	Goats, 9 cts.; Cattle, \$33.06,	33 15
	Hogs, \$14.80; Sheep, \$2.55,	17 35
	Farming utensils, &c.,	47 46
	Money on hand or on deposit,	7 24
	Solvent credits,	13 01
	Stock in incorporated companies,	30
	Other personal property,	23 89
	Net income and profits,	3 00
	Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liquors,	83 99
	Licensed retailers of spir., vin. or malt liquors,	106 25
	Merchants and other dealers,	96 49
	Seals of notaries public,	28 50
	Marriage licenses,	34 56
	Deeds in trust, &c.,	6 72
	Subjects unlisted,	1 92
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>	
	To meet an existing deficiency in the Treasury,	273 63
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	351 81
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	234 54
	Gross amount,	\$ 2,032 09
	<i>County Taxes :</i>	
	All county purposes,	\$ 437 75



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	No. 66.—PASQUOTANK CO'TY.		
	JOHN L. WOOD, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land,	\$	1,106 77
	Town lots,		480 20
	Horses,		106 25
	Mules, \$46.64, Jacks, 24 cts.,		46 88
	Goats, 1 cent ; Cattle, \$56.13,		56 14
	Hogs, \$20.98 ; Sheep, \$1.73,		22 71
	Farming utensils, &c.,		121 66
	Money on hand or on deposit,		71 94
	Solvent credits,		140 38
	Stock in incorporated companies,		8 70
	Other personal property,		178 65
	Net income and profits,		52 00
	Billiard saloons,		40 00
	Dealers in spirit's, vinous or malt liquors,		106 44
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		395 75
	Merchants and other dealers,		96 11
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		1 00
	Keeper of horses, &c.,		5 50
	Marriage licenses,		37 50
	Deeds in trust, &c.,		52 80
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		819 10
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		1,053 13
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts		702 08
	Gross amount,	\$	5,701 69
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	10,688 32

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	No. 67.—PERQUIMANS COUNTY.	
	JESSE C. JACOBS, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes :</i>	
	Land,	\$ 1,445 79
	Town lots,	138 60
	Horses,	119 64
	Mules,	67 12
	Goats,	04
	Cattle,	62 76
	Hogs,	27 49
	Sheep,	3 09
	Farming utensils, &c.,	153 50
	Money on hand or on deposit,	10 21
	Solvent credits,	124 76
	Other personal property,	84 58
	Collateral Descents, &c.,	5 50
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,	81 00
	Merchants and other dealers,	61 00
	Marriage licenses,	24 70
	Deeds in trust, &c.,	34 20
	Subjects unlisted,	17 36
	<i>Additional tax paid by H. WHITE,</i> former sheriff,	463 64
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>	
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,	783 15
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	1,006 91
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	671 27
	Gross amount,	\$ 5,386 31
	<i>County Taxes :</i>	
	All county purposes,	\$ 7,387 80



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	No. 68.—PERSON COUNTY.		
	JOHN L. HARRIS, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land,	\$	1,536 49
	Town lots,		43 60
	Horses,		212 54
	Mules, \$83.86, Jacks, 24 cts.,		84 10
	Jennetts, 26 cts.; Goats, 10 cents;		36
	Cattle, \$81.07; Hogs, \$28.58,		109 65
	Sheep,		9 70
	Farming utensils, &c.,		125 55
	Money on hand or on deposit,		121 58
	Solvent credits,		133 54
	Stock in incorporated companies,		10
	Other personal property,		281 54
	Dealers in spirit's, vinous or malt liquors,		142 40
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		81 25
	Merchants and other dealers,		129 85
	Tobacco warehousemen,		35 00
	Marriage licenses,		52 80
	Deeds in trust, &c.,		5 76
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		922 16
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		1,185 64
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts		790 42
	Gross amount,	\$	6,004 03
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	7,911 91

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.

## No. 69.—PITT COUNTY.

W. A. QUINERLY, Sheriff.

*State Taxes:*

Land, \$3,679.57; Town lots, \$227.85,	\$	3,907	42
Horses, \$250.37; Mules, \$184.98,		435	35
Jacks, 13 cents; Jennetts, 3 cents,			16
Goats, 61 cents; Cattle, \$114.73,		115	34
Hogs, \$77.10; Sheep, \$4.04,		81	14
Farming utensils, &c.,		375	97
Money on hand or on deposit,		137	02
Solvent credits,		216	51
Stock in incorporated companies,		3	64
Other personal property,		167	22
Net income and profits,		10	00
Billiard Saloons,		20	00
Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liquors,		1,120	81
Retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		617	05
Merchants and other dealers,		907	26
Hotels, &c.,		2	49
Marriage licenses,		87	00
Deeds in trust, &c.,		50	00

*Special Taxes:*

To meet an existing deficiency in the Treasury,		1,903	92
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		2,447	90
For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,		1,631	93

Gross amount,	\$	14,238	13
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*County Taxes:*

All county purposes,	\$	19,992	39
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	No. 70.—POLK COUNTY.		
	G. B. ARLEDGE, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land,	\$	663 72
	Town lots,		14 65
	Horses,		43 95
	Mules,		37 76
	Jacks,		63
	Jennetts,		13
	Goats,		08
	Cattle,		41 25
	Hogs,		15 80
	Sheep,		4 58
	Farming utensils, &c.,		59 88
	Money on hand or on deposit,		10 60
	Solvent credits,		10 13
	Stock in incorporated companies,		16
	Other personal property,		7 74
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		3 00
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		25 00
	Merchants and other dealers,		4 47
	Marriage licenses,		8 70
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		325 56
	For Insane Asylum and Institution		
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		418 58
	For Penitent'y and support of convicts,		279 06
	Gross amount,	\$	1,975 43
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	2,764 62

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	No. 71.—RANDOLPH COUNTY.	
	W. R. ASHWORTH, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes :</i>	
	Land,	\$ 2,713 25
	Town lots,	107 20
	Horses,	314 17
	Mules,	108 39
	Jacks,	1 98
	Jennetts,	24
	Goats,	06
	Cattle,	156 44
	Hogs,	40 82
	Sheep,	28 94
	Farming utensils, &c.,	145 92
	Money on hand or on deposit,	168 81
	Solvent credits,	219 44
	Stock in incorporated companies,	50 49
	Other personal property,	88 18
	Agents who offer liquor for sale,	10 82
	Merchants and other dealers,	110 12
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	1 99
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,	5 00
	Marriage licenses,	62 40
	Deeds in trust, &c.,	72 48
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>	
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,	1,431 72
	For Insane Asylum and Institution	
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	1,840 79
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts	1,227 19
	Gross amount,	\$ 8,906 84
	<i>County Taxes :</i>	
	All county purposes,	\$ 12,897 33



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	No. 72.—RICHMOND COUNTY.		
	S. T. COOPER, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes:</i>		
	Land,	\$	1,628 57
	Town lots,		160 18
	Horses,		149 16
	Mules,		160 39
	Jacks, 20 cts.; Jennetts, 19 cts.,		39
	Goats, 24 cts.; Cattle, \$68.53,		68 77
	Hogs, \$32.37; Sheep, \$3.79,		36 16
	Farming utensils, &c.,		99 84
	Money on hand or on deposit,		126 16
	Solvent credits,		221 55
	Other personal property,		278 04
	Railroad franchise,		54 58
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		195 82
	Licensed retailers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		406 25
	Merchants and other dealers,		251 86
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		5 85
	Public ferries, &c.,		13
	Marriage licenses,		62 88
	Deeds in trust, &c.,		53 76
	Delinquents for 1872-'73,		87 31
	<i>Special Taxes:</i>		
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		1,097 69
	For Insane Asylum and Institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		1,411 32
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		940 88
	Gross amount,	\$	7,497 54
	<i>County Taxes:</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	21,180 84

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.

## No. 73.—ROBESON COUNTY.

RODERICK McMILLAN, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

Land, \$2,110.50 ; Town lots, \$175.83,	\$	2,286	33
Horses, \$224.01 ; Mules, \$219.83,		443	84
Jennetts, 3 cts. ; Goats, 41 cts.,			44
Cattle, \$136.43 ; Hogs, \$70.02,		206	45
Sheep,		16	48
Farming utensils, &c.,		202	50
Money on hand or on deposit,		84	34
Solvent credits,		154	10
Stock in incorporated companies,		2	40
Other personal property,		230	32
Net income and profits,		45	00
Collateral Descents, Beq. and Dev.,			48
Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		265	21
Retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		433	10
Merchants and other dealers,		204	62
Keepers of horses, &c.,		4	50
Itinerant dentists, &c.,		13	90
Peddlers,		10	00
Marriage licenses,		62	88
Deeds in trust, &c.,		23	04

*Special Taxes :*

To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,	1,309	24
For Insane Asylum and Institution		
Deaf, Dumb & Blind,	1,683	31
For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	1,122	20

Gross amount,	\$	8,804	68
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*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$	23,011	31
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

## 1873. No. 74.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

J. S. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

Land,	\$ 2,547	31
Town lots,	181	53
Horses, \$176.95; Mules, \$121.65,	298	60
Jacks, 36 cts., Jennetts, 23 cts.,		59
Cattle, \$106.30; Hogs, \$39.29,	145	59
Sheep,	9	28
Farming utensils, &c.,	116	21
Money on hand or on deposit,	96	44
Solvent credits,	300	66
Stock in incorporated companies,	13	82
Other personal property,	53	46
Railroad Franchise,	199	65
Ten-pin Alley, &c.,	40	00
Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,	425	00
Merchants and other dealers,	423	77
Tobacco Warehousemen,	90	00
Itinerant Dentists, &c.,	10	00
Peddlers,	20	00
Itinerant lightning-rod men,	5	00
Marriage licenses,	50	00
Deeds in trust, &c.,	41	28

*Special Taxes :*

To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,	1,502	78
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	1,932	14
For Penitentiary and support of convicts	1,288	10

Gross amount, \$ 9,791 21

*County Taxes :*

All county purposes, \$ 18,020 19

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	No. 75.—ROWAN COUNTY.		
	C. F. WAGGONER, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land, \$2,713.89 ; Town lots, \$985.34,	\$	3,699 23
	Horses, \$288.37 ; Mules, \$133.55,		421 92
	Jacks, \$1.28 ; Jennetts, 43 cts.,		1 71
	Goats, 11 cts. ; Cattle, \$106.68 ;		106 79
	Hogs, \$50.39 ; Sheep, \$11.91,		62 30
	Farming utensils, &c.,		167 44
	Money on hand or on deposit,		142 55
	Other personal property,		111 61
	Concerts, &c.,		10 00
	Circuses,		40 00
	Side shows,		10 00
	Gift enterprises, &c.,		5 00
	Billiard saloons,		20 00
	Dealers in spirit's, vinous or malt liquors,		271 38
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		225 00
	Merchants and other dealers,		341 38
	Hotels, &c.,		7 67
	Public ferries, &c.,		75
	Auctioneers,		7 50
	Tobacco warehousemen,		35 00
	Keepers of horses,		20 00
	Peddlers,		20 00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,		5 00
	Marriage licenses,		86 16
	Deeds in trust, &c.,		31 68
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		1,647 48
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		2,118 19
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		1,412 13
	Gross amount,	\$	11,021 87
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	9,420 91



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873. No. 76.—RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

J. E. McFARLAND, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

Land,	\$	1,733	38
Town lots,		152	48
Horses,		124	88
Mules,		122	81
Jacks,		1	28
Jennetts,			84
Goats,			14
Cattle,		99	11
Hogs,		34	16
Sheep,		14	61
Farming utensils, &c.,		98	20
Money on hand or on deposit,		55	97
Solvent credits,		82	17
Other personal property,		166	18
Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		100	00
Merchants and other dealers,		10	31
Marriage licenses,		40	32
Deeds in trust, &c.,		9	60

*Special Taxes :*

To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,	831	84
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	1,069	51
For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,	713	00

Gross amount, \$ 5,460 79

*County Taxes :*

All county purposes, \$ 14,898 46

Year ending September 30th, 1874.

1873.

## No. 77.—SAMPSON COUNTY.

CLIFTON WARD, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

Land, \$1,672.86; Town Lots, \$87.68,	\$	1,760	54
Horses, \$258.53 ; Mules, \$139.91,		398	44
Jacks, 14 cts. ; Jennetts, 41 cts.,			55
Goats, \$1.25 cts., Cattle, \$138.64,		139	89
Hogs, \$63.75 ; Sheep, \$12.04,		75	79
Farming utensils, &c.,		268	84
Money on hand or on deposit,		80	08
Solvent credits,		180	30
Stock in incorporated companies,			80
Other personal property,		75	26
Net income and profits,		12	35
Gift enterprises,		12	78
Dealers in spirit's, vinous or malt liquors,		326	45
Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		588	00
Merchants and other dealers,		133	82
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		5	63
Auctioneers,		1	42
Keepers of horses, &c.,		2	00
Peddlers, \$30.00 ; Gypsies, \$25.00,		55	00
Marriage licenses,		72	00
Deeds in trust, &c.,		32	00
Add't'al taxes collected under Sched. B,		402	60

*Special Taxes :*

To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,	1,048	13
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	1,347	60
For Penitentiary and support of convicts	898	40

Gross amount,	\$	7,918	67
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*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$	8,749	84
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.

## No. 78.—STANLEY COUNTY.

JOSEPH MARSHALL, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

Land,	901 62
Town lots,	25 03
Horses,	175 03
Mules,	67 69
Jacks,	1 22
Jennetts,	37
Goats,	04
Cattle,	75 75
Hogs,	24 23
Sheep,	14 06
Farming utensils, &c.,	115 06
Money on hand or on deposit,	50 98
Solvent credits,	83 21
Stock in incorporated companies,	01
Other personal property,	52 83
Dealers in spirit's, vin. or malt liquors,	40 70
Retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,	50 00
Merchants and other dealers,	22 52
Marriage licenses,	49 92

*Special Taxes :*

To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,	555 49
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	714 21
For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	476 14

Gross amount,	\$ 3,496 11
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*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$ 5,400 63
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1874-'75.]

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Year ending September 30th, 1874.

1873.

## No. 79.—STOKES COUNTY.

W. H. GENTRY, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

Land,	\$	1,312	35
Town lots,		38	14
Horses,		133	14
Mules,		98	56
Jacks,			53
Jennetts,			19
Goats, 02 cents ; Cattle, \$91.23,		91	25
Hogs, \$33.17 ; Sheep, 10.97,		44	14
Farming utensils, &c.,		104	09
Money on hand or on deposit,		65	53
Solvent credits,		69	95
Other personal property,		200	12
Ten-pin alley,		20	00
Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		20	50
Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		245	65
Merchants and other dealers,		51	69
Marriage licenses,		55	20
Deeds in trust, &c.,		3	00

*Special Taxes :*

To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		805	75
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		1,035	97
For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		690	64

Gross amount,	\$	5,086	39
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*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$	14,812	09
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	No. 80.—SURRY COUNTY.	
	WM. HAYMORE, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes :</i>	
	Land,	\$ 1,590 49
	Town lots,	77 98
	Horses,	142 78
	Mules,	68 99
	Jacks,	93
	Jennetts,	53
	Goats,	02
	Cattle,	94 71
	Hogs,	32 37
	Sheep,	15 41
	Farming utensils, &c.,	121 35
	Money on hand or on deposit,	107 09
	Solvent credits,	265 98
	Other personal property,	60 88
	Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liquors,	15 00
	Retailers of spirituous vinous or malt liquors,	70 14
	Marriage licenses,	64 34
	Deeds in trust, &c.,	1 00
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>	
	To meet an existing deficiency in the Treasury,	890 70
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	1,145 18
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	763 45
	Gross amount,	\$ 5,529 32
	<i>County Taxes :</i>	
	All county purposes,	\$ 6,157 19

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	No. 81.—SWAIN COUNTY.		
	E. EVERETT, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land,	\$	298 31
	Town lots,		2 20
	Horses,		23 52
	Mules,		4 74
	Jacks,		29
	Jennetts,		17
	Cattle,		30 97
	Hogs,		8 62
	Sheep,		2 13
	Farming utensils, &c.,		5 09
	Money on hand or on deposit,		2 65
	Solvent credits,		10 06
	Other personal property,		20
	Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liquors,		2 35
	Merchants and other dealers,		6 12
	Marriage licenses,		11 50
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		131 61
	For In. Asylum and Ins. D., D. & B.,		169 21
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		112 80
	Gross amount,	\$	822 54
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	1,763 47



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	No. 82.—TRANSYLVANIA CO.		
	J. H. LANNING, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land,	\$	630 92
	Town lots,		21 03
	Horses,		55 75
	Mules,		28 94
	Jacks,		30
	Jennetts,		16
	Goats,		02
	Cattle,		55 90
	Hogs, \$16.84; Sheep, \$9.66,		26 50
	Farming utensils, &c.,		46 18
	Money on hand or on deposit,		12 49
	Solvent credits,		12 80
	Other personal property,		4 93
	Dealers in spirit's, vinous or malt liquors,		5 58
	Retailers of spirit's, vinous or malt liq'rs,		37 50
	Merchants and other dealers,		33 63
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		1 25
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,		5 00
	Marriage licenses,		15 94
	Deeds in trust, &c.,		5 74
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		313 57
	For Insane Asylum and Institution		
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		403 16
	For Penitentiary and support of con-		
	victs,		268 77
	Gross amount,	\$	1,986 06
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	2,593 02

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	No. 83.—TYRRELL COUNTY.	
	R. I. HASSELL, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes :</i>	
	Land,	\$ 409 62
	Town lots,	18 18
	Horses,	52 99
	Mules,	35 91
	Jacks,	20
	Jennetts,	07
	Cattle,	34 39
	Hogs,	22 23
	Sheep,	2 60
	Farming utensils, &c.,	43 23
	Money on hand or on deposit,	32 49
	Solvent credits,	16 18
	Stock in incorporated companies,	40
	Other personal property,	39 73
	Dealers in spirit's, vin. or malt liquors,	89 37
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,	75 00
	Merchants and other dealers,	42 91
	Peddlers,	2 50
	Marriage licenses,	11 00
	Deeds in trust, &c.,	7 00
	Delinquents for 1872,	20 56
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>	
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,	253 16
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	325 49
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	217 00
	Gross amount,	\$ 1,752 21
	<i>County Taxes :</i>	
	All county purposes,	\$ 4,983 92



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	No. 84.—UNION COUNTY.		
	A. F. STEVENS, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land,	\$	1,937 37
	Town lots,		172 08
	Horses,		219 99
	Mules,		187 21
	Jacks,		1 15
	Jennetts,		33
	Goats,		62
	Cattle,		162 83
	Hogs,		36 00
	Sheep,		26 02
	Farming utensils, &c.,		170 70
	Money on hand or on deposit,		160 67
	Solvent credits,		252 64
	Stock in incorporated companies,		59
	Other personal property,		318 44
	Itinerant companies,		5 00
	Dealers in spirit's, vinous or malt liquors,		89 47
	Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		54 16
	Merchants and other dealers,		100 41
	Marriage licenses,		63 36
	Deeds in trust, &c.,		14 88
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		1,290 55
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		1,659 28
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts		1,106 19
	Gross amount,	\$	8,029 94
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	12,208 63

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.	No. 85.—WAKE COUNTY.	
	TIMOTHY F. LEE, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes:</i>	
	Land, \$5,971.43 ; Town lots, \$3,458.19,	\$ 9,429 62
	Horses, \$383.68 ; Mules, \$358.97,	742 65
	Jacks, \$1.00 ; Jennetts, 54 cents,	1 54
	Goats, \$2.47 ; Cattle, \$286.15,	288 62
	Hogs, \$97.64 ; Sheep, \$34.51,	132 15
	Farming utensils, &c.,	538 49
	Money on hand or on deposit,	363 25
	Solvent credits,	1,607 73
	Stock in incorporated companies,	70 60
	Other personal property,	934 76
	Net income and profits,	328 71
	Collateral descents, devises and bequests,	2 00
	Travelling theatrical companies,	30 00
	Concerts, &c.,	55 00
	Circuses, \$200 ; Side shows, \$10,	210 00
	Itinerant companies or persons who exhibit, &c.,	35 00
	Gift enterprises, 45.10 ; Bill'd sal'ns, \$60,	105 10
	Agents who offer liquors for sale,	1,085 29
	Licens. ret. of spir., vinous or malt liq'rs,	1,225 00
	Licensed retailers of malt liquors, only,	15 00
	Merchants and other dealers,	1,300 86
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	20 00
	Auctioneers, 17.98 ; Com. mh'ts, 8.06,	26 04
	Keepers of horses, \$64 ; Peddlers, \$15,	79 00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	10 00
	Seals of notaries public,	19 00
	Marriage licenses,	146 88
	Deeds in trust, &c.,	51 84
	Delinquents for 1872,	763 12
	<i>Special Taxes:</i>	
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,	4,723
	For Insane Asylum & Instit. D. D. & B.,	6,072 56
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts	4,048 37
	Gross amount,	\$ 34,461 28
	<i>County Taxes:</i>	
	All county purposes,	\$ 34,825 28



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	No. 86.—WARREN COUNTY.		
	NATH. R. JONES, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land, \$2,286.66 ; Town lots, \$233.93,	\$	2,520 59
	Horses, \$266.08 ; Mules, \$102.69,		368 77
	Jacks, 15 cts. ; Jennetts, 8 cts.,		23
	Goats, 38 cts. ; Cattle, \$201.04,		201 42
	Hogs, \$60.70 ; Sheep, \$8.15,		68 85
	Farming utensils, &c.,		369 27
	Money on hand or on deposit,		178 65
	Solvent credits,		387 56
	Stock in incorporated companies,		97 14
	Other personal property,		262 32
	Net income and profits,		105 20
	Circuses,		40 00
	Side shows,		10 00
	Billiard saloons,		20 00
	Dealers in spirit's, vinous or malt liquors,		716 95
	Retailers of spirituous, vinous of malt liquors,		343 76
	Retailers of malt liquors only,		15 00
	Merchants and other dealers,		302 45
	Seals of notaries public,		2 38
	Marriage licenses,		28 80
	Deeds in trust, &c.,		20 16
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		1,575 85
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		2,026 09
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		1,350 72
	Gross amount,	\$	11,012 16
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	12,773 06

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873. No. 87.—WASHINGTON COUNTY.

J. M. BATEMAN, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

Land, \$799.35 ; Town lots, \$159.40,	\$	958	75
Horses, \$75.71 ; Mules, \$44.84,		120	55
Jacks, 5 cts., Jennetts, 22 cts.,			27
Goats, 2 cts.; Cattle, \$35.93,		35	95
Hogs, \$15.84 ; Sheep, \$1.71,		17	55
Farming utensils, &c.,		71	98
Money on hand or on deposit,		31	60
Solvent credits,		73	84
Other personal property,		132	71
Gift enterprises,		2	50
Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		276	39
Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		64	58
Merchants and other dealers,		150	34
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		3	33
Itinerant dentists, &c.,		3	90
Itinerant lightning-rod men,		10	00
Seals of notaries public,		1	50
Marriage licenses,		37	92
Deeds in trust, &c.,		10	92

*Special Taxes :*

To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,	497	20
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	639	26
For Penitentiary and support of convicts	426	17

Gross amount,	\$	3,567	21
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*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$	8,416	98
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.	No. 88.—WATAUGA COUNTY.		
	JOHN HORTON, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land,	\$	669 30
	Town lots,		8 61
	Horses,		85 53
	Mules,		12 00
	Jacks,		30
	Jennetts,		34
	Cattle,		98 73
	Hogs,		15 26
	Sheep,		15 51
	Farming utensils, &c.,		19 52
	Money on hand or on deposit,		12 52
	Solvent credits,		30 03
	Other personal property,		3 95
	Merchants and other dealers,		5 79
	Marriage licenses,		15 00
	Deeds in trust, &c.,		2 00
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		342 42
	For In. Asylum and Ins. D., D. & B.,		440 26
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		293 50
	Gross amount,	\$	2,070 57
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All county purposes,	\$	8,031 91

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.

## No. 89.—WAYNE COUNTY.

W. A. DEANS, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

Land, \$3,099.92 ; Town lots, \$1,065.86,	\$	4,165	78
Horses, \$265.02 ; Mules, \$209.13,		474	15
Jacks, \$1.01 ; Jennetts, 23 cts.,		1	24
Goats, \$1.98 ; Cattle, \$120.05,		122	03
Hogs, \$75.96 ; Sheep, \$6.23,		82	19
Farming utensils, &c.,		315	53
Money on hand or on deposit,		143	51
Solvent credits,		481	50
Stock in incorporated companies,			12
Other personal property,		454	33
Net income and profits,		14	65
Collateral descents, &c.,		1	60
Concerts,		20	00
Circuses,		40	00
Side shows,		10	00
Gift enterprises,			70
Billiard saloons,		5	00
Dealers in spirit's, vinous or malt liquors,		1,013	05
Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		1,079	93
Merchants and other dealers,		291	59
Commission merchants,		19	88
Seals of notaries public,		22	00
Marriage licenses,		96	40
Deeds in trust, &c.,		63	93
Additional taxes (1872,) under Sched. B, collected by former sheriff,		85	54

*Special Taxes :*

To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,	2,229	09
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	2,865	97
For Penitentiary and support of convicts	1,910	65

Gross amount,	\$	16,010	36
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*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$	16,474	74
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.

## No. 90.—WILKES COUNTY.

J. T. FERGUSON, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

Land,	\$ 1,316 50
Town lots,	35 30
Horses,	142 83
Mules,	55 13
Jacks,	1 52
Jennetts,	79
Goats,	06
Cattle,	137 86
Hogs,	37 31
Sheep,	19 63
Farming utensils, &c.,	40 26
Money on hand or on deposit,	46 76
Solvent credits,	92 30
Other personal property,	23 52
Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,	25 00
Merchants and other dealers,	12 77
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	1 75
Itinerant dentists, &c.,	10 00
Marriage licenses,	65 76
Deeds in trust, &c.,	1 00

*Special Taxes :*

To meet an existing deficiency in the Treasury,	675 50
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	868 51
For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	579 00

Gross amount, \$ 4,189 06

*County Taxes :*

All county purposes, \$ 6,290 91

Year ending September 30th, 1874.

1873.

## No. 91.—WILSON COUNTY.

B. F. BRIGGS, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

Land,	\$	2,118	11
Town lots,		474	69
Horses, \$160.19 ; Mules, \$168.03,		328	22
Jacks, 18 cts. ; Jennetts, 19 cts. ;			37
Goats, 47 cts ; Cattle, \$85.62 ;		86	09
Hogs, \$40.75 ; Sheep, \$3.73,		44	48
Farming utensils, &c.,		256	60
Money on hand or on deposit,		124	87
Solvent credits,		686	69
Other personal property,		484	43
Net income and profits,		95	80
Concerts, \$10 ; Circuses, \$100,		110	00
Side shows,		10	00
Billiard saloons,		20	00
Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		261	50
Retailers of spirit'us, vin's or malt liq'rs,		675	00
Merchants and other dealers,		400	53
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		9	45
Itinerant lightning-rod men,		10	00
Marriage licenses,		52	50
Deeds in trust, &c.,		41	00

*Special Taxes :*

To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,	1,596	43
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb & Blind,	2,052	55
For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	1,368	37

Gross amount,	\$	11,307	68
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*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$	15,071	68
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1873.

## No. 92.—YADKIN COUNTY.

I. N. VESTAL, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

Land,	\$ 1,182 86
Town lots,	26 67
Horses,	130 95
Mules,	75 24
Jacks,	1 51
Jennetts,	57
Goats,	09
Cattle,	46 81
Hogs,	23 23
Sheep,	10 23
Farming utensils, &c.,	73 05
Money on hand or on deposit,	48 58
Solvent credits,	57 62
Other personal property,	59 90
Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,	14 58
Merchants and other dealers,	22 18
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	2 02
Itinerant dentists, &c.,	10 00
Marriage licenses,	38 00
Deeds in trust, &c.,	1 00
Subjects unlisted,	1 55

*Special Taxes :*

To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,	615 34
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	791 15
For Penitentiary and support of convicts	527 43

Gross amount,	\$ 3,780 56
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*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$ 5,242 27
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*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

1873.

## No. 93.—YANCEY COUNTY.

N. M. WILSON, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

Land,	\$	372	83
Town lots,		12	87
Horses,		56	88
Mules,		16	78
Jacks,			61
Jennetts,			10
Goats,			01
Cattle,		54	36
Hogs,		15	83
Sheep,		10	55
Farming utensils, &c.,		3	76
Money on hand or on deposit,		12	33
Solvent credits,		13	92
Other personal property,			42
Licensed retailers of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		25	00
Merchants and other dealers,		17	19
Marriage licenses,		15	00
Deeds in trust, &c.,		3	00

*Special Taxes :*

To meet existing deficiency in Treasury,		193	87
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		251	05
For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		166	17

Gross amount,	\$	1,242	53
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*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$	4,702	14
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

## STATEMENT H,

*Showing the aggregate amount of State Taxes derived from the various subjects of taxation in the State, as taken from such lists as are on file for the year 1873.*

<i>State Taxes:</i>		
1873.	Land,	\$149,211 16
	Town lots,	32,565 79
	Horses,	14,075 74
	Mules,	8,829 82
	Jacks,	65 57
	Jennetts,	25 48
	Goats,	22 47
	Cattle,	8,583 73
	Hogs,	3,228 61
	Sheep,	950 40
	Farming utensils, &c.,	12,952 03
	Money on hand or on deposit,	8,615 78
	Solvent credits,	18,575 12
	Stock in incorporated companies,	1,162 94
	Other personal property,	18,814 02
	Net income and profits,	3,240 29
	Collateral descents, devises and beq'sts,	20 40
	Railroad franchise,	1,129 95
	Travelling theatrical companies,	252 50
	Concerts and musical entertainments,	161 25
	Museums, wax-works or curiosities,	150 00
	Circuses or menageries,	1,670 00
	Side shows,	127 50
	Itinerant companies or persons who exhibit for the amusement of the public,	76 25
	Gift enterprises, &c.,	128 76
	Billiard saloons,	580 00

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*STATEMENT H—*Continued.*

1873.	Ten-pin alleys, bowling saloons, bagatelles, &c., &c.	\$	159 44
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		21,592 47
	Agents who offer liquors for sale,		824 79
	Licensed retailers of spirituous liquors, wines or cordials,		23,246 27
	Retailers of malt liquors only,		33 75
	Merchants and other dealers,		21,667 08
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants and eating houses,		303 51
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,		21 37
	Auctioneers,		177 31
	Tobacco warehousemen,		693 25
	Warehouse keepers, exclusively for sale of cotton,		10 00
	Commission merchants,		2,940 14
	Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire, (except draymen,)		301 00
	Itinerant dealers in prize photographs,		2 50
	Itinerant dentists, medical practitioners, portrait or miniature painters, daguerrean artists,		154 05
	Peddlers,		448 75
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,		170 55
	Gypsies and fortune tellers,		125 00
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,		177 21
	Marriage licenses,		4,735 62
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		2,117 08
	Subjects unlisted,		251 12
	Delinquents,		1,184 30
	Arrears for insolvents,		118 83



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*STATEMENT H—*Continued.*

<i>Special Taxes :</i>			
1873.	To meet an existing deficiency in the State Treasury,	\$ 89,760	52
	For Insane Asylum and Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	126,979	60
	For the Penitentiary and support of convicts,	84,651	79
	Gross amount,	\$ 677,062	86

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

# STATEMENT I,

*Showing the number of acres of land, valuation of land, and the aggregate valuation of real estate in every county in the State, from which returns were received prior to September 30th, 1873.*

COUNTIES.	NO. ACRES LAND.	VALUE OF LAND.	VALUE OF TOWN PROPERTY.	AGGREGATE VALUE.
Alamance,	233,598	\$ 981,957	\$ 79,008	\$ 1,060,965
Alexander,	152,562	381,524	12,120	393,644
Alleghany,	126,958	263,210	1,360	264,570
Anson,	301,802	644,038	74,700	718,738
Ashe,	243,902	460,725	16,975	477,700
Beaufort,	400,294	874,141	295,050	1,169,191
Bertie,	351,836	963,414	70,091	1,033,505
Bladen,	626,364	1,118,952	10,005	1,128,957
Brunswick,	510,046	703,549	79,935	783,484
Buncombe,	338,956	1,070,469	340,476	1,410,945
Burke,	213,123	531,453	76,150	607,603
Cabarrus,	211,091	1,231,418	168,340	1,399,758
Caldwell.	214,246	512,430	33,407	545,837
Camden,	120,740	268,675	9,025	277,700
Carteret,	145,044	217,875	148,096	365,971
Caswell,	256,235	868,388	89,575	957,963
Catawba,	247,906	1,039,930	72,140	1,112,070
Chatham,	487,164	1,429,115	39,410	1,468,525
Cherokee,	239,196	376,727	26,624	403,351
Chowan,	94,033	477,080	177,610	654,690
Clay,	88,701	90,264	4,860	95,124
Cleaveland,	271,214	726,024	72,020	798,044
Columbus,	427,108	462,954	29,825	492,779
Craven,	331,640	762,174	973,550	1,735,724
Cumberland,	386,000	921,698	595,195	1,516,893
Currituck,	108,867	286,448		286,448
Dare,	106,752	90,028		90,028
Davidson,	355,458	1,371,568	121,449	1,493,017



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*STATEMENT I—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	NO. ACRES LAND.	VALUE OF LAND.	VALUE OF TOWN PROPERTY.	AGGREGATE VALUE.
Davie,	159,909	688,462	55,880	744,342
Duplin,	454,811	639,880	86,073	725,953
Edgecombe,	328,961	2,706,878	410,327	3,117,205
Forsythe,	215,945	903,701	305,036	1,208,737
Franklin,	298,317	1,412,032	217,218	1,629,250
Gaston,	204,040	962,408	22,264	984,672
Gates,	188,492	424,642	11,825	436,467
Graham,	194,818	104,089	437	104,526
Granville,	427,946	1,926,232	281,937	2,208,169
Greene,	154,992	841,727	38,331	880,058
Guilford,	402,094	1,900,756	461,052	2,361,808
Halifax,	410,389	1,790,701	237,163	2,027,864
Harnett,	341,480	442,910	9,380	452,290
Haywood,	337,243	458,247	8,940	467,187
Henderson,	190,693	699,248	58,975	758,223
Hertford,	204,401	592,074	109,060	701,134
Hyde,	132,983	374,181	7,722	381,903
Iredell,	356,121	1,189,423	146,410	1,335,833
Jackson,	253,865	261,039	7,600	268,639
Johnston,	484,172	1,169,261	91,154	1,260,415
Jones,	207,214	547,236	13,923	561,159
Lenoir,	230,816	925,918	163,000	1,088,918
Lincoln,	239,842	745,707	86,262	831,969
Macon,	291,429	322,363	20,520	342,883
Madison,	212,235	304,139	8,335	312,474
Martin,	263,567	943,703	140,160	1,083,863
McDowell,	201,867	424,445	24,080	448,525
Mecklenburg,	309,828	1,743,113	1,337,634	3,080,747
Mitchell,	161,223	206,317	4,350	210,667
Montgomery,	288,237	411,149	5,855	417,004
Moore,	510,450	725,970	24,340	750,310
Nash,	320,997	1,206,231	80,281	1,286,512
New Hanover,	396,631	1,353,614	4,094,571	5,448,185
Northampton,	307,571	1,415,940	29,100	1,445,040

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

STATEMENT I—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	NO. ACRES LAND.	VALUE OF LAND.	VALUE OF TOWN PROPERTY.	AGGREGATE VALUE.
Onslow,	362,221	555,385	25,275	580,660
Orange,	352,933	1,170,830	220,735	1,391,565
Pamlico,	139,467	282,274	3,360	285,634
Pasquotank,	120,101	553,383	240,100	793,483
Perquimans,	140,376	722,896	69,300	792,196
Person,	236,353	763,606	21,800	785,406
Pitt,	369,427	1,839,783	113,925	1,953,708
Polk,	136,250	349,814	9,322	359,136
Randolph,	464,528	1,340,444	53,600	1,394,044
Richmond,	433,607	891,622	80,690	971,712
Robeson,	586,185	1,658,685	91,705	1,750,390
Rockingham,	330,069	1,386,157	90,766	1,476,923
Rowan,	312,988	1,348,523	492,670	1,841,193
Rutherford,	309,514	958,936	57,452	1,016,388
Sampson,	539,779	840,723	43,840	884,563
Stanley,	230,859	450,809	12,515	463,324
Stokes,	262,625	729,484	19,066	748,550
Surry,	296,761	778,291	38,994	817,285
Swain,	254,500	143,745	1,100	144,845
Transylvania,	160,280	315,461	10,515	325,976
Tyrrell,	86,248	209,361	9,092	218,453
Union,	378,403	985,599	86,040	1,071,639
Wake,	564,344	2,873,374	1,636,945	4,510,319
Warren,	288,796	1,146,027	116,964	1,262,991
Washington,	173,378	388,361	79,700	468,061
Watauga,	186,763	334,736	4,305	339,041
Wayne,	334,575	1,579,014	532,300	2,111,314
Wilkes,	386,526	652,586	17,650	670,236
Wilson,	208,378	1,046,002	237,345	1,283,347
Yadkin,	207,145	591,828	13,335	605,163
Yancey,	228,310	181,490	6,134	187,624
	26,356,104	\$76,959,193	\$16,652,131	\$93,611,324



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

## STATEMENT J,

*Showing the number and value of Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennetts, Goats, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep as taken from the returns on file in this Department, for the year ending September 30th, 1873.*

COUNTIES.	NO. OF HORSES.	VALUE OF HORSES.	NO. OF HORSES.	VALUE OF MULES.	NO. OF JACKS.	VALUE OF JACKS.	NO. OF JENNETTS.	VALUE OF JENNETTS.	NO. OF GOATS.	VALUE OF GOATS.	NO. OF CATTLE.	VALUE OF CATTLE.	NO. OF HOGS.	VALUE OF HOGS.	NO. OF SHEEP.	VALUE OF SHEEP.
Alamance,	1,966	\$ 100,538	501	\$ 29,669	7	\$ 335	35	\$ 58	58	\$ 6,035	40,721	\$ 12,598	16,246	\$ 6,043	5,661	
Alexander,	867	45,871	563	38,345	29	1,687	455	10	10	4,381	27,205	9,364	9,032	4,826	4,542	
Alleghany,	960	39,472	96	3,395	6	325	77			4,763	39,113	5,505	5,654	6,612	6,655	
Anson,	1,077	70,910	1,093	79,408	13	605		186	153	7,875	56,936	10,007	13,249	8,840	3,444	
Ashe,	2,089	75,890	235	8,213	12	388	55	22	16	10,252	73,095	14,676	10,055	12,932	11,202	
Beaufort,	976	75,850	469	40,680	2	75	60	23	28	9,564	41,953	19,327	18,699	3,357	3,157	
Bertie,	1,391	107,999	857	65,400	3	255	35	7	11	7,161	48,766	15,446	26,653	3,507	3,507	
Bladen,	1,273	74,198	620	62,587	1	50		136	170	9,548	46,905	32,143	25,119	5,244	5,240	
Brunswick,	333	29,955	167	17,950	2	90		340	399	8,953	70,111	18,164	24,786	3,990	4,988	
Buncombe,	2,301	98,787	955	46,049	20	464	230	112	112	12,202	75,555	15,359	15,359	12,643	12,643	
Burke,	907	33,955	664	29,859	15	453	412	5	5	5,177	29,483	10,999	11,426	5,224	5,121	
Cabarrus,	2,065	111,242	1,308	80,525	10	570	7	106	80	6,865	42,576	12,977	20,088	4,252	3,489	
Caldwell,	888	48,039	516	31,282	12	765	20			5,593	33,787	11,386	11,142	5,459	5,464	
Camden,	846	30,417	253	10,097	1	25	564			2,978	14,021	8,927	9,563	1,292	1,292	
Carterett,	834	25,545	89	4,395	2	65		40	37	4,873	25,072	6,900	6,343	1,576	1,537	
Caswell,	1,779	106,176	825	53,999	5	360	95	38	38	5,371	40,058	11,436	22,463	2,566	2,569	
Catawba,	1,709	93,739	949	65,822	22	1,415	300	89	63	7,378	44,971	13,554	15,285	8,413	7,571	
Chatham,	2,414	158,325	1,562	122,192	12	890	411	212	210	13,733	97,656	26,410	30,530	15,038	15,079	
Cherokee,	748	37,67	218	11,140	8	330	275	13	23	5,274	44,313	9,115	11,511	6,835	6,610	
Chowan,	798	54,635	347	23,635	2	650		3	2	2,124	11,007	6,750	9,872	349	645	
Clay,	518	17,466	238	8,550	4	170	25	15	7	2,733	15,472	5,127	5,037	3,320	2,040	
Cleaveland,	1,441	69,348	1,340	76,040	18	1,040	590	126	117	8,024	48,974	10,937	14,400	8,445	8,445	
Columbus,	511	38,660	369	35,216			25	607	530	8,228	48,972	23,732	23,003	6,047	6,047	
Craven,	820	57,571	403	31,900	3	87	40	131	128	5,504	39,982	12,172	14,583	1,985	2,043	
Cumberland,	1,095	81,295	933	82,739	5	560	140	231	239	7,772	43,434	19,990	21,173	5,159	5,245	





*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

## STATEMENT J—Continued.

*Showing the number and value of Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennetts, Goats, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep as taken from the returns on file in this Department, for the year ending September 30th, 1873.*

COUNTIES.	NO. OF HORSES.	VALUE OF HORSES.	NO. OF MULES.	VALUE OF MULES.	NO. OF JACKS.	VALUE OF JACKS.	NO. OF JENNETTS.	VALUE OF JENNETTS.	NO. OF GOATS.	VALUE OF GOATS.	NO. OF CATTLE.	VALUE OF CATTLE.	NO. OF HOGS.	VALUE OF HOGS.	NO. OF SHEEP.	VALUE OF SHEEP.
Pamlico,	242	18,795	100	9,775	1	15	1	30	75	47	2,559	16,433	6,363	7,398	1,272	1,272
Pasquotank,	1,048	53,127	408	23,320	2	120			6	3	3,881	28,060	9,091	10,492	1,883	1,867
Perquimans,	1,079	59,821	481	33,561					27	18	4,739	31,378	9,581	13,744	1,124	1,543
Person,	1,449	105,469	565	41,780	4	120	10	130	61	67	5,945	40,094	10,932	14,210	4,805	4,811
Pitt,	1,880	125,186	1,280	92,492	2	65	1	15	304	304	8,766	57,368	23,236	38,550	2,020	2,020
Polk,	890	21,977	268	18,878	7	315	3	65	39	39	2,945	20,627	5,206	7,902	2,196	2,287
Randolph,	2,982	157,084	868	54,194	20	990	6	120	33	30	13,405	78,220	22,332	20,409	15,007	14,471
Richmond,	1,014	74,578	992	80,197	3	100	4	95	145	117	6,074	34,265	11,804	16,184	1,862	1,895
Robeson,	1,479	112,007	1,155	109,915			1	15	203	203	10,956	68,216	33,270	35,008	8,245	8,242
Rockingham,	1,480	88,473	919	60,824	7	180	6	115			6,891	53,154	10,914	19,644	4,642	4,642
Rowan,	2,648	144,185	1,100	66,775	10	640	10	215	66	54	8,586	53,338	18,108	25,199	6,630	5,956
Rutherford,	1,405	62,441	1,115	61,404	16	640	16	420	98	69	7,798	49,558	13,511	17,082	7,310	7,308
Sampson,	1,836	129,265	875	69,951	2	70	8	205	1,014	623	11,891	69,319	31,875	31,875	8,106	6,019
Stanley,	1,402	87,516	468	33,842	6	610	6	185	21	22	5,977	37,875	10,705	12,113	7,031	7,031
Stokes,	1,177	66,568	952	49,277	8	265	6	95	11	11	5,589	45,614	13,202	16,585	5,003	4,486
Surry,	1,353	71,394	526	34,497	12	465	22	267	11	9	6,484	47,353	15,048	16,187	7,221	7,704
Swain,	369	11,758	81	2,370	6	145	6	87			2,204	15,485	4,568	4,568	2,126	1,063
Transylvania,	510	27,877	224	14,470	10	150	7	80	5	6	3,804	27,951	8,016	8,420	4,830	4,830
Tyrell,	351	26,493	213	17,954	1	100	3	25			2,955	17,196	4,996	11,116	1,320	1,299
Union,	1,784	109,995	1,203	93,604	7	575	7	165	312	312	11,711	81,416	16,017	18,000	13,011	13,011
Wake,	2,561	191,843	2,005	179,485	9	495	12	270	764	1,234	15,187	143,077	29,681	48,818	9,022	17,257
Warren,	1,713	133,038	810	51,345	1	75	3	40	165	190	8,996	100,519	2,847	30,349	3,279	4,073
Washington,	586	37,854	288	23,420	1	25	6	112	12	9	3,187	17,964	6,937	7,919	903	853
Watauga,	913	42,767	124	6,000	4	150	10	168			6,534	49,367	9,764	7,630	8,160	7,753
Wayne,	1,654	132,509	1,214	104,568	11	505	3	15	1,123	989	7,722	60,024	21,665	37,982	8,121	8,114

Year ending September 30th, 1874.

Wilkes,	1,685	71,260	520	27,495	21	760	31	395	35	28	10,904	64,788	23,825	18,627	10,684	9,784
Wilson,	1,130	80,093	970	84,015	3	90	3	95	246	237	4,636	42,808	13,260	20,376	1,858	1,863
Yadkin,	1,337	65,474	637	37,623	11	755	16	283	45	44	5,278	33,403	10,937	11,615	5,346	5,117
Yancey,	804	28,439	268	8,387	15	305	6	49	4	4	5,064	27,178	8,619	7,918	5,317	5,275
	122,306	\$7,160,960	63,897	\$4,511,924	687	\$32,896	683	\$12,821	11,980	\$11,357	\$4,628,157	\$4,346,699	1,295,576	\$1,658,133	484,179	\$479,902



## STATEMENT K,

*Showing the value of Farming Utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent Credits, Stock in Incorporated Companies, other Personal Property and Railroad Franchise in every county in the State, as per returns to this Department, to September 30th, 1873.*

COUNTIES.	VALUE OF FARMING UTENSILS, &c	MONEY ON HAND OR ON DEPOSIT.	SOLVENT CREDITS.	STOCK IN INCORPORATED COMPANIES.	OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY.	RAILROAD FRANCHISE	AGGREGATE VALUE.
Alamance,	\$ 51,978	\$ 77,989	\$ 165,826		\$ 82,540	\$ 28,936	\$ 407,269
Alexander,	13,405	21,864	22,460		23,786		81,515
Alleghany,	8,707	7,171	19,019		3,416		38,313
Anson,	85,654	55,376	82,319		197,583		420,932
Ashe,	13,232	30,670	40,346		6,965		91,213
Beaufort,	70,381	39,965	63,393	\$ 60,630	176,549		410,918
Bertie,	75,904	60,059	127,273	3,800	76,871		343,907
Bladen,	92,772	17,631	115,316	1,705	104,779		332,203
Brunswick,	29,663	27,561	47,409	620	20,144		125,397
Buncombe,	83,220	46,734	118,158		19,171		267,283
Burke,	10,007	17,373	26,716	1,300	6,913		62,309
Cabarrus,	101,560	85,444	325,906	595	147,788	28,936	690,229
Caldwell,	40,505	24,885	45,441	3,625	6,074		120,530
Camden,	9,190	4,080	29,917		3,973		47,160
Carteret,	9,541	6,672	7,275	1,225	71,660	35,416	131,789
Caswell,	123,006	123,656	119,580	8,637	187,396	30,770	593,045

*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

Catawba,	58,695	85,466	133,023		40,342	317,526
Chatham,	116,046	55,036	71,932	70	121,266	368,123
Cherokee,	10,876	15,489	10,971		1,950	39,286
Chowan,	37,615	18,278	30,114	2,600	20,708	109,315
Clay,	7,810	2,550	10,589		366	21,315
Cleveland,	56,268	16,367	78,179		77,183	227,997
Columbus,	45,791	42,964	44,221	1,823	48,938	183,737
Craven,	75,995	63,291	67,651	115,275	41,556	363,768
Cumberland,	80,842	70,771	160,022	11,494	389,963	713,092
Currituck,	16,685	17,843	26,937	15,000	7,698	84,163
Dare,	8,120	4,187	4,015		42,820	59,142
Davidson,	78,849	82,807	117,847	2,068	70,177	393,450
Davie,	82,340	31,877	67,170		72,894	254,281
Duplin,	92,801	32,764	83,968	500	106,061	316,094
Edgecombe,	362,041	163,545	543,298	31,845	399,302	1,500,031
Forsythe,	84,520	117,507	577,157	40,600	216,592	1,036,376
Franklin,	134,200	19,443	179,730		163,227	496,600
Gaston,	58,427	213,665	76,166	57,521	109,378	515,157
Gates,	46,715	56,022	107,821		10,277	220,835
Graham,	600	244	265		65	1,174
Granville,	127,859	95,088	198,657	6,205	341,939	769,748
Greene,	53,705	21,233	96,127		133,777	304,842
Guilford,	124,575	239,236	285,169	3,402	534,266	1,186,648
Halifax,	125,618	64,462	212,098	4,108	182,621	588,907
Harnett,	47,089	15,360	53,270		72,637	188,356
Haywood,	50,008	11,803	44,822		14,442	121,075
					41,702	
					3,773	



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

## STATEMENT K—Continued.

COUNTIES.	VALUE OF FARMING UTENSILS, &C	MONEY ON HAND OR ON DEPOSIT.	SOLVENT CREDITS.	STOCK IN INCO'P'T'D COMPAN'S.	OTHER PERSON- AL PROPERTY.	RAILROAD FRANCHISE	AGGREGATE VALUE.
Henderson,	1,879	16,055	27,553				45,487
Hertford,	84,363	50,686	113,888	134	94,145		343,216
Hyde,	32,233	24,461	42,244	570	98,044		197,552
Iredell,	90,829	64,085	236,758	3,865	99,093		494,630
Jackson,	5,170	2,948	9,183		878		18,179
Johnston,	131,574	85,888	134,920	1,495	151,064		504,941
Jones,	34,402	11,524	11,774	950	21,221		79,871
Lenoir,	71,516	52,745	96,397		138,790		359,448
Lincoln,	52,450	62,391	78,146	10,500	101,618		305,105
Macon,	35,082	12,968	33,127		12,069		93,246
Madison,	7,375	8,509	6,465		2,820		25,169
Martin,	89,960	9,676	74,201	2,000	160,149		335,986
McDowell,	9,780	6,472	9,283		10,533		36,068
Mecklenburg,	170,814	162,572	487,494	61,725	714,079		1,596,684
Mitchell,		5,715	3,310		450		9,475
Montgomery,	31,118	33,512	25,126		24,350		114,106
Moore,	46,665	23,665	43,013	1,000	75,433		189,776
Nash,	129,600	51,906	164,586	3,140	156,476		505,708
New Hanover,	274,307				969,873	224,077	1,468,257
Northampton,	160,253	106,498	160,978	3,600	183,649		614,978

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

Onslow,	42,738	44,211	30,521	1,400	89,026	44,255	207,896
Orange,	98,153	73,914	177,609	860	223,153		617,944
Pamlico,	20,082	3,620	7,874	150	14,296		46,022
Pasquotank,	60,829	35,970	70,194	4,350	89,329		260,672
Perquimans,	76,748	5,105	62,380		42,291		186,524
Person,	62,343	60,377	66,761	50	140,532		330,063
Pitt,	187,984	68,508	108,257	1,820	83,612		450,181
Polk,	29,940	5,302	5,066	80	2,425		42,813
Randolph,	72,961	84,406	109,718	25,244	44,091		336,420
Richmond,	49,924	63,079	110,775		139,020	27,292	390,090
Robeson,	101,248	42,171	77,051	1,200	143,786		365,456
Rockingham,	58,107	48,219	150,329	6,910	79,484	99,824	442,873
Rowan,	83,719	71,275			66,537		221,531
Rutherford,	49,098	27,987	41,084		60,115		178,284
Sampson,	134,416	40,037	90,148	399	37,630		302,630
Stanley,	57,529	25,492	41,606	6	26,414		151,047
Stokes,	52,049	32,763	34,974		99,575		219,361
Surry,	60,672	53,546	132,992		30,440		277,650
Swain,	2,547	1,327	5,029		98		9,001
Transylvania,	23,089	6,245	6,399		2,466		38,199
Tyrrell,	21,617	16,242	8,092	200	19,863		66,014
Union,	85,348	80,335	126,320	295	154,558		446,856
Wake,	269,246	181,625	803,867	35,300	550,785		1,840,823
Warren,	184,635	89,323	193,779	48,570	150,281		666,588
Washington,	35,993	15,798	36,922		66,355		155,068
Watauga,	9,762	6,256	18,653		1,977		36,648



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

## STATEMENT K—Continued.

COUNTIES.	VALUE OF FARMING UTENSILS, & C	MONEY ON HAND OR ON DEPOSIT.	SOLVENT CREDITS.	STOCK IN INCORPORATED COMPANIES	OTHER PERSON- AL PROPERTY.	RAILROAD FRANCHISE	AGGREGATE VALUE.
Wayne,	157,767	71,757	240,749	60	245,354		715,687
Wilkes,	20,130	23,375	46,153		11,763		101,421
Wilson,	128,301	62,436	343,346		242,216		776,299
Yadkin,	36,528	24,291	28,811		29,952		119,582
Yancey,	1,882	6,168	6,962		210		15,222
	\$ 6,537,570	\$ 4,367,864	\$ 9,578,440	\$ 590,521	\$ 10,258,421	\$ 564,981	\$ 31,897,797

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*

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STATEMENT L,

*Showing the number of white and colored Polls in the several counties of the State, as per returns to this Department for the year 1873.*

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COUNTIES.	WHITE POLLS.	COLOR'D POLLS.
Alamance,	1,080	455
Alexander,	674	91
Alleghany,	446	36
Anson,	849	688
Ashe,	1,154	68
Beaufort,	1,328	596
Bertie,	873	839
Bladen,	974	843
Brunswick,	709	568
Buncombe,	1,769	207
Burke,	865	238
Cabarrus,	1,140	497
Caldwell,	738	101
Camden,	518	262
Carteret,	856	180
Caswell,	865	1,066
Catawba,	1,114	176
Chatham,	1,665	678
Cherokee,	686	29
Chowan,	490	326
Clay,	353	15
Cleaveland,	1,066	197
Columbus,	928	576
Craven,	825	785
Cumberland,	1,309	948
Currituck,	617	218
Dare,	421	36
Davidson,	1,722	329
Davie,	907	369



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*STATEMENT L—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	WHITE POLLS.	COLOR'D POLLS.
Duplin,	1,285	777
Edgecombe,	1,104	2,352
Forsythe,	1,375	261
Franklin,	990	989
Gaston,	851	319
Gates,	593	278
Graham,	199	5
Granville,	1,475	1,533
Greene,	578	591
Guilford,	2,010	598
Halifax,	1,069	2,205
Harnett,	813	392
Haywood,	901	42
Henderson,	823	117
Hertford,	654	612
Hyde,	703	385
Iredell,	1,613	531
Jackson,	619	63
Johnston,	1,661	683
Jones,	427	408
Lenoir,	862	760
Lincoln,	829	224
Macon,	775	50
Madison,	1,076	31
Martin,	846	572
McDowell,	744	169
Mecklenburg,	1,883	1,081
Mitchell,	646	32
Montgomery,	643	216
Moore,	1,096	342
Nash,	1,043	854
New Hanover,	1,918	2,411
Northampton,	978	1,354
Onslow,	826	347

*Year ending September 30th, 1874.*STATEMENT L—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	WHITE POLLS.	COLOR'D POLLS.
Orange,	1,406	624
Pamlico,	467	194
Pasquotank,	641	512
Perquimans,	636	469
Person,	858	583
Pitt,	1,297	1,060
Polk,	366	72
Randolph,	1,967	275
Richmond,	959	859
Robeson,	1,369	1,149
Rockingham,	1,273	747
Rowan,	1,522	467
Rutherford,	1,110	246
Sampson,	1,494	964
Stanley,	804	147
Stokes,	1,190	328
Surry,	1,320	205
Swain,	318	35
Transylvania,	490	39
Tyrrell,	455	155
Union,	1,355	371
Wake,	2,159	1,480
Warren,	725	1,709
Washington,	587	387
Watauga,	718	32
Wayne,	1,475	1,111
Wilkes,	1,433	110
Wilson,	1,015	831
Yadkin,	1,109	91
Yancey,	676	24
	92,043	48,277



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal Year ending Sept. 30th, 1874.*

## RECAPITULATION.

*Statement showing the value of the Real and Personal Property in the State, including Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennetts, Goats, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. Also, Farming Utensils, &c., Money on Hand or on Deposit, Solvent Credits, Stock in Incorporated Companies, Other Personal Property, and Railroad Franchise, as per returns to this Department for the year ending September 30th, 1873.*

Value of Land,	\$ 76,959,193 00
Value of Town Property,	16,652,131 00
Value of Horses, Mules, Cattle, &c.,	18,214,692 00
Value of Farming Utensils, Money on Hand or on Deposit, Solvent Credits, &c.,	31,897,797 00
Total,	\$ 143,723,813 00

NOTE.—In General Statement, for “leaving in hands of State Treasurer, October 1st, 1874, \$236,514.88½,” read \$236,524.88 5-8. †







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Doc. No. 5.

SESS. 1874-'75.

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*Ordered to be Printed.*

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JOSIAH TURNER, PUBLIC PRINTER AND BINDER.

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## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 1st, 1874.

*To His Excellency,* CURTIS H. BROGDEN,

*Governor of North Carolina:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report as required by law.

The reports from county school officers indicate a larger number of schools and a larger attendance last year than the year before.

The estimated amount of money paid for public schools during the year ending June 30th, 1874, is \$297,594.85; for the nine months from September 30th to June 30th, 1873, the amount paid was \$191,675.07, evidently showing an increase for last year.

The number of schools taught in the year ending June 30th, 1874, was two thousand eight hundred and twenty for white children and one thousand two hundred for colored children, making a total of four thousand and twenty against a total of three thousand three hundred and eleven for the nine months ending June 30th, 1873.



The number of children in school during the year ending June 30th, 1874, was one hundred and seventy-four thousand and eighty-three against one hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven for the nine months ending June 30th, 1873.

I think that public sentiment is becoming more favorable to public education. The people in many counties are organizing educational associations and are taking more interest in public schools than formerly. It may be that the progress of public opinion is not as rapid as might be desired, yet I think there is progress. If the schools could be better organized and better conducted; if there could be a stricter supervision of them; if there could be a scheme for educating and employing a better class of teachers; if there could be fewer schools and better schools, I think every obstacle in the way would disappear. There would be no complaint about taxes if the law would provide the right kind of schools.

In presenting a summary of educational statistics, I can give only an approximate estimate, as the reports from the school officers of several counties have not yet been received. The estimate is made on the supposition that the average of the statistics in the counties not heard from is the same as in those heard from, which I suppose is true.

#### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

The entire sum of the public school funds received by the several county treasurers in the State for the year ending June 30th, 1874, according to estimate, was :

From the State Treasurer,	\$ 36,230 67
Capitation tax,	148,609 92
Property tax,	109,434 94
Balance on hand June 30th, 1873,	202,129 70
<b>Total,</b>	<hr/> \$496,405 23

The following were the disbursements of school money from June 30th, 1873, to June 30th, 1874, by estimate :

To teachers of white schools,	\$182,646 53
To teachers of colored schools,	77,615 25
For school houses,	22,676 46
Paid to County Examiners,	2,854 55
County Treasurers' Commissions,	11,802 06
Total,	<hr/> \$297,594 85

Balance remaining in the hands of County Treasurers, June 30th, 1874,	\$198,810 38
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Number of children in the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years according to the school census of 1874 :

#### WHITE CHILDREN.

Number of males,	124,496
Females,	118,272
Total,	<hr/> 242,768

#### COLORED CHILDREN.

Number of males,	65,252
Females,	61,940
Total,	<hr/> 127,192

Grand total,	<hr/> 369,960
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Number of public schools taught in the State at any time during the year ending June 30th, 1874, and the number of children in attendance :

#### NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

White,	2,820
Colored,	1,200
Total,	<hr/> 4,020



## NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN SCHOOL.

White males,	64,839
White females,	54,244
Total,	119,083
Colored males,	27,677
Colored females,	28,323
Total,	55,000
Grand total,	174,083

The following is the number of teachers examined and approved in the year ending June 30th, 1874.

## WHITE.

Males,	1,495
Females,	613
Total,	2,108

## COLORED.

Males,	515
Females,	252
Total,	767
Grand total,	2,875

The following is a summary of public school statistics for the year 1860, according to the report of the Superintendent of Public Schools of that year. There were then eighty-six counties in the State, of which seventy-nine had reported. The estimate is made upon the supposition that the average of the school statistics in the counties which failed to report was the same as in the counties which reported :

## SCHOOL FUND FOR THE YEAR.

Total receipts,	\$441,800
Disbursements,	278,000
	<hr/>
Balance on hand,	\$166,800

Total number of children in the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years, 221,450.

Total number estimated to have attended school in that year was 118,852.

Total number of schools in the year 1860, (3,082) three thousand and eighty-two.

Number of school districts, 3,741.

Total number of teachers examined and approved, two thousand seven hundred and fifty-two, (2,752.)

The average length of the school term was estimated at four months.

The Superintendent, in his report of that year, urged the General Assembly to make provision for the education of teachers by establishing six or seven normal schools in different parts of the State.

Table I is the Treasurer's statement of the educational fund.

Table II is the Auditor's statement.

Table III shows the amount of school money in the hands of county treasurers and the sources from which they are derived according to the reports made to this office. Fifteen counties returned the sums of the capitation and property taxes, not giving them separate. The sums thus given are placed in the column of capitation tax.

Table IV shows the amounts of the public school funds which have been disbursed in the several counties and for what purpose.

Table V shows the number of children in the several counties in the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years, according to returns made to this office.

Table VI shows that seventy-three counties have reported



two thousand three hundred and fifty public schools for white children and nine hundred and ninety-nine for colored children. If the number of schools in the counties which have not reported has, on the average, been the same as in the counties heard from, the entire number in the State during the year ending 30th June, 1874, was two thousand eight hundred and twenty for white and one thousand two hundred for colored children.

The reports from seventy-three counties show that ninety-nine thousand two hundred and fifty-three white children, and forty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-seven colored children were in school in the year ending June 30th, 1874. If the children in the counties not reporting were in school in the same proportion, there were one hundred and nineteen thousand and eighty-three white, and fifty-five thousand colored children in the public schools in the year ending June 30th, 1874.

Blanks were furnished in each blank report for giving the average attendance, but this was so rarely done that no reliable estimate can be made of the average attendance.

The legal school term is four months ; and the wages of the teacher is payable at the middle and end of the four months, term. In most of the counties, especially where no balance of school money was on hand at the beginning of the school year, the terms were only two months. In many counties where the schools were for four months, and orders were given and paid at the middle and end of the term, each term was counted as a school. Many of the county officers gave the two terms as one school, but others neglected it. The average length of the terms has not been given generally enough to give a reliable estimate. It is perhaps about ten weeks.

Table VII shows the number of teachers examined and approved in the counties which have reported.

## THE VALUE OF EDUCATION.

The fact is now fully recognized that *education* lies at the foundation of the material prosperity and welfare of every community. The school system of a community is a fair exponent of what that community will be. The State which neglects education, neglects the surest means of its own safety, and the best guarantee of life, liberty and property to its own citizens.

Intelligence is the condition of freedom. Unless the people who *vote* are educated, they will become the instruments, the dupes, and the victims of unscrupulous demagogues and unprincipled ambition. We may punish criminals, feed paupers, and endure individual losses, but against ignorant *voters* we have no defense.

*Educate the people*, was the admonition of William Penn to the Commonwealth which he founded.

*Educate the people*, was the legacy of Washington to the Republic which he established.

*Educate the people*, was the constant exhortation of Thomas Jefferson, the leader of the Democratic party. An educated people will be wealthy and prosperous whatever may be their disadvantages of soil or climate; while an ignorant people will be poor whatever natural advantages they may have. No State can *safely* neglect to make provision for the education of the whole people. No higher duty than this can claim the attention of the Representatives of the people.

I think it was in the latter part of the seventeenth century that the Scotch patriot, Fletcher, of Saltoun, was so overwhelmed with the spectacle of the misery and wretchedness of his countrymen that he wrote a pamphlet in which he recommended personal slavery as the only way to compel the common people to go to work.

A short time after the appearance of this pamphlet the Scotch Parliament passed the act to establish schools. The history of the world does not furnish an instance of greater im-



provement in the condition of a people than took place in Scotland under the influence of these schools. In spite of the sterile soil and inclement air, Scotland became a prosperous and thrifty country. Wherever the Scotchman went, he carried with him signs of intellectual and moral improvement; in whatever business he engaged he was found among the foremost; mix him as you might with other people he would rise to the top. No one now denies that the prosperity of Scotland is due to her system of public education.

The history of Prussia furnishes another remarkable instance of the influence of education in developing the material prosperity of a people. "Of all the nations of Europe, Prussia was reduced to the greatest extremity by the wars of the First Napoleon. At the battle of Jena her whole military force was annihilated. Within a week after the main overthrow every scattered division of the army fell into the hands of the enemy. Napoleon took up his quarters in Berlin, emptied the arsenal, and stripped the Capital of all the works of art which he thought worthy to be transported to Paris. By the treaty of Tilsit, in 1807, the King of Prussia was deprived of one-half of his dominions. A French army of 200,000 men were quartered upon the Prussians till the end of the year 1808. Prussia must pay to France the sum of one hundred and twenty millions of francs, after her principal sources of income had been appropriated by Napoleon, either to himself or to his allies. The system of confiscation went so far that even the revenue from the endowments of schools, of poorhouses and the fund for widows, was diverted into the treasury of France. (These last were given back in 1811.) Foreign loans were made to meet the exorbitant claims of the conqueror. An army must be created, bridges rebuilt, ruined fortifications in every quarter repaired; and so great was the public calamity that the Prussian ladies, with noble generosity, sent their ornaments and jewels to supply the royal treasury. Rings, crosses and other ornaments of cast iron were given in return to all those who made this sacrifice. They bore the inscription, "*Ich gab*

*gold um eisen*," (I gave gold for iron) and such Spartan jewels are much treasured at this day by the possessors and their families. This state of things lasted till the "War of Liberation" in 1812. But it is the pride of Prussia that at the time of her greatest humiliation and distress, she never for a moment lost sight of the work she had begun in the improvement of her schools.

In 1809, the Minister of Public Instruction writes as follows to some teachers who had been sent to the institution of Pestalozzie to learn his methods and principles of teaching: "The Section of Public Instruction begs you to believe and to assure Mr. Pestalozzie that the cause of education is the interest of the government, *and of his Majesty, the King, personally*, who are convinced that liberation from extraordinary calamities is to be effected only by a thorough improvement in the education of the people." In 1809, was established the Teachers' Seminary at Königsberg; in 1810, the seminary at Braunsburg; in 1811, the seminary at Karalene; in 1812, was established, at Breslau, the first seminary completely organized according to new ideas. In 1809, the most amply endowed and completely organized of all the German universities, was founded in Berlin. Professors were called from all parts, and in 1810 the university was in full operation. In 1811, the old University of Breslau re-organized, and large grants were received from the government for new buildings and new professorships."

The cardinal provisions of the school system of Prussia are:

First. That all children between the ages of seven and fourteen years shall go regularly to school.

Second. That each parish shall, in general, have an elementary school. The erection of the schoolhouse, its furniture, the income of the master, and aid to poor scholars, are all provided for. The requisite sum comes in part from parochial funds, and in part from a tax upon householders. When the parish is poor, it is aided by the province and by the State. Besides



these elementary schools, most of the towns have one or more upper or burgher schools.

Third. The education of teachers is amply provided for.

Under this system, especially with the plan to secure the employment of only properly *qualified teachers*, the public schools of Prussia have attained an excellence, which has attracted the attention of statesmen and won the admiration of the world. The Universities and Teachers' Seminaries give life and energy to the elementary and burgher schools, and thus the beneficial influence of higher learning reaches every man, woman and child in Prussia. The system aims at "nothing short of developing every faculty both of mind and body, of converting creatures of impulse, prejudice and passion, into thinking and reasoning beings, and of giving them objects of pursuit, and habits of conduct favorable to their own happiness and that of the communities in which they live."

Instances might be multiplied which show in the most striking manner the influence of education upon the material and social well-being of every community. Education is unquestionably one of the great factors of our civilization. It makes men and women more industrious, more reliable, more honest, more thrifty, and in every respect better citizens. It must be interesting to every patriotic son of North Carolina, to know what his own State has done, what it is now doing, and what it proposes to do in the future, to comply with the necessary conditions of its own growth and prosperity. Whether intelligence, honesty, justice, thrift and good morals; or ignorance, fraud, corruption, pauperism and crime, are to constitute the predominating elements and influences in the future life and history of the State.

#### EDUCATION IN THE PAST.

By the forty-first section of the Constitution of 1776 it was ordained: "That a school or schools shall be established by the Legislature for the convenient instruction of youth, with

such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices, and that all useful learning shall be encouraged in one or more Universities."

No attempt was made to carry into effect this injunction of the Constitution, so far as it related to public schools, till Governor Miller called attention to the subject in his message to the General Assembly in 1816, as follows :

"The subject of education has always been one of primary importance with all governments established for the benefit of the great body of the people, and not with the view to the aggrandizement of one, or a few individuals. If men are intended for slaves, the more ignorant the better. To obey the will of a master requires no deliberation. But if for freedom, they ought of course to be enlightened. The various duties required of the citizens of a government where just and equitable laws are the rule of action, and where the offices of every department are open to merit, make it not only the duty but the interest of every individual to qualify himself for their discharge, and also make it the duty of the government to provide the means of education for all. If the wealthy alone be admitted to the temple of science, the most dangerous species of aristocracy may be apprehended from the union of wealth and talents.

"The various Seminaries which have arisen in the State within a few years, from individual exertion alone, mark the progress of literary taste, and point to the present as the time for legislative patronage. Permit the favorable juncture to pass, and this growing taste may sicken and die, and require ages to revive.

"A plan by which the means of education may be afforded to every one, however indigent, is, without doubt, practicable. The example set in a neighboring State is worthy of imitation."

This part of the Governor's message was referred to a committee of which Archibald D. Murphy, Senator from Orange,



was chairman. On the 19th of December, 1816, the committee report as follows :

“ That after forty years of successful experiment, the most skeptical cannot doubt the excellence of the system of government which we have adopted. Suited to our geographical situation, to our genius for commercial enterprise, and to our opinions of civil liberty, it has carried us in triumph through the perils of a revolution at a time when it wanted the federative strength which it now possesses ; and in the late war has exacted the respect, if not the admiration, of distant nations. The national character has given force to the operations of the government, and has exhibited both the splendid virtues which adorn a nation and the more humble virtues which ornament private life. It is the government of our choice, and that of our forefathers who established it. The inheritance is precious. While we cherish it with all the feelings of an ardent patriotism, let us in prudence seek to give to it improvement and duration ; that our children may receive it from us not only unimpaired, but rendered more rich by the culture which we shall bestow upon it.

“ A Republic is bottomed upon the virtue and intelligence of the people ; and that virtue consists in the faithful discharge of moral and social duties and in obedience to the laws. But it is knowledge only that lights up the path of duty, unfolds the reasons of obedience, and points out to man the purposes of his existence. In a government, therefore, which rests upon the public virtue, no efforts should be spared to diffuse public instruction. The government which makes these efforts finds a pillar of support in the heart of every citizen. It is true that knowledge and virtue do not always go hand in hand ; that shining talents are sometimes united with a corrupt heart ; but such cases only prove exceptions to the general rule. In all ages and in all countries people have been found to be virtuous in the degree in which they are enlightened. There is a gentleness in wisdom which softens the angry passions of the soul and gives exercise to its generous sensibilities ; and there

is a contentment which brings to our aid humility in times of prosperity, fortitude in the hour of adversity, and resignation in affliction. True wisdom teaches men to be good, rather than great; and a wise Providence has ordered that its influence should be most felt where it is most needed among the great body of the people, who, constituting the strength of the State, have no other ambition than to see their country prosper and their wives and children and friends happy. To the several classes who compose this great body the attention of the government should be particularly directed; to teach them their duties and to enable them to understand their rights. The frightful examples of a few individuals who are led astray by the temptations of vice or the seductions of pleasure, will not deter the State from doing its duty. She will extend her maternal care to all her children. She will endeavor to reclaim the vicious, to strengthen the wavering, to reward those who do well, and afford to all the opportunity of learning their duties and their rights.

“To effect this, a judicious system of public education must be established. Few subjects present more serious difficulties, none is of more vital importance. To frame a system which shall suit the condition of our country and the genius of our government; which shall develop the faculties of the mind and improve the heart; which shall embrace in its views the rich and the poor, the dull and the sprightly, is a work of great magnitude and requires details to give it efficacy, which the little time allowed to your committee will not permit them to attempt. They will, however, give their general views upon the subject, and recommend to the Legislature to appoint men to fill up their outlines in detail and make report to the next General Assembly.

“Your committee feel proud to look back and review the efforts which have been made in North Carolina to diffuse public instruction. Few States have afforded such examples of private munificence for this purpose, and the Legislature has lent its fostering care by establishing a University and endow-



ing it with funds. But your committee regret that success has not attended these benevolent efforts of their fellow-citizens as they seem to have merited, and they entertain the fear that no better success will hereafter attend them until a general system of public education shall be established and enforced by the Legislature.

This general system must include a gradation of schools, regularly supporting each other from the one in which the first rudiments of education are taught to that in which the highest branches of the sciences are cultivated. It is to the first schools in this gradation that your committee beg leave to draw the attention of the Legislature at this time, because in them will be taught the learning indispensable to all, reading, writing and arithmetic. These schools must be scattered over every section of the State, for in them education must be commenced and in them it will terminate as to more than one-half of the community. These schools will be the most difficult in their organization and the most expensive to the State; but they will be the most useful, inasmuch as all the citizens of the State will be taught in them, and many of these children are destined never to be taught in any other. Here their education will begin and end. With the learning which they here acquire they will pass into active life and take rank with their fellow-citizens. It is important, therefore, that in these schools the principles of morality and religion should be inculcated and habits of subordination and obedience formed. One of the greatest blessings which the State can confer upon her children is to instil into their minds at an early period moral and religious truths, the influence of which will be felt through life. It is a subject of deep regret that at this time in North Carolina the early education of youth is left in a great measure to chance. Thousands of unfortunate children are growing up in perfect ignorance of their moral and religious duties. Their parents, equally unfortunate, know not how to instruct them, and have not the opportunity or ability of placing them under the care of those who could give them in-

struction. The State must take charge of these children and place them in schools where their minds can be enlightened and their hearts trained to virtue. There is another class of unfortunate children who are objects of anxious solicitude. These are the children of the poor, whose parents, bereft of the comforts of life, are rendered doubly wretched by seeing their children bereft of the opportunities of education. How often among these children do we discover the most promising genius, and how often, too, has this genius been seen to break the fetters which chained it to its bed of poverty and make its way to wealth and honors. Genius delights to toil with difficulties. They discipline its powers and animate its courage. Hence it has happened that many whose elevation has been pre-eminent and whose virtues have advanced humanity, have been born in the lap of poverty. The State must take into her bosom the poor children, and feed and clothe and educate them at public expense. Such of them as give proofs of genius and hopes of future usefulness should be transferred to schools of higher grade and eventually brought forward into active life under the public patronage. Among these youths who shall thus be educated at public expense, the State will find her most useful citizens. Their devotion to her interest will be unbounded ; her attachment to them will be unlimited.

“ From these youths teachers may be selected for the schools in which they are qualified to teach, and as they have been educated at public expense because they were poor, they must in return teach gratuitously the poor children placed under their care ; and to stimulate them to honest and active exertions let those who shall faithfully discharge their duty in teaching, for the time required of them be rewarded for their fidelity by being advanced into higher schools and instructed in the sciences at public expense.

“ Discreet persons must be appointed in each county to superintend and manage the concerns of the sectional schools which shall be established, and to designate the children who shall be educated in part or in the whole at the public ex-



pense. The application of the funds which shall be consecrated to the purposes of these schools shall be made by them.

“When we shall commence this great work of establishing schools for public instruction in every section of the State, and educating at the public expense those to whom poverty has denied the means of educating themselves, may we not hope that God will smile upon our labors and cause them to prosper. We shall have discharged the highest duty which we owe to our fellow beings, when we shall place within their power the means of learning those things which belong to their temporal and everlasting peace.

“To carry into effect any general system of public instruction, much expense must be incurred. But your committee rejoice that the state of our finances will shortly put it in the power of the Legislature to appropriate nearly half a million of dollars for this purpose. Your committee would gladly exhibit views of our finances to prove that this can be done; but that duty belongs more properly to the committee who have the subject of public revenue under consideration.

“Your committee forbear to attempt the details which will be necessary to give effect to the system of education which they recommend to the Legislature. Much time and much deliberation will be required to mature them, and your committee recommend to the two houses to adopt the following resolution :

“*Resolved*, That the Speakers of the two Houses of the General Assembly appoint three persons to digest a system of public instruction, founded upon the general principles of the foregoing report, and to submit the same to the consideration of the next General Assembly.

Respectfully submitted,

A. D. MURPHY,

Chairman.

“The House taking the foregoing report into consideration, resolved that they do concur therein.”

A committee was appointed in pursuance of the foregoing resolution, and A. D. Murphy was chairman. This committee made a very able and elaborate report to the Legislature at the session of 1817. In this report the committee say :

“ We have much reason to thank Providence for the arrival of a period, when our country, enjoying peace with foreign nations and free from domestic inquietude, turns her attention to improving her physical resources, and the moral and intellectual condition of her citizens. The war of party spirit which for twenty years has disturbed her tranquillity and perverted her ambition, has terminated, and political strife has yielded its place to an honorable zeal for the public welfare. Enlightened statesmen will avail themselves of this auspicious period to place the fortunes of the State upon a basis not to be shaken ; to found and cherish institutions which shall guarantee to the people the permanence of their government and enable them to appreciate its excellence.

“ Your committee have entered upon the duties assigned them with a full conviction of their importance and of the difficulties which attend their discharge. But believing that, let the subject be taken up when it may, those difficulties will exist, and availing themselves of the light thrown upon the subject by the wisdom of others, they have prepared a system of public instruction for North Carolina, which with much deference they beg leave to submit to the consideration of the General Assembly. In digesting this system they have adhered to the general principles of the report on this subject, submitted by a committee to the last General Assembly, and have embraced a provision for the poor as well as the rich, and a gradation of schools from the lowest to the highest. They have considered the subject under the following divisions :

1. The creation of a fund for public instruction.
2. The constitution of a board to manage the fund and to carry into execution the plan of public instruction.
3. The organization of schools.
4. The course of studies to be prescribed for each.



5. The modes of instruction.
6. The discipline and government of the schools.
7. The education of poor children at public expense.
8. An asylum for the deaf and dumb."

The committee reserving for a special report the creation of a fund, recommended that the Board of Public Instruction should consist of the Governor of the State, as President, and six Directors to be elected by the General Assembly, and that "they shall have power, subject to the limitations to be provided by law, to establish and locate the several academies directed by law to be established, to determine the number and titles of the professorships therein; to examine, appoint, and regulate the compensation of the several professors and teachers; to appoint in the first instance the trustees of the several academies; to prescribe the course of instruction and discipline of the several academies and primary schools according to such general rules as shall be established by law; to provide some just and particular mode of advancing from the primary schools to the academies, and from the academies to the University, as many of the most meritorious children educated at the public expense, as the proceeds of the funds for public instruction may suffice to maintain and educate. The members of the Board of Public Instruction were to be *ex officio* trustees of the University.

"*Organization of Schools.*—In arranging the system of schools your committee have endeavored to make the progress of education natural and easy, beginning with primary schools in which the first rudiments of learning are taught, and proceeding to academies in which the youth are to be instructed in languages, ancient and modern history, mathematics and other branches of science, preparatory to entering the University, in which instruction is to be given in all the higher branches of the sciences and the principles of the useful arts.

"In making this arrangement the greatest difficulties have occurred in organizing the primary schools. These difficulties

arise from the condition of the country and the state of its population, it being found impossible to divide the State into small sections of territory, each containing an adequate population for the support of a school. Any attempt to divide the territory of the State into such small sections, with a view of locating a school in each, would prove unavailing. However desirable it may be that a school should be established convenient to every family, the time has not arrived when it can be done. But so far as it is practicable to extend the convenience, it should be done. The primary schools are of the first importance in any general plan of public education. Every citizen has an interest in them, as the learning indispensable to all, reading, writing and arithmetic, is here to be taught. By judicious management and a proper selection of books for children while they are learning to read, much instruction in their moral and religious duties may be given to them in these schools. Your committee have diligently examined the different plans of public instruction which have been submitted to the General Assembly of our sister State, Virginia, and also those which have been carried into effect in some of the New England States. They have also examined the plan which was drawn up and adopted by the National Convention of France, and which now forms the basis of public instruction in all the Communes of that Empire; and deriving much aid from this examination upon every part of the subject referred to them, they have digested a system which they hope may be found to suit the condition of North Carolina.

*"The Primary Schools.*—Your committee recommend that each county in the State be divided into two or more townships; and that one or more primary schools be established in each township, provided a lot of ground not less than four acres, and a sufficient house erected thereon be provided and vested in the Board of Public Instruction. And that every incorporated town in the State containing more than one hundred families shall be divided into wards. Any town containing less than one hundred fami-



lies shall be considered as forming only one ward. Each ward upon conveying to the Board of Public Instruction a lot of ground of the value of two hundred dollars or upwards and erecting thereon a house of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, shall be entitled to the privileges and benefits of a primary school."

The plan was to assist the primary school upon condition that the people of the district or township would furnish the site and school house, and admit all poor children free of tuition, furnishing them books, stationery, &c., free of charge; all who were able were required to pay such tuition as the trustees of the school should determine. The plan was "to divide the expenses of these schools between the public and those individuals for whose immediate benefit they are established. It secures a regular stipend to the teachers, and holds out inducements to them to be active and faithful in their calling; and it enables every neighborhood, whether the number of its inhabitants be few or many, to have a primary school at the cheap price of a small lot of ground and a house erected thereon sufficient for the purpose of a school. Were these schools in full operation in every section of the State, even in the present state of our population, more than fifteen thousand of our children would be annually taught in them. These schools would be to the rich a convenience, and to the poor a blessing.

"*Academies.*—Your committee recommend that the Board of Public Instruction shall divide the State into ten Academical Districts, and that one Academy be erected in each; and that the State shall advance one-third of the sum required for the purchase or erection of the necessary buildings, and one-third of the sum to be paid in salaries to professors and teachers, making it their duty to teach poor children free of charge.

"*The University.*—This Institution has been in operation for twenty years, and has been eminently useful to the State. It has contributed perhaps more than any other cause to diffuse a taste for reading among the people and excite a spirit of liberal improvement. It has contributed to change our man-

ners and elevate our character; it has given to society many useful members, not only in the liberal professions, but in the walks of private life; and the number of its pupils who are honored with seats in this Legislature is a proof of the estimation in which they are held by their fellow-citizens. When this Institution was founded, it was fondly hoped that it would be cherished with pride by the Legislature. But unfortunately the nature of the funds with which it was endowed in a short time rendered it odious to some and cooled the ardor of others. The torrent of prejudice could not be stemmed; the fostering protection of the Legislature was withheld and the institution left dependent upon private munificence. Individuals contributed not only to relieve its necessities, but to rear up its edifices and establish a permanent fund for its support. At the head of these individuals stood the late Gov. Smith, Charles Gerard and General Thomas Person. The first two made valuable donations in lands, and the last in a sum of money with which one of the Halls of the University has been erected. To enable them to complete the main edifice the trustees have been compelled to sell most of the lands devised to them by Mr. Gerard, and as the lands conveyed to them by Gov. Smith lie within the Indian boundary, the trustees have not been able as yet to turn them to a productive account. With the aid thus derived from individuals, together with occasional funds derived from escheats, the institution has been maintained thus far. The Legislature after exhausting its patience in endeavoring to collect arrearages of debts due to the State, transferred to the Trustees of the University those arrearages, with the hope that they would be able to enforce payment. But no better fortune has attended their efforts than those of the State, and this transfer has proved of no avail to the institution. The surplus remaining in the hands of administrators where the next of kin have made no claim within seven years, have also been transferred to the trustees; but this has as yet yielded a very small sum, and probably never will yield much.



“In this state of things, and at a moment when former prejudices have died away; when liberal ideas begin to prevail; when the pride of the State is awakening, and an honorable ambition is cherished for her glory, an appeal is made to the patriotism and generous feelings of the Legislature in favor of an institution, which in all civilized ages has been regarded as the nursery of moral greatness and the palladium of civil liberty. That people who cultivate the sciences and the arts with most success, acquire a most enviable superiority over others. Learned men by their discoveries and works give a lasting splendor to national character, and there is not an individual, however humble in life his lot may be, who does not feel proud to belong to a country honored with great men and institutions of learning. It is due to North Carolina, it is due to the great man\* who first proposed the foundation of a University, to foster it with paternal fondness, and to give to it an importance commensurate with the high destinies of the State.

“*Modes of Instruction.*—The great object of education is intellectual and moral improvement; and that mode of instruction is to be preferred which best serves to effect this object. That mode is to be found only in a correct knowledge of the human mind, its habits, passions, and manner of operation. The philosophy of the mind has of late years received form and system in the schools of Scotland. This new science promises the happiest results. It has sapped the foundation of scepticism by establishing the authority of those primitive truths and intuitive principles which form the basis of all demonstration. It has taught man the extent of his intellectual powers, and, marking the line which separates truth from hypothetical conjecture, has pointed out to his view the boundaries which Providence has prescribed to his enquiries. It has determined the laws of the various faculties of the mind, and furnished a system of logic for conducting our enquiries in every branch of knowledge. This new science has given birth to new methods of instruction; methods which being founded upon a correct

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\*General William R. Davie.

knowledge of the faculties of the mind, have greatly facilitated their development. Pestalozzi, in Switzerland, and Joseph Lancaster, in England, seem to have been most successful in the application of new methods to the instruction of children. Their methods are different, but each is founded upon a profound knowledge of the human mind. The basis of each method is *the excitement of the curiosity of the children*; thereby awakening their minds and preparing them to receive instruction.

“ *The education of poor children at public expense.*—One of the strongest reasons which we have for establishing a general plan of public instruction is the condition of the poor children of our country. Such always has been, and probably always will be the allotment of human life, that the poor will form a large portion of every community, and it is the duty of those who manage the affairs of the State to extend relief to this unfortunate part of our species in every way in their power. Providence, in the impartial distribution of its favors, whilst it has denied to the poor many of the comforts of life, has generally bestowed upon them the blessing of intelligent children. Poverty is the school of genius; it is the school in which the active powers of man are developed and disciplined; in which that moral courage is acquired which enables him to toil with difficulties, privation and want. From this school generally come forth the men who act the principal parts upon the theatre of life; men who impress character upon the age in which they live. But it is a school which, if left to itself, runs wild. Vice, in all its depraved forms, grows up wild in it. The State should take this school under her special care, and nurturing the genius which there grows in rich luxuriance, give to it an honorable and profitable direction. Poor children are the peculiar property of the State, and by proper cultivation they will constitute a fund of intellectual and moral worth which will greatly subserve the public interest. Your committee have, therefore, endeavored to provide for the education of all poor children in the primary schools; they have also



provided for the advancement into the academies and university of such of those children as are most distinguished for genius and give the best assurance of future usefulness. The number of the children to be thus advanced will depend upon the state of the fund set apart for public instruction, and your committee think it advisable to leave the number to the discretion of the Board who shall have charge of the fund, and also to leave to them the providing of some just and particular mode of advancing this number from the primary schools to the academies, and from the academies to the university."

These extracts from the very able and elaborate report will give an idea of the system of education which was then proposed, but, unfortunately for the State, was not carried into effect.

The report was ordered to be printed and a bill was prepared by the committee to carry into effect the several measures recommended in the report. The bill passed its first reading in both houses, but on account of the difficulty of raising sufficient funds, nothing more was done for public schools by the Legislature till the year 1825.

The Legislature of 1825 appropriated a fund for the support of common and convenient schools for the instruction of youth in the several counties of the State, consisting of the dividends arising from the stock then held or afterwards acquired by the State in certain banks and works of internal improvement in the State, the tax imposed by law on licenses to retailers of spirituous liquors and auctioneers, the unexpended balance of the agricultural fund, all moneys paid to the State for entries of vacant lands, and of all the vacant and unappropriated swamp lands in the State, together with such sums of money as the Legislature may hereafter find it convenient to appropriate from time to time.

The second section of the act of 1825 constitutes the Governor of the State, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Speaker of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the Treasurer of the State, for the time being, and their

successors in office, a body corporate and politic under the name and style of "The President and Directors of the Literary Fund," with power to hold real and personal property, and to sell, dispose of and improve the same for the promotion of learning and the instruction of youth.

By the act of 1836, the Governor of the State and three other members to be appointed by the Governor biennially, were constituted "The President and Directors of the Literary Fund of North Carolina;" and all the swamp lands not previously granted to individuals, and all shares of stock owned by the State in the Bank of the State of North Carolina, and in the Bank of Cape Fear, and the profits and dividends arising therefrom, were vested in said corporation and their successors in office in trust as a public fund for education and the establishment of common schools.

The Comptroller's Report for 1837, shows that the State Treasurer, under the act of Congress of June 23d, 1836, for the removal of the deposits in the United States Treasury, received from the United States Treasurer one million four hundred and thirty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven dollars and thirty-nine cents. This sum, except one hundred thousand dollars for the use of the State Treasury, and two hundred thousand dollars appropriated for draining the swamp lands belonging to the Literary Fund, was invested in bank and railroad stocks, and these stocks were transferred to the Literary Fund. After this investment and transfer, the Literary Fund of the State was as follows: Five thousand shares of stock in the Bank of the State, and five thousand two hundred and seven shares in the Bank of Cape Fear, subscribed at one hundred dollars a share; five hundred shares of stock in the Roanoke Navigation Company, subscribed for at one hundred dollars per share; Six hundred shares in the Cape Fear Navigation Company, at fifty dollars a share; six thousand shares of stock in the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, at one hundred dollars per share; and one hundred and seventy shares in the Cubfoot and Harlow Creek Canal



Company, subscribed at one hundred dollars per share. The income from these stocks, and from the tax imposed by law upon retailers of spirituous liquors, the tax on auctioneers, and all moneys paid into the treasury for entries of vacant lands, or from the sale of swamp lands, constituted the annual school fund at the beginning of the year 1838. A resolution adopted by the Legislature at the session of 1837, made it the duty of the President and Directors of the Literary Board to digest a plan for common schools, suited to the condition and resources of the State, and report at the next session of the General Assembly.

In the year 1832, a pamphlet was published in the town of Hillsborough, containing eleven letters, addressed to the people of North Carolina, by Joseph Caldwell, President of the University, on the subject of popular education. These letters were first published in the Raleigh Register. In these letters President Caldwell endeavored to arouse public attention to the great improvements which had been made in other States and countries in the methods of instruction, and insists, that if his countrymen could see the wonderful progress which had been made in the methods of teaching, they would not hesitate to take measures for adopting them.

In enumerating the difficulties in the way of popular education in the State, he mentions the general dislike to innovation; remoteness of the people from other States and countries whose example might stimulate them to act; the general aversion of the people to taxation; indifference in regard to education itself; the scattered condition of the population; the hostility, even, of many to education; the want of commercial intercourse, and the general unwillingness to submit to laws which appear to exercise the least constraint upon their actions. He regards some of these obstacles as insurmountable, yet many of them he thinks would cease if the public could either witness or be made to understand the work of instruction as conducted in other States and countries. He regards the majority of the people as ready to sustain any system of

education which is practicable, provided it does not involve taxation by legislative enactment. This, it is supposed, must be given up.

The first and greatest evil which he mentions is the want of *qualified teachers*. "Any one who knows how to read, write and cypher is fit to be a school teacher." "Is a man constitutionally and habitually indolent, a burdèn upon himself, and upon all from whom he can extract a support, then there is one way to shake him off; let us make him a school teacher. To teach a school is, in the opinion of many, little else than sitting down and doing nothing. Has a man wasted all his property, or ended in debt by misconduct or indiscretion, the business of keeping school stands wide open for his reception; and here he sinks to the bottom for want of capacity to sustain himself. But as he can read, write and cypher to the square root, we all admit that he will make an excellent school master. In short, no matter what the man is, or what his manners or principles, if he has escaped with his life from the penal code, we have the satisfaction to think that he can still have credit as a school-master."

Another evil mentioned was the disagreement among neighbors about to institute a school. If a few who entertain correct opinions endeavor to have a better school than formerly, those who think otherwise oppose them and generally carry their point.

He shows that however desirable it might be to provide for education by establishing a fund to assist in the support of schools, the plan was, at that time, utterly hopeless. He insists that the project ought to be abandoned. What, then, is to be done? He insists that the first step which will accomplish anything is to establish an institution for the purpose of preparing teachers for their profession. This opinion he supports by liberal quotations from the "Journal of Education," from the "Christian Observer," of England, and from addresses by Gov. Lincoln, of Massachusetts, and Gov. Clinton, of New York. He refers to similar institutions in Europe, especially



those of Fellenberg and Pestalozzi. He proposes that the Legislature should properly invest the literary fund, amounting then to about one hundred thousand dollars, and apply the interest for the erection and support of a *central school* for preparing the instructors of elementary schools upon the most improved methods of instruction. "Let a teacher be selected with time and opportunity for inquiring from the whole field of the United States, and a salary be allowed him to take charge of the institution; and in this central school let him train men sent to it from all the counties of the State. A single year need not pass, after teachers thus formed should have commenced their operations, till a demand for them would be heard, clamorous for more than could be supplied. Give us such teachers as these, would be the cry, and we, too, will have a school for our children."

In answer to the question, how is the projected school to be filled with candidates for the profession of teaching, he proposes to have each county appoint five commissioners to be governed by certain rules prescribed by the Legislature, whose duty it shall be to receive the names of all applicants, from which they shall select as many as the county in which they belong will consent to support, at \$100 a year. If more than \$100 be necessary, let the candidates themselves, or their friends, supply the deficiency. "The candidates, before admission, may be required to enter into bond with competent security to the County Commissioners that should they afterwards desert the profession for which they are thus educated at public expense, they shall replace the sum expended by the county upon their education. Let it be understood, also, that the first three months after the entrance of a candidate into the central school shall be a period of probation. At any time during this period he may be discharged from the school with or without reasons rendered for such dismissal. He may be dismissed also at any time afterwards for misconduct. The central school should always have one or more primary schools connected

with it for exemplification to the candidates of the methods of instruction in such schools."

A large space in these letters is devoted to the purpose of showing that education is as necessary to prepare men for the teacher's profession, as for that of the lawyer, the physician, the mariner or the cabinet maker; and that the education of the young consists in something more than merely learning to read and write and cypher. He endeavors to convince the people that what is proposed is practicable, attended with little expense, and productive of great future advantages, national, individual and social. For the purpose of rousing the people on the subject, he says:

"Let us place before us in imagination the thousands—may I not say the hundreds of thousands—of our people, old and young, that cannot read. With this prospect in view, for a little time only, we could not convey in adequate expressions the feelings which it would excite in our bosoms. A wilderness of minds springing into life, and advancing through its tract of years, untaught, untutored, groping their way in darkness, except where a few rays break in upon them from the floating information of the times."

I have made these extracts for the purpose of showing the clear insight which President Caldwell had of the means necessary to establish and build up a public school system in the State. As is the teacher, so will be the school. It is the teacher that makes the school. He is its center and its life. Education does not consist in compelling children to repeat certain words contained in books; it consists rather in developing all the faculties of the child, moral, mental, and physical. This can be done only by the living, present teacher, who is himself educated. How to teach—how to develop the powers and faculties of the mind and body of the future citizen, is one of the noblest of all professions. This was President Caldwell's opinion, and upon this idea he endeavored to found a school system for the State.

In pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Legislature,



at the session of 1837, the President and Directors of the Literary Fund made a very able and elaborate report to the General Assembly at the session of 1838, in which they say :

“ The Board have given to this subject attentive and anxious consideration, and have taken pains to procure all the information within their reach which seemed essential to enlightened legislation. On the 4th day of August last, the President, under the direction of the Board, transmitted a circular to the Governor of each State in the Union, requesting copies of all legislative acts and other official documents in relation to common schools, either in existence or contemplation. This communication received the favorable and general attention which the interesting subject to which it relates was so well calculated to excite, and the Board have thus been enabled to present to the General Assembly many publications of great value.”

Referring to what has been done by other States, the Board says : “ Massachusetts is entitled not merely to the high distinction of having given birth to the common school system in America, but to the peculiar glory of having preceded all other people in the efforts now making for the intellectual regeneration of the world. The cradle of liberty was none other than the cradle of intelligence, and the spirit of our free institutions can continue to exist in none other than the brilliant atmosphere which gave it birth.” “ Our white population is spread over the State in the ratio of eleven to the square mile ; hers in the proportion of ninety-four. Density of population is a great advantage, provided it be equally diffused, inasmuch as the school house can be brought nearer each man’s door. It is believed, however, that the advantage arising from greater density of population in Massachusetts is fully counterbalanced by evils of an opposite nature, from which we are exempt. We are blessed with a climate equally salubrious, a soil of greater average fertility, a larger variety of productions, and more valuable staples ; a domain between six and seven times as extensive, an amount of aggregate

wealth nearly as great, and greater, man for man, divided among our citizens with an equality strikingly similar to that which characterizes their distribution over the State. In the relative discrimination of intelligence, it must be admitted that the superiority is not with us, and to this cause alone must be ascribed the fact, that with immensely greater facilities for the production of wealth we have so little surpassed our keensighted rivals. Neither argument nor example is necessary to prove that the enterprise, and consequent wealth of every nation is in direct proportion to its intelligence. It is the history of the world and the experience of every individual.'

"A comparison of the relative advantages of North Carolina with either of the States that have entered upon the great career of improvement, will serve to show that there is nothing connected with the condition and resources of this Commonwealth that should deter the patriot from the attempt to discharge his duty. New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, are apposite and cheering examples. The empire State, that astonished the world by the accomplishment of a physical improvement "a century in advance of the age," has effected infinitely more for our country and mankind, in the admirable organization of her system of intellectual improvements. With a territory not quite equal in extent to ours, an aggregate population perhaps three times as great, she has established more than ten thousand common schools in which instruction is given to a number of children larger than that of our whole white population. If DeWitt Clinton had never been born and the first conceptions of her whole scheme of internal improvements were yet to be formed they would certainly and inevitably result from her common school system. It is mind that acquires dominion over matter, and it is education that forms the mind. Pennsylvania entered comparatively late into the generous contest of physical and intellectual improvement, but she entered with a giant's stride, and has made and is making a giant's progress. With an extent of territory less by one-tenth than ours, an aggregate population



twice as large, her system provides for the immediate instruction of three hundred thousand children at an annual expense of six hundred thousand dollars.

“This expense, let it be remembered, has been voluntarily assumed by her citizens at the polls in her several school districts; and at a time when they were charged with the maintenance of a system of internal improvements, extensive and costly beyond all parallel. Ohio, that in the memory of the present generation was a wilderness, promises to outstrip all her sisters in physical and intellectual improvement.

“Our condition is not unfavorable to the establishment of common schools. We have the necessary resources and need nothing but the will to apply them liberally, and the intelligence to apply them with discretion. With respect to the mode of application, we have fortunately access to more satisfactory information than on any other topic that has engaged our attention. The regret that we have not been enabled to act efficiently at an earlier period is lessened by the consideration that we are enlightened by the recorded experience of those who have preceded us. If there were widely discordant opinions as to the best mode of national enlightenment, we might still experience much difficulty in arriving at satisfactory conclusions.

“So far however as the Board have had an opportunity of examining the history of education in the old and new worlds, the mode of procedure is substantially the same. In Sweden, Prussia, Germany, Austria and Russia, the machinery is arranged with a celerity, and the system pursued with a vigor peculiar to the operation of despotic forms of government. In this country where the people are sovereign, action implies deliberation, and sometimes hesitation and delay.

“The net annual revenue of the Literary Fund as at present constituted cannot be less than one hundred thousand dollars, and will probably exceed that sum. The act of 1825 creating the fund, provides that it shall be distributed among the several counties in proportion to their white population. No

illustration can be necessary to show that this sum unassisted from other sources is wholly inadequate to the maintenance of any general system of education. The distribution of the fund set apart for this purpose, however, should not be made until the citizens of each county shall have decided in favor of the scheme at the ballot-box, and the Justices of the County Court shall have levied and collected twice the amount that the county shall be entitled to receive from the State.

“It would seem scarcely necessary to resort to argument to show the propriety and necessity of this condition. It is obvious that proper interest will never be taken in the management of the schools by those who are not conscious of having contributed to their maintenance. And no school can be conducted upon the best principles that is not subjected to the constant and jealous supervision of the most intelligent portion of the community; and this keen circumspection nothing short of a sense of pecuniary interest can produce. The tax-payer will not merely be disposed to see that his money is not wasted, he will be anxious to derive benefit, and the greatest possible amount of benefit, from the expenditure. This can be secured only by the maintenance of a well-regulated school, and the means necessary to the end will not be neglected. If the State fund were ample in amount for all the purposes contemplated, it is doubtful whether it would be possible to effect the object without uniting it with individual interest.”

The Board proposed to divide the State into twelve hundred and fifty school districts, each of which, according to the plan proposed, would receive more than two hundred and forty dollars a year for school purposes.

“The districts having been laid off by designated boundaries, a school house is, in the next place, to be erected at a proper place, of suitable materials, and on the most judicious plan. As the rising generation is to pass a deeply important, interesting, and most impressible portion of life in these tenements, the mode of construction is a matter of no small moment. Indeed much of the efficacy and success of the whole system



will depend upon the model which shall be selected, and the manner of its execution. Too much attention cannot be bestowed upon either. The edifices should be pleasantly situated, should be neat and comfortable, and as they may afford the only opportunity for the instruction of a large number of children, they should be spacious.

“The districts having been designated, and the requisite school houses erected, the difficult question returns upon us, how are instructors to be provided? No one capable of forming correct opinions upon the subject, and conversant with the state of things around us, can suppose for a moment that we can find twelve hundred and fifty properly qualified instructors in North Carolina, or any considerable portion of this number. They cannot be had from the North, if it were desirable to employ others than those reared in our State; for the difficulty of obtaining them is much more loudly complained of in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and even in Massachusetts, than here. What then is to be done? We will be compelled to adopt the course crowned with such perfect success in Switzerland, in Prussia, and Germany, and which is now in the progress of successful experiment in New York, and about to be adopted in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts—a scheme pressed with so much earnestness and ability on the attention of the citizens of this State by President Caldwell in his volume of letters published in 1832, and which indeed constituted his only plan and hope for the improvement of our common schools. We must establish Normal Schools for the education of our own teachers, *and we need entertain no hope of accomplishing the favorite object of the State in any other way.*

“If these views needed the confirmation of argument or authority, they would find both in the subjoined extract from the report of the Board of Education of Massachusetts, made on the 20th of April last. Governor Everitt is Chairman of this Board, and it is almost superfluous to remark that there is no individual whose opinions are entitled to more weight on all subjects connected with education. The subject of the ed-

ucation of teachers is of the very highest importance in connection with the improvement of our schools. That there are degrees of skill and success on the part of teachers, is a matter of too familiar observation to need repetition ; and that these must depend, in no small degree, on the experience of the teacher and his education for the work, must be admitted. No one who has been a witness of the ease and effect with which instruction is imparted by one teacher and the tedious, painstaking and unsatisfactory progress which marks the labors of another of equal ability and knowledge, and operating on minds equally good, can entertain a doubt that there is a mastery in teaching as in every other art. Nor is it less obvious that within reasonable limits this skill and this mastery may themselves be made the subjects of instruction and be communicated to others.

“ We are not left to the deductions of reason on this subject. In those foreign countries where the greatest attention has been paid to the work of education, schools for teachers have formed an important feature in their systems and with the happiest results. The art of imparting instruction has been found like every other art, to improve by cultivation in institutions established for that specific object. New importance has been attached to the calling of the instructor by public opinion, from the circumstance that his vocation has been deemed one requiring systematic preparation and culture. The duties which devolve upon the teachers even of our common schools are various and difficult of performance. For their faithful execution no degree of talent and qualification is too great, and when we reflect that only a moderate portion of both can, in ordinary cases, be expected for the slender compensation afforded the teacher, we gain a new view of the necessity of bringing to his duties the advantage of previous training in the best modes of discharging them.

“ A very considerable part of the benefit which those who attend our schools might derive from them, is unquestionably lost for the want of more skill in the business of instruction on



the part of the teacher. This falls with special hardness on that part of our youthful population who are able to enjoy, but for a small portion of the year, the advantages of the schools. For them it is of peculiar importance, that from the moment of entering the school, every hour should be employed to the greatest advantage, and every facility in acquiring knowledge, and every means of awakening and guiding the mind, be put into instant operation ; and when this is done, two months of schooling would be as valuable as a year passed under a teacher destitute of experience and skill."

The Board recommend the establishment of a Normal Department in the State University, and a thorough organization and supervision of the public schools in the State, counties, and districts. They conclude their report, of which only a few extracts are here given, by giving plans for school houses. The Board say :

" If the scheme now suggested should be carried into successful operation, all will have been done, perhaps, that it is proper to be attempted at the present time. The foundation of a universal system will have been laid, which properly beginning with society in its incipient stage, will ultimately adapt itself to every period of life and to all the wants of the country. Well endowed Academies will succeed to Common Schools, at no long interval, and Colleges and Universities, in due time, complete the structure. All are not merely necessary, but indispensable to the prosperity and happiness of a well governed State."

This report was submitted to the Legislature on the 4th day of December, 1838. On the 8th day of January, 1839, an act was ratified by the Legislature to divide the counties into school districts, six miles square, and to provide for an election to be held to ascertain the voice of the people of each county upon the subject of Common Schools. All electors in favor of Common Schools, were to vote a ticket on which the word " School" was written ; all who were opposed to Common Schools were to vote a ticket on which the words " No School" were written.

In every county in which the vote should be in favor of Common Schools, it was made the duty of the County Court to elect not less than five Superintendents of Common Schools for the county, whose duty it should be to divide the county into school districts, six miles square, and appoint not less than three persons school committeemen for each district, "to assist the superintendents in all matters pertaining to the establishment of schools in the respective districts."

In counties where the vote should be in favor of Common Schools, it was made the duty of the County Court to levy a tax for building a school-house sufficient to accommodate at least fifty scholars in each school district.

Nearly every county in the State voted for the school tax in 1839, and in 1840 the school law was passed by the Legislature, which, in its main features, continued in operation just a quarter of a century.

Rev. Calvin H. Wiley, the able and efficient Superintendent of Common Schools from the time that office was created, in 1852, to the close of the late war, stated in a public speech which he made before the State Educational Association in July last, that he was receiving reports from school officers in different parts of the State, at the time he heard of the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston, in 1865.

By the provisions of the act of 1844 the county superintendents "may lay off in their counties school districts, (and number the same) of such form and size for one school as they may think most convenient for the inhabitants of the county, and alter the boundaries of the same." The moneys received from the literary fund and from county taxes were distributed equally among the school districts.

The effect of these two provisions taken together was to increase very greatly the number of school districts. Instead of twelve hundred and fifty districts, as recommended by the Literary Board, there were very soon double, and in a very few years more than three times that number. The Literary Board recommended that each county should be required to



levy a tax equal to double the amount to which it would be entitled from the literary fund; but the law required the counties to levy a tax of only half the amount of the appropriation from the literary fund. That is, the law provided for only one-fourth the amount of school money by county taxes which the Board recommended, and permitted nearly three times the number of schools. In this legislation there was a want of adaptation of the means to the end. The money was not so applied as to secure the best results. It was diffused to such an extent that it almost entirely lost its productive power. No provision whatever was made for the education of teachers.

The organization of the schools was left to a school committee of three in each school district, elected by the people, and a board of five county superintendents appointed by the magistrates of the county. The board of county superintendents met occasionally, apportioned the school money among the districts, and decided questions relating to the schools which might be referred to them; but there was no active county supervision, no visiting the schools and school committees by an active county superintendent. This system did not grow because it did not contain the elements of growth. It accomplished much good, but it might have been made to accomplish much more. It distributed about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually among about three thousand school districts, and left the schools in the hands of such teachers as could be employed three months of the year with the money thus apportioned.

I refer to the defects and errors of that system because they are still staring us in the face in our present system. If the Legislatures of 1838-'39 and of 1840-'41 had properly considered the able reports and recommendations of Judge Murphy in 1817, of President Caldwell in 1832, and of the Literary Board of which Governor Dudley was chairman in 1838, after a thorough examination of the school systems of Europe and of this country by each one of those able and learned gentlemen in succession, a much better system would have grown up

in North Carolina than we have ever yet had. This brings us to the very root of the difficulty in the way of education in this State—the want of proper legislation. If legislators could be induced to take the interest in education which its importance seems to demand, the neat comfortable school house filled with the bright faces of children, the hope of the State, would soon be found in every neighborhood.

#### THE PRESENT SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The Constitution of the State adopted in 1868 determines definitely the State, county and township officers, who are to administer the school law; provides for dividing the counties into school districts, and designates certain revenues as a literary fund. The outline of the school system is established by the Constitution itself. The frame work is done, and the necessary legislation is distinctly prescribed and enjoined as follows:

“The General Assembly at its first session under this Constitution shall provide by taxation and otherwise for a general and uniform system of public schools, wherein tuition shall be free of charge to all the children of the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years.

“Each county of the State shall be divided into a convenient number of districts, in which one or more public schools shall be taught at least four months in every year; and if the county commissioners of any county shall fail to comply with the aforesaid requirements of this section they shall be liable to indictment.”

#### SCHOOL LAW OF 1868-'69.

The school law of 1868-'69 instead of “providing by legislation and otherwise” for public schools, as the Constitution required provided, “That the school committee of each township shall annually make an estimate of the amount of



money necessary to be expended in their jurisdiction for purchasing school house sites, for erecting, renting, repairing and furnishing school houses, for wages of teachers, for fuel and other necessary expenses for the support of public schools for a period of not less than four months in each year, and report said estimate to the trustees of the township and to the county commissioners ten days before the time for holding the annual or township meeting in each year. And in case any township, at an annual meeting, shall fail to provide for schools to be taught four months for that year, the school committee shall immediately forward to the county commissioners an estimate of the necessary expenses, and a tax equal to the amount of such estimate shall be levied on the township by the county commissioners at the same time that the county taxes are levied."

The General Assembly evidently believed that they were providing by taxation for schools when they made it the duty of the school committee of each township to make an estimate of the amount of money necessary to support the schools of the township, and required the county commissioners to levy taxes to that amount upon the township. The meaning of the Constitution, however, seems to be, as determined by a decision of the Supreme Court, that the General Assembly shall provide by taxation, that is, shall levy a tax sufficient to support schools four months.

The Constitution gives this power to the Legislature and makes it their duty to exercise it. If the General Assembly, instead of levying the taxes directly, authorize the county commissioners to levy them, they fall within the prohibition of the Constitution, that no county, city, town or other municipal corporation shall levy any tax, except for the necessary expenses thereof, unless by a majority vote of the people. The school tax not being a necessary expense within the meaning of the Constitution, can be levied and collected by the county commissioners only by a vote of the people. The Legislature,

however, can levy them, and the Constitution makes it their duty to do so.

#### ACT OF 1871-'72.

The act of 1871-'72 levied a tax of six and two-thirds cents on the hundred dollars' worth of all property and credits in the State, and twenty cents special tax on the poll, and required that this, together with seventy-five per cent. of the entire State and County capitation tax, and all other public school funds, should be paid at the rate of fifty cents a month for each scholar to any free public school which might be established and maintained in any neighborhood. The act also made provision for the education of teachers by aiding Normal Schools.

The effect of the act was to unite private schools with public schools. All who were able to pay were expected to contribute something to support the school; those unable to pay were admitted free of charge. The law aided only such neighborhoods as were disposed to aid themselves. It served as a stimulant to the people. They were compelled either to exert themselves and establish, maintain and support a school and send their children to it, or else lose their share of the school money, and let those neighborhoods have it which would establish schools. This law stirred up the people while it lasted, and, in my humble opinion, if the law had remained in force, there would soon have been a good system of schools in the State. After the people had become interested in the public schools, and disposed to support them, the next step would have been to give to the people of each district the right, by a vote, to levy a school tax upon the district to supplement the general fund.

#### THE ACT OF 1872-'73.

The act of 1872-'73 levies an annual tax of eight and one-third cents on the hundred dollars' worth of all property and



credits in the State, and twenty-five cents special tax on the poll, and requires that this and seventy-five per cent. of the entire State and County capitation tax, and all other school money, shall be apportioned among the several school districts according to the number of children in each, and that the apportionment thus made to each district shall remain to the credit of that district, if, in any year, the school shall not be taught. This act is still in force.

I published the following statements for the information of school officers the past year :

#### THE COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

By the Constitution of the State, the County Commissioners, who constitute the County Boards of Education, have *supervision and control* of the public schools in their respective counties.

#### SCHOOL FUNDS.

The law appropriates annually seventy-five per cent. of the entire State and County capitation taxes, a property tax of eight and a third cents on the hundred dollars' worth of all property and credits in the State, all taxes on auctioneers and licenses to retail spirituous liquors and the income from the permanent school fund for the support and maintenance of free public schools.

If this money is properly and economically applied, it will be sufficient to maintain a free public school from two to three months each year in every school district in the State. If along with any balance which may remain in the hands of the county treasurer it shall be insufficient to maintain schools four months, the law makes it the duty of the county commissioners to levy annually a special tax to supply the deficiency. The question of the levy and collection of such additional school tax, however, must be submitted to a vote of the electors of the county. If in any county the vote shall be against the additional tax, the only school fund in such county will be that which the law has absolutely provided as above mentioned.

## GUARD THE SCHOOL MONEY.

In the administration of three hundred thousand dollars in four thousand school districts, it will be necessary to guard the money. The County Board of Education may adopt and carry out any one or all of the following rules, or others which may occur to them :

That no order for school money shall be paid until it is approved and signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the County Board of Education.

That the school money shall in no case be apportioned to any township or paid upon the order of any school committee until the school census of the township is taken and reported as required by law.

That the public schools shall not be taught at a season of the year when laboring children cannot be spared from the farm.

The County Board of Education may recommend the school committees to pay \$15, \$20, \$25 or \$30 a month, or any other price within the limits prescribed by law for the public schools in their county, and the school committees should respect such recommendation.

## COUNTY EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The County Board of Education and the Board of Examiners of each county are respectfully but earnestly recommended to call an educational convention in their county and organize a permanent Educational Association.

The State Educational Association, which was permanently organized in July, 1873, adopted a resolution recommending the organization of permanent county Educational Associations.

## SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

The law requires that "the school committees shall lay off



their respective townships into convenient school districts, consulting as far as practicable the convenience of the neighborhood and disregarding township boundaries where convenience may require it." The school districts should be made as large as practicable. Where they are small two or more should be thrown together to make one district. The school house should be as near the centre of the school population of the district as practicable. The money apportioned to each district should be paid for the school taught in that district and no other. The children of each district are entitled by law to attend only the school of their own district free of charge. Where the township is not too large it should be adopted as the school district, with only one school for each race. In districts which contain a large number of children, two or more teachers may be employed in the same school, and graded schools may be established, for the support of which assistance may be obtained from the Peabody Education Fund. If a school district is to include parts of two or more townships, the school committees of the several townships interested shall agree upon the boundary, or if they fail to agree, they shall report the facts to the county Board of Education, and the latter shall establish the district. All matters of controversy relating to the public schools must be referred to the county Board of Education.

#### DISTRICT SCHOOL MONEY.

The school money which is apportioned to each district belongs to the people of the district for the support and maintenance of a free public school for the education of their children. The State does not go into the school districts and establish a school without any effort on the part of the people of the district. It rather aids the people to establish their own school. If the people of a district want a public school, they should exert themselves to establish, maintain and support it. The public schools should in no case be taught at

seasons of the year when laboring children cannot be spared from the farm.

#### TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

I addressed a circular letter to the Boards of Examiners of the several counties, recommending a thorough and rigid examination, and a high standard of mental and moral qualifications. The Boards of many counties have expressed a purpose to observe these recommendations as far as practicable, and to give certificates only to those who are properly qualified.

#### TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Reports have been received from four Teachers' Institutes, as follows:

##### ELLENDALE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

This Institute was organized August 6th, 1872, twenty-two teachers present, and a session of one month was held for the instruction of teachers at Ellendale Academy, Alexander county, according to the provisions of the school law of 1872.

After the close of the Normal of that year, regular monthly meetings of the Institute were held until the beginning of the Normal of 1873, which was held under the auspices of the school officers of the county, as reported heretofore. The regular monthly meetings were again held until July 27th, 1874, when another Normal session was opened, as in 1873, and continued until August 28th, with an average attendance of twenty-one teachers, and the details of which are embraced in this report.

The Institute is now a permanent organization, and numbers forty-four members, most of whom are working teachers. The library contains about fifty volumes of standard Normal and



Educational works, and about thirty others of general interest to teachers.

Meetings of the Institute are held on the second Saturday of each month, at which educational topics and subjects pertaining to teaching are discussed.

The close of each annual Normal session is numerously attended by citizens and friends of education, and serves as a kind of educational revival in the community.

#### ORDER OF EXERCISES.

The order of exercises for the Normal session of 1872 was modified at the session of 1873, and was as follows :

*Forenoon*.—Reading, Orthography, Orthoepey, Analysis, Composition and Punctuation, Writing, Geography and Map-drawing.

*Afternoon*.—Vocal Music, Mental Arithmetic, Written Arithmetic, Elocution, General and Closing Exercises.

The order of exercises for the session of 1874 was the same, except that *reading* and *elocution* were together and *writing*, *geography* and *composition* were made *occasional* instead of *daily* exercises.

*Exercises in each branch*.—What is a good education? "To read the English language well, to write with dispatch a neat, legible hand, and be master of the first four rules of arithmetic, so as to be able to dispose at once with accuracy every question of figures which comes up in practice—I call this a good education. And if you add the ability to write pure grammatical English, I regard it as an excellent education. These are the tools, and unless you begin with these, not with flashy attainments, all other ologies and osophies are ostentatious rubbish."—EDWARD EVERETT.

This was accepted as the best definition and it was made the basis of our work, although other branches were taught, as shown by the programme.

*Reading and Elocution*.—The exercises in this department

were peculiarly interesting and instructive. Very few teachers were found, at first, to be good readers. Watson's Elocution, Wiley's North Carolina Reader and Holbrook's Normal Methods were used as standards of instruction.

*Orthography and Orthoepy.*—Daily exercises and blackboard drills were given in this department, using Webster's High School Dictionary as the standard.

*English Grammar.*—In this department there were drills in parsing, blackboard and general exercises and discussions.

The exercises in *geography* were by lecture and blackboard exercises in map drawing. A beautiful set of wall maps purchased by the Institute was of great service in this department.

*Arithmetic.*—Teachers are generally better qualified in this than in other branches. In the improved methods of teaching arithmetic, however, they are sadly deficient. The habit so prevalent with teachers of depending entirely upon the *verbatim* rules of arithmetic has been almost entirely broken up.

*Robinson's Mental Arithmetics* contributed much towards breaking up the habit of relying upon rules in all the operations of arithmetic, especially in per centage, in training to close and logical thinking, and in expediting calculations. It became the most interesting of all of our exercises.

*Methods of Teaching*, or the best manner of imparting instruction, accompanied every step in each department of study. Teachers were encouraged to exhibit and practice their methods of teaching. The excellent collection of teachers' manuals in the library of the Institute, is of great value to teachers.

*Vocal Music* was practiced daily as a class exercise, and in the closing exercises of each day.

W. E. WHITE,  
*Superintendent.*

THE PINWOODS TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

According to the report of Superintendent S. J. Veach, the



Davidson County Teachers' Association was organized under the school law of 1872, on the 15th of July, 1872, and three annual Normal sessions of one month each were held at Pine-woods Academy, in Davidson county.

At the session of 1872 thirty-six teachers were instructed, with an average attendance of more than twenty teachers. In 1873 fifty-five teachers were instructed, with an average attendance of twenty-eight. In 1874 forty-three teachers were instructed, with an average attendance of more than twenty teachers.

At each of these sessions lectures were given by prominent teachers and other distinguished gentlemen from abroad, and much interest was manifested by the popular gatherings to witness the exercises.

#### THE ASHBORO' NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Randolph County Educational Association was organized in 1873. A Normal School was conducted under its auspices by Superintendent Allen J. Tomlinson at Ashboro', one month in 1873, and one month in 1874. In this school one hundred teachers were instructed in 1873, and seventy-five in 1874. Much interest in public education has been awakened by the Ashboro' Normal School, and much valuable service has been rendered by furnishing properly qualified teachers for the public schools.

#### THE LEXINGTON NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Lexington Normal School was organized by the County Board of Education of Davidson county, under a special act of the Legislature, on the second Monday in August, 1874, and continued twenty-five days, under the superintendence of J. W. Cecil, Chairman of the Board of Examiners of Davidson county. In this school seventy-one teachers were instructed, thirty-six of whom were white, and thirty-five colored. The white and colored teachers were instructed separately.

## THE CAPE FEAR TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

This Association was organized in 1872, in the city of Wilmington, and a Normal School of one month was held under its auspices by Superintendent H. B. Blake, in May, 1872, in the city of Wilmington. Superintendent Blake has since that time continued to meet the teachers of the public schools in different parts of the county on stated days, and instruct them in the modes of teaching, and has thus contributed much to public schools in New Hanover county.

Several other Teachers' Schools were organized under the school law of 1872; but as the law under which they were organized and assisted was repealed in 1873, they have been discontinued except those named above. Dr. Sears, the general agent of the Peabody Education Fund, has in every instance assisted these normal schools.

## THE STATE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The State Educational Association, which was permanently organized July the 11th, 1873, held its second annual meeting in the city of Raleigh on the 8th, 9th and 10th days of July, 1874, when the following papers were read:

Address of Welcome, by His Excellency Governor Tod R. Caldwell.

Response, by Hon. Will. H. Battle, L. L. D., President of the Association.

Hygiene in Schools, by S. S. Satchwell, M. D.

Normal Methods, by Superintendent H. B. Blake.

Education in Congress, by Hon. A. S. Merrimon.

Education by the Public Press, Rev. T. H. Pritchard, D. D.

Examinations, Certificates and Diplomas, tests of scholarship, by Rev. B. Craven, D. D.

Higher Education in North Carolina, by Ralph H. Graves, A. M.



History of Education in North Carolina, by Rev. C. H. Wiley, former State Superintendent.

The duty of the State to educate her children, by Hon. W. N. H. Smith.

Multiplicity of Studies, by Osborne Hunter, Jr.

Graded Schools, by Superintendent J. B. Boone.

Louis Agassiz, the teacher, Methods of Teaching, by Rev. Charles Phillips, D. D.

Public Education, by Rev. Father J. V. McNamara.

Education in Georgia, by Superintendent Martin V. Calvin, of Augusta, Georgia.

Many of these papers were well prepared, and taken together they are a valuable contribution to educational literature.

Immediately after the address of welcome, and the response by the President, Rev. Dr. Craven offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

*Resolved*, That in addition to the very excellent response of the President of this Association to the address of welcome by His Excellency Gov. Tod R. Caldwell, this Association gratefully acknowledges the welcome, endorses the sentiments therein uttered, and would be glad that both the welcome and the response should be read by all the people.

Gen. Cox introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

*Resolved*, That the establishment of an educational journal in this State is of paramount importance, and that the Executive Committee and the Superintendent of Public Instruction be requested to lay before the General Assembly the importance of aiding in this enterprise.

Rev. A. W. Mangum offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were debated and adopted :

WHEREAS, It is greatly to be desired that more interest should be excited among the people on the subject of popular education: therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be instructed to secure the services of as many effective speakers in every section of the State as are willing to contribute so much to the public good, to deliver at least one address on the subject of education.

Prof. Hobgood offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee prepare a circular and send it to editors of newspapers, requesting them to aid this Association in exciting a deeper interest on the subject of popular education.

Pending the debate on a report of the Committee on Resolutions, in reference to memorializing the General Assembly on the subject of public schools, Hon. W. N. H. Smith offered the following resolution as a substitute for the report, which was unanimously adopted, to-wit:

*Resolved*, That a committee of five persons, to be appointed by the President, be instituted and charged with the duty of preparing and presenting to the General Assembly a memorial, setting out such improvements in our system of public schools as shall be calculated to enlarge their usefulness, and to this end that they represent, in their personal presence before such committee of the General Assembly as may have the subject in charge, the advantages of the improvements suggested.

The President appointed on this committee W. N. H. Smith, R. C. Badger, B. Craven, Alex. McIver and Robert Harris.



## THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

By the sixth amendment of the Constitution of the State, which was ratified by a vote of the people in August, 1873,

“The General Assembly shall have power to provide for the election of trustees of the University of North Carolina, in whom, when chosen, shall be vested all the privileges, rights, franchises and endowments thereof, in anywise granted to, or conferred upon the trustees of said University; and the General Assembly may make such provisions, laws and regulations from time to time as may be necessary and expedient for the maintenance and management of said University.”

On the 28th of January, 1874, the General Assembly ratified an act providing that sixty-four trustees of the University should be elected by joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly on the next day; which was accordingly done. On the 7th day of February an act was ratified fixing the 18th day of February as the time of the first meeting of the trustees of the University. On that day they met in the city of Raleigh, and organized by electing Hon. William A. Graham President, and Hon. Kemp P. Battle Secretary and Treasurer. At this meeting a committee was appointed, of which Col. Walter L. Steele was chairman, to take possession of the property of the University.

Col. Steele gave me notice of the object for which the committee was appointed, and requested my co-operation and assistance. I replied that I had possession of the seal and records and other property belonging to the trustees of the University, and that I would cheerfully turn them over to the committee, or such person as the committee might designate, when called upon to do so; and that I would give any other assistance in my power to promote the object for which the committee had been appointed.

I held the seal and records of the University as Secretary of the Board of Education, and therefore subject to the order of the Governor of the State.

I informed His Excellency, Tod R. Caldwell, Governor, of my purpose to turn over to the Trustees of the University the seal and records of the corporation deposited in my office. I received from him in reply a communication of which the following is a copy :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
Raleigh, 21st Feb'y., 1874.

PROF. ALEX. McIVER,  
*Superintendent Public Instruction :*

DEAR SIR :—Your communication of this date is to hand. I reply, that having a settled conviction that the General Assembly had no constitutional power to elect Trustees of the University, and that the persons chosen by it are not Trustees *de jure*, I as Governor, and ex-officio President of the Board of Education, do hereby protest against your delivering to them or any of them, or any one for them, any book, document, property or thing in your possession or under your control, which rightfully belongs or appertains to the University of North Carolina.

Very respectfully,  
TOD R. CALDWELL,  
*Gov. and Ex-officio Pres't Board of Education.*

After receiving this communication, I did not consider that I had the right to turn over to the trustees the property in my office, which I considered under the control of the Governor, except by a decision of the legal question involved, in favor of the trustees. I notified Hon. Kemp P. Battle of my unwillingness to turn over the property under the circumstances, unless by a decision of the courts, and of my readiness to have the question speedily settled by an agreed case in court. Governor Caldwell altogether approved and recommended this course, and it was to the interest of the trustees themselves that the legality of their election should be known with cer-



tainty. They could not enter upon the work of reviving the University so long as there was a probability, or even a possibility, that in the midst of their work a judicial decision might inform them that they were not trustees.

The case is now pending in the Supreme Court, and will probably be decided at an early day of the next term. It is therefore useless to say anything of the legal questions which the case presents, as they will soon be decided by the proper tribunal.

The case, the assignee of the Bank of North Carolina against the trustees of the University, asking for a sale of all the property of the University under a mortgage thereon executed in April, 1867, was decided at the last term of the United States Circuit Court for this District, by Chief Justice Waite, in favor of the University. According to that decision the property of the University necessary to carry on the exercises thereof, cannot be sold by the trustees or charged by them in any manner with the payment of any debt. The property necessary to carry on the exercises of the University is, therefore unincumbered. If it should be ascertained that the trustees are legally elected, there is reason to hope that the University property may be used for educational purposes, and not allowed to go to ruin.

#### THE PEABODY EDUCATION FUND.

Rev. Barnas Sears, D. D., Staunton, Va., the general agent of this fund, gives the following rules for the distribution thereof, to-wit:

Donations are not made to colleges, academies or any private sectarian or charity schools. We pay for well regulated public free schools, continued about ten months of the year, and having a regular attendance of not less than

100 pupils, averaging daily 85 per cent.,	\$ 300
150 " " " " "	450
200 " " " " "	600

250 pupils, averaging daily 85 per cent.,	\$ 800
300       "               "               "               "	1,000

In doubtful cases of attendance, the average number decides the question. The amount appropriated for larger numbers, in cities, cannot be fixed, but must depend on circumstances. The people are to pay for current expenses at least twice, and usually three times as much, as they receive from the fund, and bear all the expense of erecting, repairing and furnishing school houses. They are to grade their schools and provide a teacher for every fifty pupils. It is necessary that applications for assistance be made through the Superintendent of each State near the beginning of the school year. No claim for a share of the fund can be admitted where a special contract has not been previously made.

The following payments from this fund have been made for schools taught in this State since my last report, to-wit:

Wilmington,	\$ 2,000
Newbern,	1,000
Charlotte,	1,050
Fayetteville,	300
Warrenton,	300
Washington,	300
Locust Field,	300
Smyrna,	300
Morgan Hill,	300
Lebanon,	300
Leicester, No. 2,	300
Walnut Creek,	300
Thomasville,	300
Tarboro',	300
Quallatown,	300
Otter Creek,	300
Franklin,	450
Dick's Creek,	300



Mill Shoal,	\$ 300
South Hominy,	450
Flat Creek,	300
Enon,	300
Asheville,	300
Hayesville,	300
Waynesville,	300
Old Fort,	300
Dysartville,	300
Hice Hill,	300
Beaufort,	300
Table Rock,	300
<hr/>	
Total,	\$12,450

The following schools to which assistance has been promised for the year 1873-'74 have not yet received the amount promised, not having reported full compliance with the rules, to-wit:

Clear Creek,	\$ 300
Bethlehem,	300
Zion Hill,	300
Edneyville,	300
Cheoh,	300
Cullowhee,	300
Pigeon Valley,	300
Buffalo,	300
Morgan Hill,	300
Marshall,	300
Montana Institute,	300
Ellendale Teachers' Institute,	50
Ashboro' Normal,	50
Lexington Normal,	50
Pinewoods Normal, <sup>†</sup>	50
<hr/>	
	\$3,500

I think that the general agent, Dr. Sears, intends that so many of the above last named as shall be found on final report to have complied fully with the rules shall be paid out of the appropriation for the year 1874-'75.

The following schools have been accepted for the year 1874-'75 by the general agent, Dr. Sears, and the sums annexed to each promised upon condition that the rules are all complied with:

Fayetteville,	\$ 450
Flemming's Chapel,	300
Shoal Creek,	300
Roan Mountain,	300
Pisgah,	300
Flat Creek,	300
Webster,	300
Cowee,	300
Grantville,	300
Pleasant Hill,	300
Laurel Branch,	300
Balsam Seminary,	300
Rocky Hill,	300
Ivy School,	300
Smyrna,	300
Smithfield,	300
McElrath Chapel,	300
Waynesville,	300
Holly Springs,	300
Charlotte, (colored)	600

#### AMENDMENTS PROPOSED—A COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

The law makes it the duty of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to recommend such changes in the law as may occur to him to be advisable and proper. I would, in discharge of this duty, recommend very earnestly the appointment of a



County Superintendent of schools in every county in the State. If an edifice is to be constructed, we put an architect in charge of the work. His superior skill is seen in every part of the building. So one skillful, experienced teacher, at the head of the school system in a county, would very soon impress evidences and leave marks of his knowledge and experience in every school house and every school district in the county.

He would impart his skill and experience in the work of organizing and conducting schools to the teachers who are to do the work. He would unite the teachers in their work, bring them up to a higher standard, and build up the profession of teaching. He would locate school houses, settle the boundaries of districts, examine and employ teachers, and unite the people in support of schools. Marks of his skill would soon be found in every school district and school house.

It is needless to say that no one should be eligible to this office except a practical teacher, of high standing in his profession. It is due to teachers that the office of County Superintendent should be confined to them. They are the only class that are qualified for the work, and the very fact of confining such an office to them would elevate the profession of teaching.

The objection to the creation of such an office is the additional expense which it would require. It is very clear that an experienced, skillful, competent teacher ought not to be expected to work for nothing; but the expense need not be very great, and compared with the value of the work it would be nothing.

The value of the work done by the public schools is not to be measured or estimated by the number and duration of the schools or the number of children actually taught, but rather by the character of the scholars. Children will learn more in two months in a well regulated, well conducted school, than they would in six months in a badly conducted school by an incompetent teacher. There should be an intelligent, active agency to look after and control the organization, conduct, and

character of the public schools, and the money expended for this purpose would take nothing from, but would rather add very greatly to, the value of the general result.

I would say, then, that the objection on the ground of expense has no force. The comparatively small outlay would contribute largely toward securing a much better system of public schools. It would be force applied at the right point.

#### THE EDUCATION OF TEACHERS.

I would also most respectfully, but earnestly recommend, that some provision be made for the education of teachers. For this purpose Teachers' Institutes conducted by County Superintendents would supply a temporary want, or rather would be better than nothing. The law, however, should at once provide for one or more normal schools for the proper education of teachers. The University buildings which belong to the State, and are now unoccupied, might be used for this purpose.

I think a State normal school should be established in connection with *an agricultural and mechanical college*, which should also be established in the University for the education of the *industrial classes*.

With very great respect for the system of education pursued in our academies and colleges, and for the able and learned gentlemen in charge of them, I must say that they do not furnish the education which North Carolina needs.

Our young men and women are educated not *for* but *away from* the farm, the work-shop and all the great industries that build up public and private wealth. This is not as it should be. The State should make provision for the education of the industrial classes, and that education should be *for* and not *against* the great industries of the State. The teachers of the public schools should be instructed in "such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts," so that they



may teach them in the public schools and to the people of every school district in the State.

If the Legislature should determine that only the sum which the law now provides shall be provided hereafter for the support of free schools, I submit that if one-fifth of that sum is appropriated for the education of teachers and the employment of County Superintendents, and the remaining four-fifths for the support of schools, it will accomplish much better results than to apply the whole amount to the support of schools as at present.

#### SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

The Constitution requires that the counties shall be divided into "a convenient number of school districts, in which one or more public schools shall be taught." Another section of the Constitution requires that the counties shall be divided into townships, and that a school committee shall be elected "in every township."

Whether the Constitution intends that the township shall be the school district, seems to be left to the *construction* which the Legislature has placed or may place upon the Constitution. The provision which requires that a school committee of three persons shall be elected in every township, very strongly favors the idea that the township is a school district within the meaning of the Constitution. This view is strengthened by the constitutional provision that one or more schools shall be taught in each district. If the question had not been settled otherwise by Legislative construction, I would say that the Constitution of the State makes each township a school district, in which one or more public schools are to be maintained at least four months each year for the education of all children between the ages of six and twenty-one years.

The people had been accustomed to regard the territory from which children had been assigned to one school, as a

school district, and they preferred that the districts should be laid off according to this idea.

The school act of 1871-'72, which was re-enacted by the act of 1872-'73, and which is still in force, makes it the duty of the school committee to lay off their respective townships into convenient school districts, consulting, as far as practicable, the convenience of the neighborhood, and disregarding township boundaries where convenience requires it, consulting the convenience of the white residents in settling the boundaries of districts for white schools, and of the colored residents in settling the boundaries of the districts for colored schools, and making the schools separate for the children of the two races.

Under this law the old school districts were adopted generally for white children, and districts were laid off for colored children.

Practically, there was found to be need of some active agency in each district to move in starting the school, building or repairing the school house, selecting the teacher, &c. There were from four to twelve school districts in each township, and as the school committee received no compensation for their services, they could not afford to take the time necessary to look after the school house and school of each district. The active agency necessary to start the school was wanting. To supply this want and to carry out the act of the General Assembly which required that separate schools and school districts should be established for the children of the two races, the State Board of Education adopted a rule that the people of each district should elect three suitable persons district trustees, the people of each race electing their own trustees.

This restored the old law as nearly as it could be restored under the Constitution, provided an active agency in each district, and separated the schools and the supervision of the schools of the two races.

The township system was perhaps intended by the framers of the Constitution, although the Legislature, by the present



law, creates the district system in response to what appears to be the preference of the people.

The great benefit to be derived from the township system is the classification of pupils according to their attainments, thus substituting better and fewer schools in the place of the poorer and more numerous district schools, and giving to the country the advantages of the graded schools of cities and towns. If the Legislature should be disposed to create the office of County Superintendent, I would say, restore the township system and authorize the County Superintendent to organize one or more public schools in each township according to the amount of money due the township. It would be much better to have one good school in a township than to have a half dozen poor ones scattered over it.

#### LOCAL TAXATION.

I would also recommend that a tax be levied on the township by a vote of the majority, sufficient to build and repair and furnish the school houses, purchase suitable charts, maps and fuel for the schools, and books for the poor children ; and to supplement the salaries of the teachers.

For the purpose of doing justice as nearly as possible to the people of the township who live at a distance from the school house, those only should be required to pay the local tax who reside, say, within two and a half miles of the school house. This is done in some States and I think there are good reasons in its favor.

I know that many doubt the justice of allowing non-property holders to vote a tax upon their neighbors who hold property. There would be much force in this, if there were any doubt about the advantage of schools. If the schools are properly conducted ; if they are made to improve the labor of the country as they should be, the voting for the tax would be a mere form. The largest property holders would cheerfully vote for it, although they might not have a child of their own to

educate; because they would thereby increase the value of their property and strengthen their title to it.

#### UNIFORM SCHOOL BOOKS.

I think provision should be made to secure uniform school books, a prescribed course of studies, and a limited number of classes in every public school. The law should at least authorize the State and County Superintendents to make such provisions in their discretion according to the wants of each locality.

#### COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

I have in my last two reports given reasons and quoted high authorities in favor of compulsory education. Many of the States are adopting it, and the press is advocating it. If parents will not do their duty toward their children, I think the State should intervene and protect the rights of the children to be educated, as it would protect their rights of life, health and property.

#### MIXED SCHOOLS.

The Civil Rights Bill which passed the United States Senate May 23d, 1874, provides, that "All citizens and persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to full and equal enjoyment of the advantages of the common schools and other institutions of learning and benevolence without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

The bill had supporters enough in the House of Representatives to pass it, but not to take it from the table out of its order.

While it was pending before the Senate, I received a letter from Senator Merrimon asking my opinion of the effect which it would have upon the public schools of this State if it became a law.



I replied, January 30th, "No legislation in favor of mixed schools has ever been attempted in this State. Public sentiment on this subject is all one way. Opposition to mixed schools is so strong, that if the people are free to choose between mixed schools and no schools, they will prefer the latter. The friends of education would therefore deprecate and most sincerely deplore any Congressional legislation which might tend to force mixed schools upon the people."

The general tone of the public press in the South, since the bill passed the United States Senate, and the declarations made by men of both the great parties in the late political campaign in the State, indicate that my opinion of public sentiment, as above stated, was correct. I think that public sentiment North, especially among educational men, is not favorable to the measure. Whatever abstract ideas they may entertain in regard to the absolute and total disregard of social distinctions in the school house, yet they would not desire to see the General Government do violence to public sentiment, and interfere in matters which appear to be exclusively within the province of State legislation, and which cannot materially affect the interests of the General Government. It has been asserted by those who profess to know, that President Grant would veto the bill in the event of its passage.

#### CITY SCHOOLS.

The bill was introduced in the Senate at the session of 1872-'73, when it was favorably considered for a time, making provision for graded schools in all cities and towns in the State of more than two thousand inhabitants. That bill was finally dropped by its friends at the session of 1873-'74, under the apprehension that the Civil Rights Bill then pending in Congress might become a law.

A school law which makes no provision for city schools is wanting in the most valuable and effective part of the school system. I would earnestly recommend that the bill introduced

at the session of 1872-'73, or a similar one, be again favorably considered and passed.

THE STATE JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

I entirely concur in the opinion expressed by the State Educational Association, that a State Journal of Education is almost indispensable to the success of an educational system. It should be edited by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and be made the official organ of the department of education. One thousand dollars contributed from the State treasury to pay for a copy of such Journal to be sent free of charge to the county and township school officers, would save a very considerable outlay in public printing, and furnish the Superintendent of Public Instruction with the means of communicating constantly with teachers and school officers on all matters pertaining to the public schools, the modes of teaching, &c., and would tend to educate public sentiment in favor of popular education.

Submitted with utmost respect,

ALEXANDER McIVER,

*Supt. Public Instruction.*

Opinions of county school officers accompanying their reports to this office, and a statement of the private schools, academies, and colleges in their respective counties.

ALAMANCE COUNTY.

J. L. Scott, County Treasurer, says: The school law is giving much satisfaction to our people. They are well pleased with it, and are taking an interest in keeping up schools.

There are four flourishing academies kept up in Alamance county.

ALEXANDER COUNTY.

There are two academies in this county: The United Baptist Institute, W. T. Davis, principal, thirty scholars; and the



Ellendale Teachers' Institute, W. E. White, principal, forty-four scholars. Our great want is well qualified teachers for public schools.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

We have no college or academy in this county and very few private schools.

About four-fifths of the public school districts had public schools last winter. I think the Legislature should devise some means by which the school fund may be enlarged.

We are well pleased with the present form of teachers' certificate.

DAVID BLACK,

Chairman Board of Examiners.

BERTIE COUNTY.

There are three academies in Bertie county, with about twenty-five scholars each.

The Register of Deeds reports :

The reports from school committees are very imperfect. The teachers' reports of their schools are also imperfect. The average attendance cannot be relied on when they attempt to give it. Committees don't like to work for nothing, and they discharge their duty carelessly, paying but little attention to the requirements of the law. Officers are sometimes elected who are too ignorant to understand any thing about their duty. Ignorant committees and ignorant teachers manage badly.

BLADEN COUNTY.

The county treasurer says: My report is quite imperfect because the committees do not make any returns. The law, I think, very properly apportions the school money among the several school districts, but it is still defective. Bladen county

is without a school committee with, perhaps, a single exception, competent for the place. They are nearly all colored men who can neither read nor write, totally unfit for business of any kind.

I would suggest that all fines be paid directly to the county treasurer, and not to clerks of the Superior Courts, never to be accounted for.

I would also recommend that the Legislature appropriate five or six thousand dollars a year for the purpose of reclaiming Big Swamp in Bladen and Robeson counties, by canalling the main run from its junction with Lumber River to Sullivan's Mills, a distance of about twenty-five miles. These lands, if thus drained, would be of great value to the State. They are worthless as they are. A comparatively small outlay would make them very valuable. In a few years they would sell for ten dollars an acre.

H. WILKESON,  
County Treasurer.

#### BURKE COUNTY.

Rutherford College, Rev. R. L. Abernathy, President, is in Burke county. There are several good private schools in this county.

#### CABARRUS COUNTY.

Mt. Pleasant College is in this county. There are also two good academies and several private schools.

Scotia Female Seminary for colored girls is at Concord. There are several private schools for colored children in the county.

#### CALDWELL COUNTY.

There are two excellent academies in Caldwell county, and two or three good private schools.



The Examiners report: Our schools are not in as thriving a condition as we would desire. Well qualified teachers, who will undertake, for the compensation, are scarce.

The county treasurer reports: The school system works much better than heretofore. The defects are untrained machinery—having schools taught before the money is apportioned, and want of more funds.

#### CAMDEN COUNTY.

The county treasurer reports: The amount appropriated by law is not sufficient to run the schools four months. I think if the school committee were allowed a small compensation for their services they might take a little more interest in performing their duty. They complain a great deal.

The Chairman of the Board of Examiners says:

“The schools are going on in their usual way, and no improvement. There are too many officers in charge of the school system, and too many who are incapable of knowing what a good school is. I am of the opinion that school officers ought to be paid for their work and compelled to do their duty. They think it a voluntary matter on their part, and hence the carelessness that prevails.”

There are three academies in Camden county.

#### CARTERET COUNTY.

In this county is Newport College, Rev. S. H. Isler, President. Sixty students.

Harlowe Creek Academy, W. T. R. Bell, Principal. Thirty scholars.

At Beaufort there are three flourishing schools, in which about eighty-five pupils are instructed. The Peabody School at Smyrna is well attended.

But little interest generally is manifested in the cause of education. Funds are needed to make the public schools a success.

P. H. WHEELER,

*Chairman Board of Examiners.*

## CASWELL COUNTY.

The County Treasurer, Thomas D. Johnston, reports :

We have a number of schools in operation, and they are doing well. The most of the labor falls upon my shoulders ; the school committeemen do but little.

## CHOWAN COUNTY.

There is one flourishing academy and several small private schools in this county.

*Augustus M. Moore*, chairman of the Board of Examiners, reports :

The public schools in this county during the last year were well attended, and much interest was manifested in them. To provide for four months' tuition, the county commissioners levied an additional tax of eight and one-third cents on property and twenty-five cents on the poll, which was submitted to vote and ratified by a large majority in August, 1873. The same tax was levied this year, and the public schools will be maintained at least four months the ensuing year.

The grade of scholarship in the teachers is very fair, and some of them would reflect credit on themselves as teachers in high schools or academies. There is much more interest manifested in the public schools of the county than ever before, and twice as many schools have been maintained as in any previous year.

## CHATHAM COUNTY.

There are three or four academies and a few private schools maintained in Chatham county.

The chairman of the Board of Examiners recommends that the school law of 1872 be restored, so as to aid and encourage the organization of schools, wherever the people will take an interest in and support public schools without regard to locality,



## CLAY COUNTY.

The Hicksville High School in this county numbers 155 pupils. John O. Hicks Superintendent.

Shoaling Creek High School in this county numbers 125 pupils. John O. Hicks Superintendent.

## CLEAVELAND COUNTY.

The Board of Examiners report five well-conducted academies in Cleaveland county, having from twenty-two to sixty pupils each. They say:

We have no County Educational Association as yet; but will probably form one in a short time, as in our opinion such Associations, if properly managed, would do more for education—more to excite an interest in the public mind in favor of popular education than any other plan we can imagine.

It might be well to lay this before the Legislature and ask some action in reference to Associations in the several counties.

## CRAVEN COUNTY.

*Rev. L. C. Vass*, Chairman of the Board of Examiners, reports that there are several private schools in the city of Newbern and perhaps others in the county, of which he was unable to obtain definite information.

The Newbern Academy, supported in part by an endowment fund and in part by the Public School and Peabody Funds, has over three hundred pupils.

*Jas. C. Harrison*, the County Register, says:

I am sorry to say that for the want of good and competent School Committees in some townships, schools have been much neglected therein.

## CURRITUCK COUNTY.

There are two private schools in this county.

The Chairman of the Board of Examiners, V. L. Pitts, says: The school law seems to give more general satisfaction than formerly, and the people seem more interested in the cause of education. Our schools did not generally go into operation in the summer months, the people preferring to have the school term in the fall, when the children are not engaged in the field.

#### DARE COUNTY.

Five public schools for white children and one for colored children were taught in this county.

The Chairman of the Board of Examiners, Walter T. Dough, says: All the colored children in the county except seven live in one district.

We have more private than public schools in our county.

#### DUPLIN COUNTY.

There are five good academies in Duplin county and a few other private schools.

O. H. Allen, the Chairman of the Board of Examiners says: We have some good teachers in the public schools, but not very many. The trouble seems to be in the pay. First class teachers will have good wages. Third grade teachers insist on second grade certificates, because they cannot afford to teach at the price given a third grade teacher, and in this way we are frequently troubled. The trustees might remedy this by making up funds by private contributions, but it seems they seldom do so.

#### EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

R. H. Austin, the county treasurer, says: I know of no changes that are needed at present in the school law. With a very few trifling exceptions, it does very well.



## FORSYTHE COUNTY.

Robert F. Linville, the county treasurer of Forsythe county, says :

The present school system now gives general satisfaction, and I believe it is the wish of the people that it should not be materially changed for the present.

The people think that the law requiring them to determine by vote whether or not a tax shall be levied sufficient to carry on a school four months, when the Constitution expressly requires that the Legislature shall provide by taxation and otherwise for four months' terms of public schools, is not according to the Constitution of the State.

M. H. Linville, the Chairman of the Board of Examiners, says: I am inclined to think that the present school law would work well if parents and citizens would do their duty as respects free public schools. As the Constitution of our State declares that schools shall be in session for at least four months in each district every year, I do think that our law-makers ought to levy a tax on the people of the State sufficient to keep up a school in every district the length of time prescribed by the Constitution. If it be left to the people whether they will be taxed or not for school purposes, they will do as they have done—vote it down.

In this county is the celebrated Salem Female Academy, one of the oldest institutions of learning in the State, and it now has over three hundred pupils. There are three other flourishing academies in this county, having about forty scholars each.

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

B. P. Clifton, the county treasurer, says: I think the school law is now as nearly right as it can be made. It is working well in this county.

M. S. Davis, the Chairman of the Board of Examiners, says: The number of public schools taught during the year in this

county was probably not less than forty. The system seems to be working about as well as could be expected. The people seem to take more interest in the schools than formerly. I hear of no complaints against the law, and no alterations or amendments have been suggested to me.

## GRANVILLE COUNTY.

The Register of Deeds, A. H. Cooke, reports:

"It is almost impossible to get committees to do their duty. They fail to report the census, give orders to teachers for more money than they have in the treasury, and fail in other respects to do their duty. Some fail because they cannot spare the time as they get no pay for it; others fail from incompetency.

"I think a General Superintendent for each county, to be paid a reasonable salary, whose duty, among other things, it shall be to examine every teacher, and give the order for their pay, should be appointed. There are several good reasons for such an appointment, one of which is, that there would be no forged orders likely to be presented to the treasurer, or orders filled with improper amounts by incompetent committeemen. These things have happened in this county. A small pay for taking the census might be proper. I would say, let the Superintendent employ one of the school committee, or some one else, to take it, so that it will be done properly and in time."

## GREENE COUNTY.

John C. Dixon, the Register of Deeds of Greene county, says:

"I have received the blanks that were sent me to make a report of the school census of this county, but have not as yet been able to obtain the necessary statistics from the school committees of the different townships. Up to this time, it has been almost impossible to get any one to qualify as committeemen in this county, and those who do will not perform the duties as required by law. I think it would be advisable



to allow school committeemen compensation for work done by them. The alleged cause of their inaction in this county is, that they cannot afford to lose time and labor to take the census without compensation."

#### HAYWOOD COUNTY.

I. N. Benners, the County Treasurer, says:

Our school system is a failure. We have had no Legislature as yet that meets the scope of the question; and one great fault is in the Constitution itself. It hampers legislation. The people are too poor for more taxes, and will not vote to tax themselves; consequently there can be but little more than a two months' school taught with the money now provided by law.

W. J. Wilson, Chairman of the Board of Examiners, says: The public schools of the county are nearly all in progress or closed. The school terms are generally two months. The additional school tax was voted down by a large majority.

The examination of teachers was very interesting, a large number being present. The public schools can be built up more successfully by providing good teachers than in any other way. Hence the propriety of establishing normal schools all over the State.

There are in the county four good private schools.

#### HENDERSON COUNTY.

The County Treasurer, J. L. Hood, says: The present system of schools seems to work well in this county. I cannot suggest any change that should be made in it.

S. V. Pickens, Chairman of the Board of Examiners, says: We are doing all we can for public schools in this county. Our Board, with the County Commissioners, called a meeting to organize a County Educational Association. We this day organized under hopeful circumstances.

There are three or four good private schools in Henderson county.

#### HERTFORD COUNTY.

J. A. Vann, the County Treasurer, says : The present school law is a good one if school officers would do their duty. Inefficient committeemen is the great trouble.

I wish the law could be changed so as to settle with the State and county at the same time.

#### HYDE COUNTY.

The Chairman of the Board of Examiners, Joseph W. Watson, reports four academies in which over one hundred scholars are instructed. He says :

The public schools are mostly half terms, in consequence of their number. If the committees would employ fewer teachers and have only half the number of schools, the system would be much more profitable. The want of books, so that teachers may be able to class the scholars, is greatly complained of, and can only be remedied by requiring each pupil to bring the books recommended by the State Board of Education.

#### IREDELL COUNTY.

There is one college, Simonton Female College, at Statesville, and three flourishing academies in this county.

#### JACKSON COUNTY.

The Register of Deeds, A. J. Long, thinks that some remedy should be provided by law to secure returns of the census from school committees at the proper time.

#### MADISON COUNTY.

Willie Gudger, Chairman of the Board of Examiners recommends that a Superintendent of Public Schools be appointed in



each county, whose duty it shall be to have entire charge of all the public schools in the county.

There are two academies and a few private schools in this county.

#### MARTIN COUNTY.

The County Treasurer, John Watts, says: It is impossible to make the school a success unless the school committees are paid for their labor. We can then get better men, such as can be made to understand their business, to aid as school committeemen.

#### MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

In this county are Davidson College, Prof. J. R. Blake, Chairman of the Faculty; the Carolina Military Institute, Col. J. P. Thomas, Superintendent, and Charlotte Female Institute, Rev. R. H. Chapman, D. D., President.

The city schools of Charlotte, organized a year ago, Rev. J. B. Boone, Superintendent, have been very successful.

S. E. Belk, the County Treasurer, in his report and account of July 1st, has charged himself with six hundred dollars interest, which he received on the deposit of school money in bank. He has heretofore accounted for interest received on deposit of school money, and is the only Treasurer in the State who has done so.

#### MITCHELL COUNTY.

The Chairman of the Board of Examiners, W. C. Bowman, says: We must have some more efficient county agency, before our public school system can be successful.

The County Treasurer, R. M. Young, says: There are not enough colored children in any one district to make a school, so they have the privilege of using all the money for a school taught at the most central point.

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Wm. G. De Berry, Chairman of the Board of Examiners, of Montgomery county, says : There is not at this time a classical school in the county. A few years ago we had three.

The Free Schools will be kept up about two months on the average. They receive no help, except from the Public School money.

P. H. Morris, Register of Deeds, says: I think the present law works well.

## MOORE COUNTY.

There are three or four Academies and several private Schools in Moore county.

W. J. Stuart, the Chairman of the Board of Examiners, says: The school system works well in this county. The great question is, how can the School Fund be increased so as to secure better teachers in the Public Schools?

## NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

James W. Copeland, the County Treasurer, says: I think the present school law works well.

## NASH COUNTY.

There are four Academies in Nash County.

## ORANGE COUNTY.

This county has been famous for its schools.

The State University was at Chapel Hill in this county. There are eight brick buildings containing Libraries, Society Halls, Chapel, Lecture Rooms, and dormitories. These buildings are surrounded by a park of forty-eight acres, enclosed by



a stone wall. At the present price of labor and material the buildings and enclosure could not be constructed for less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The exercises of the University have been suspended for several years, and the property is going to waste.

The Bingham School was organized in this county in 1795, the year in which the exercises in the University began, and has since that time maintained a reputation for discipline and thorough scholarship second to no school in the Southern States. It is now a military and classical school, and has about seventy-five students.

The Horner and Graves Military School at Hillsboro', opened about a year ago, and already has acquired a reputation which places it among the very best schools in the South. It has about ninety students.

The Hughes Academy at Cedar Grove, in this county, is an old well-established and flourishing school.

The Female Seminary at Hillsboro', taught by the Misses Nash and Miss Kollock, is regarded as one of the best female schools in the State.

#### ONslow COUNTY.

There are two good academies in this county, the one at Swansboro', and the other at Richlands.

#### PAMLICO COUNTY.

The County Treasurer, C. H. Fowler, says:

"I think the school law gives general satisfaction. There should be no change."

#### PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

The Board of Examiners report three good private schools which are well patronized.

#### PERSON COUNTY.

The Chairman of the Board of Examiners, J. J. Lansdell, says:

“If we could have less whisky in Person county, we might have better schools and more of them; but both will not flourish on the same soil. We have three large distilleries in the county—enough to ruin any small county. They ought to be heavily taxed by the Legislature, and the money appropriated to building school houses.”

#### PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

There are two well conducted academies—the Perquimans Academy and the Belvidere Academy—in this county, in which more than one hundred students, male and female, are instruted.

#### PITT COUNTY.

There are seven or eight good private schools and academies in this county.

#### POLK COUNTY.

The Register of Deeds of Polk county says: There should be one school officer for each county, who should be paid a liberal salary, and be charged with the whole work of establishing schools, employing teachers, and directing the operations of the system in the county.

#### RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Trinity College, Rev. B. Craven, D. D., President, is in this county. It is patronized mainly by members of the Methodist Church, and is now in a flourishing condition. It has educated many teachers, and is thus doing much for education in the State. There are three flourishing academies in this county in which nearly one hundred students are taught.

Benj. Moffitt, County Treasurer, recommends that the Constitution be amended so as to require a school committee for



each school district, instead of having only one committee for the township, as now required by the Constitution. Many of our best citizens concur in this view, believing that it would result in much good if carried out.

#### RICHMOND COUNTY.

The County Treasurer, R. S. Ledbetter, says:

■ The frequent changes of the law by the Legislature have so confused the school committees that it is exceedingly difficult to get the work done with any degree of regularity. I would suggest that the law remain as it is, and be published in pamphlet form for the use of school committees.

#### ROBESON COUNTY.

Floral College for girls is in this county. There are seven other high schools and academies in the county. The Examiners say: "Our public schools for white children are being taught. The schools for colored children are generally without teachers. A few white teachers are teaching colored children. There are a few colored teachers who have certificates and are teaching."

#### RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

There are three good private schools in Rutherford county.

W. W. Wallace, the Chairman of the Board of Examiners, says: Public schools in this county are generally in session, but, owing to the scarcity of money, little can be accomplished. Schools can be kept up only about two months. If the people would submit to be taxed to aid the school fund our schools would soon be built up, teachers would be encouraged to prepare for teaching, and the whole community would take an interest in the work of education. We can do but little while matters remain as they are.

## SAMPSON COUNTY.

Prof. Grady, the Chairman of the Board of Examiners, says : The compensation allowed Examiners is not sufficient. Those who are capable of discharging the duties of Examiner cannot afford to be interrupted every few days in their business by persons asking questions about the school law and applying for certificates, when the pay is so small. Either increase the pay, or compel every applicant to attend on the regular days for examination.

## STOKES COUNTY.

The schools under the present law will be successful, with the exception of the provision, which requires the people of the neighborhood to pay half the cost of building the school-house. The half to be raised by subscription is an up-hill business. Some of the townships have no colored schools for the lack of teachers ; in others the colored children are so scattered that a school cannot be made up.

## TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY.

There is one Academy at Brevard, and a good private school at Dunn's Rock. The Chairman of the Board of Examiners, H. Quincey Adams, suggests that teachers of Public Schools shall not be required or permitted to teach more than forty scholars without an assistant.

## WAKE COUNTY.

The Chairman of the Board of Examiners, E. B. Thomas, reports : I have endeavored to carry out your instructions in regard to raising the standard of education in my examinations of teachers. I have given certificates to none except those who have furnished satisfactory evidence of good moral character.



The schools are few compared to what they should be. People are generally quite indifferent about common schools.

Raleigh is celebrated for its Female Seminaries. St. Mary's, Peace Institute, and the Baptist Female Seminary are well-established in public confidence, and are well patronized.

The Lovejoy Academy and Mr. Scott's Academy are excellent schools for boys.

Wake Forest College, Rev. Dr. Wingate, President, is in this county, and enjoys a high reputation. It is one of the three principal Colleges in the State for the education of young men.

Four good schools are kept up in the city of Raleigh for the education of the colored people, maintained principally by assistance from abroad.

The Shaw Institute, which has two large brick buildings, one for males, and the other for females; the St. Augustine school; the Washington school, and the Johnston school. These are all conducted by experienced and competent teachers, and they are doing as much for the education of the colored people of Raleigh, as the excellent Male and Female Seminaries are doing for the education of the white people.

#### WAYNE COUNTY.

There are four Academies in Wayne county.

The Chairman of the Board of Examiners, John Robinson, says: It is our duty to state that a laudable desire seems to prevail among the teachers to qualify themselves for the duties required.

#### WARREN COUNTY.

John E. Dugger, the Chairman of the Board of Examiners, reports: So far as I can see the school law, if strictly carried out, does well. We need a County Superintendent for each county in the State, whose time should be entirely devoted to

the public schools in the county ; stirring up the people, raising means to favor and secure improvements in school houses, teachers, children and people.

The schools in Warren county are generally doing well. About thirty were taught during the past year. Our trouble just now is a want of educated, competent teachers. We should remove the latent idea of inferiority or plebeianism, which now is attached to a public school teacher.

#### WILSON COUNTY.

Wilson Collegiate Institute, Sylvester Hassell, Principal ; Wilson Collegiate Seminary, Messrs. Hooper and ——— Principals, and Stauntonburg High School, are in this county.

J. W. Farmer, the County Treasurer, says: The people of this county have not heretofore taken much interest in public schools, but I think they will have more schools this fall and winter than heretofore. I believe the people are beginning to take an interest in free schools.

#### YANCEY COUNTY.

D. M. Ray, the Chairman of the Board of Examiners, says The public schools of this county are, or very soon will, all be in session. The public school system appears to be a success in this county. The County Treasurer, J. A. Hensley, also give a favorable account of the public schools.



TABLE I.

## TREASURER'S STATEMENT OF THE EDUCATIONAL FUND.

Balance in Treasury Board Education, Oct. 1, 1873,			\$ 19,968 39 $\frac{1}{4}$
Receipts during last fiscal year :			
Entries of Vacant Lands,	\$ 1,724 86 $\frac{7}{8}$		
Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties,	11,743 08		
Tax on Polls, (1869 and 1870,)	3,255 51		
Retailers of Liquors,	23,614 49		
Auctioneers,	195 72		
Special Taxes for Schools, (1870,)	1,388 68		
Interest on U. S. Bonds,	2,211 87		
Dividends from Roanoke Navigation Co.,	250 00		
		44,384 21 $\frac{7}{8}$	
Total receipts,		\$ 64,352 61 $\frac{1}{8}$	
Of this amount Permanent Fund received, \$13,467 94 $\frac{1}{8}$ , and Income or Distributive Fund, \$30,916 27.			
Disbursements during year were as follows :			
Investment in U. S. Bonds (Permanent Fund,)	13,553 75		
Common Schools,	42,116 96		
Educational Tax refunded,	13 83		
Expense account,	41 00		
Poll Tax refunded,	186 90		
Accrued Interest on U. S. Bonds,	117 50		
Total disbursements,		56,029 94	
Balance Educational Fund, October 1, 1874.		\$ 8,322 67 $\frac{1}{8}$	
Balance of Permanent Fund,	\$ 3,735 74 $\frac{1}{8}$		
Balance of Distributive Fund,	4,586 93		
	\$ 8,322 67 $\frac{1}{8}$		

TABLE II.

The following is the Auditor's report for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1874:

## STATEMENT A.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR  
THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30th, 1874.

		MONTHS.		RECEIPTS.			
1873.	October,			\$ 7,261	69½	\$ 1,900	60
	November,			8,159	98¼	792	64
	December,			14,827	28½	5,790	11
1874.	January,			1,684	61½	2,443	08
	February,			2,649	26¼	20,657	20
	March,			1,840	6½	12,765	00
	April,			2,595	7½	2,136	16
	May,			1,292	76	2,186	26
	June,			1,565	65½	6,336	20
	July,			700	13	422	80
	August,			1,319	96	106	95
	September,			488	33¾	493	00
	Total,			\$ 44,384	21½	\$ 56,029	94



TABLE II—*Continued.*

## STATEMENT B.

EDUCATIONAL FUND RECEIPTS EXHIBITING THE SEVERAL SOURCES  
FROM WHICH THE RECEIPTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL FUND WERE  
DERIVED.

Common Schools,	\$ 1,388 68
Entries of Vacant Lands,	1,724 86½
Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures,	11,743 08
Investment U. S. Bonds,	2,211 87
Navigation Dividends,	250 00
Tax on Auctioneers,	195 72
Tax on Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,	23,614 49
Tax on Polls (1860-'70),	3,255 51
	<hr/>
	\$ 44,384 21½

## STATEMENT C.

EDUCATIONAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS, SHOWING THE DIFFERENT  
PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE DISBURSEMENTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL  
FUND WERE MADE.

Common Schools,	\$ 42,116 96
Expense Account,	29 75
Investment U. S. Bonds,	13,682 50
Poll Tax refunded,	186 90
School Tax refunded,	13 83
	<hr/>
	\$ 56,029 94

TABLE III,  
*School Funds, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1874.*

COUNTIES.	FROM STATE TREASURER.	1873, POLL TAX.	1873, PROPERTY TAX.	BALANCE REMAINING ON HAND JUNE 30, 1873.	TOTAL REC'TS.
Alamance,	\$ 393 00	\$ 3,716 98		\$ 4,665 28	\$ 8,775 26
Alexander,	227 10	1,531 28		936 22	2,694 60
Alleghany,	158 56	554 53	\$ 336 96	25 65	1,075 70
Anson,	295 90	1,400 00	1,040 00	3,739 83	6,475 73
Ashe,	389 90	1,948 45	598 61		2,936 96
Beaufort,	481 40	1,848 67	1,398 82	2,219 99	3,948 88
Bertie,	396 60	1,808 04	1,274 03	1,231 61	4,710 28
Bladen,	429 10				
Brunswick,	221 10	2,202 14	876 17	761 40	4,060 81
Buncombe,	562 00	4,819 92			5,381 92
Burke,	363 90				
Cabarrus,	355 30			5,194 74	5,550 04
Caldwell,	308 00	1,408 23	634 93	26 80	2,377 96
Camden,	181 50	1,040 25	312 37	959 31	2,493 43
Carteret,	307 90	1,004 63	447 52		1,760 05
Caswell,	412 10	4,151 20		5,826 46	10,389 76
Catawba,	290 60	1,698 27	1,313 25	2,857 97	6,260 11



TABLE III—Continued.

COUNTIES.	FROM STATE TREASURER.	1873, POLL TAX.	1873, PROPERTY TAX.	BALANCE RE- MAINING ON HAND JUNE 30, 1873.	TOTAL REC'PTS.
Chatham,	\$ 677 80	\$ 2,335 51	\$	\$ 190 07	\$ 3,203 38
Cherokee,	262 10				
Chowan,	200 60	1,652 00	1,267 06	1,940 43	5,064 71
Clay,	98 50	436 49	202 65	178 95	923 26
Cleveland,	442 70	3,318 47		1,100 00	4,896 17
Columbus,	321 30	2,879 10		385 66	3,586 07
Craven,	584 60				
Cumberland,	637 50	1,496 25	1,955 02	266 62	4,355 39
Currituck,	110 10	1,428 16		2,558 87	4,096 97
Davidson,	628 10	2,424 08	1,568 95	2,231 64	6,850 67
Davie,	328 00	1,493 75	971 92	1,870 66	4,664 33
Dare,	472 65	262 01	103 24		837 90
Duplin,	530 90				
Edgecombe,	636 20	3,057 08	3,984 20	8,520 71	16,198 19
Forsythe,	443 50	2,700 35	2,294 55	4,224 79	9,660 99
Franklin,	510 70	2,483 78	1,885 20	3,008 98	7,888 66
Gaston,	329 20	2,255 70	1,325 99	582 38	4,493 27
Gates,	260 10	1,914 52		2,099 69	4,274 31
Graham,	66 90	290 70	110 40	527 86	995 86

Granville,	782 10	2,270 70	1,114 54	1,239 15	4,291 95
Greene,	255 90	1,519 70	2,237 43	4,774 99	7,665 13
Guilford,	714 00	1,400 00	1,628 00	5,373 00	13,824 56
Halifax,	838 90	1,324 40	658 38	3,621 12	7,412 42
Harnett,	298 30	1,874 83	613 25	1,966 09	4,797 60
Haywood,	289 60	1,650 25	789 01	1,503 00	2,553 45
Henderson,	302 70	2,033 93	995 63	1,295 32	4,628 64
Hertford,	275 50	1,234 35	571 12	3,628 82	3,800 80
Hyde,	217 00	1,114 40	1,702 76	1,880 86	5,532 05
Iredell,	568 60	2,647 84	269 92	1,010 00	6,800 06
Jackson,	185 10	1,387 24	603 93	1,639 54	1,842 26
Johnston,	478 40	1,726 04	1,301 57	2,182 63	3,214 44
Jones,	176 90	1,074 16	1,085 77	1,227 82	3,494 53
Lenoir,	322 40	2,003 17			5,809 77
Lincoln,	306 90	1,594 08			4,214 57
Macon,	223 00				2,666 08
Madison,	349 60	1,716 08			2,065 68
Martin,	335 80	839 78	611 13	2,392 04	4,179 53
McDowell,	283 40				
Mecklenburg,	720 00	3,432 66	4,677 58	7,971 82	16,802 06
Mitchell,	261 50	837 33	229 23		1,328 06
Montgomery,	246 70				
Moore,	404 60	2,513 00	975 90	1,379 56	5,276 03
Nash,	388 30	1,899 43	1,584 30	1,097 20	4,669 23
New Hanover,	834 10				
Northampton,	502 00	2,325 00	1,904 90	7,111 13	11,843 13



TABLE III—Continued.

COUNTIES.	FROM STATE TREASURER.	1873, POLL TAX.	1873, PROPERTY TAX.	BALANCE RE- MAINING ON HAND JUNE 30TH, 1873.	TOTAL REC'PTS.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Onslow,	218 50	1,143 67	791 71	3,595 16	6,110 05
Orange,	478 80	2,881 05	1,833 68	7,686 92	12,810 45
Pamlico,	144 40	846 45	298 07	748 32	2,037 24
Pasquotank,	138 10	1,336 00	975 12	130 50	2,579 72
Perquimans,	282 00	1,667 07	1,595 92	2,539 42	6,084 41
Person,	342 60	1,941 51	1,042 92	1,702 26	5,030 09
Pitt,	611 20				
Polk,	138 10	520 13	366 79	363 57	1,388 53
Randolph,	630 60	3,703 39	1,627 12	1,760 70	7,722 31
Richmond,	395 30	2,112 92	1,218 71	310 24	4,037 17
Robeson,	602 90	2,455 05	1,558 62	5,192 80	9,809 37
Rockingham,	435 80				
Rowan,	528 30	2,386 42	1,803 24	3,296 72	8,014 68
Rutherford,	484 40	2,333 65			2,818 05
Sampson,	557 50	2,396 55	1,245 93	1,489 12	5,691 60
Stanly,	292 40	1,005 34	661 30	2,112 34	4,071 38
Stokes,	386 60	2,308 25	959 26	6,561 81	10,215 92
Surry,	395 00	1,818 76	1,007 35	1,605 00	4,826 11
Swain,	95 70				

Transylvania,	155 00	1,423 15		183 70	1,722 01
Tyrrell,	105 00	682 76	302 26	1,108 12	2,198 14
Union,	422 80				
Wake,	1,190 80			6,956 85	8,147 65
Warren,	515 00				
Washington,	214 10				
Watauga,	278 60	926 25	387 26	440 60	2,032 71
Wayne,	603 00	3,394 11	2,399 48	2,610 71	9,007 30
Wilkes,	624 20	2,156 27	766 53	782 47	4,329 87
Wilson,	392 16	1,883 74	1,951 00	4,064 54	8,241 00
Yadkin,	377 60	1,792 54		12 00	2,182 14
Yancey,	215 90	875 22	219 26	59 56	1,369 05
	\$ 36,230 07	\$ 139,181 16	\$ 89,334 65	\$ 165,003 84	\$ 412,070 60



TABLE IV.

*School Funds disbursed during the Year ending June 30th, 1874.*

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	FOR WHITE CHILDREN.	FOR COLORED CHILDREN.	FOR SCHOOL HOUSES.	FOR COUNTY EXAMINERS.	TREASURER'S COMMISSIONS.
Alamance,	\$ 2,967 38	\$ 1,129 00	\$ 431 40	20 00	238 52
Alexander,	2,033 76	231 70	71 40	79 50	83 48
Alleghany,	873 98	39 85	77 00		26 89
Anson,	2,295 87	1,580 00	129 48	52 00	170 00
Ashe,	2,093 26	75 11	300 46	10 00	73 42
Beaufort,	2,447 71	754 00	31 63		89 74
Bertie,	891 25	1,890 25	108 10	71 00	74 01
Bladen,	168 30	479 50	21 50	36 00	30 15
Brunswick,	655 40	620 00	43 50	57 00	89 07
Buncombe,	4,731 60	213 00	151 79		261 95
Burke,					
Cabarrus,	3,370 80	1,425 00	138 15	28 00	128 23
Caldwell,	1,765 39	186 40	61 00	18 00	52 82
Camden,	1,345 75	510 40	84 71	10 00	49 07
Carteret,	1,206 55	80 00	190 40	6 00	44 00
Caswell,	3,073 02	2,870 01	65 52	36 00	122 85
Catawba,	2,196 12	437 55	53 02		67 92
Chatham,	1,397 71	532 17	176 55	42 00	133 79

Cherokee,	1,102 27	1,127 28	638 05	107 96	148 72
Chowan,	752 75	43 20		18 00	23 17
Clay,	2,227 60	283 70	100 75	20 00	52 00
Cleveland,	1,687 08	935 83	49 33	18 90	62 58
Columbus,					
Craven,	1,724 60	1,116 72	86 51	30 00	108 89
Cumberland,	2,050 91	161 55		18 00	39 88
Currituck,	4,154 15	731 03	1,095 24	7 00	263 95
Davidson,	2,571 97	775 80	129 30	18 00	87 37
Davie,	720 00	60 00	9 00	10 00	41 39
Dare,					
Duplin,	1,114 50	4,227 21	1,332 96	30 00	167 60
Edgecombe,	4,826 08	828 20	403 70	26 90	180 45
Forsythe,	1,667 82	1,997 07	59 55	33 15	480 72
Franklin,	1,812 98	274 80	556 27	16 00	168 11
Gaston,	1,628 99	998 62	96 30	10 00	68 34
Gates,	727 85		58 35	18 00	20 00
Graham,	780 74	1,692 67	132 72	29 35	199 76
Granville,	1,029 35	962 55	228 75	24 30	102 21
Greene,	6,362 61	1,740 10	390 00	26 00	212 56
Guilford,	1,148 47	3,269 89	635 72	18 00	126 00
Halifax,	1,252 31	630 91	101 95	6 00	120 66
Harnett,	1,976 30	75 40		18 00	56 55
Haywood,	1,365 61	306 56	434 04	28 00	78 14
Henderson,	599 23	619 50	113 91	28 00	58 60
Hertford,					



TABLE IV—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	FOR WHITE CHILDREN.	FOR COLORED CHILDREN.	FOR SCHOOL HOUSES.	FOR COUNTY EXAMINERS.	TREASURER'S COMMISSIONS.
Hyde,	\$ 1,329 95	\$ 251 12	\$ 29 40	\$ 19 95	\$ 132 64
Iredell,	3,260 25	351 21	229 00	24 00	164 29
Jackson,	1,501 86	86 00	190 35	18 00	46 05
Johnston,	1,050 61	697 90	113 75		127 85
Jones,	435 29	846 22		82 90	4 42
Lenoir,	1,945 81	1,712 50	421 64	36 00	
Lincoln,	2,079 66	467 60	224 20	29 50	70 00
Macon,					
Madison,	1,466 19	13 77	60 00	12 00	38 78
Martin,	1,433 34	716 07	185 15		44 66
McDowell,					
Mecklenburg,	5,346 40	2,948 28	366 26	20 60	260 66
Mitchell,	1,204 43	14 00		18 00	66 40
Montgomery,					
Moore,	2,324 34	301 75	175 76		56 05
Nash,	450 46	527 77	430 47	12 00	
New Hanover,					
Northampton,	2,020 11	3,288 65	856 10	80 00	297 12
Onslow,	3,172 00	280 00	25 00		173 89
Orange,	3,728 20	1,927 34	437 35	12 00	152 62

Pamlico,	927 00	400 00	201 00	14 00	50 94
Pasquotank,	1,083 79	644 75		14 00	102 78
Perquimans,	1,594 69	633 00	767 54	14 80	92 62
Person,	1,743 22	860 80	26 05	30 50	81 51
Pitt,					
Polk,	1,013 07	138 27	1,151 34	22 00	69 42
Randolph,	5,349 39	870 78	365 29	38 00	99 35
Richmond,	1,019 24	1,276 56	700 54	178 24	172 59
Robeson,	3,681 95	670 50	590 00	86 00	125 71
Rockingham,					
Rowan,	3,124 94	1,425 22	98 08	33 00	125 00
Rutherford,	1,613 05	538 05	27 25	21 50	110 00
Sampson,	1,630 59	298 00	348 65	6 00	95 24
Stanly,	1,084 57	185 71		18 00	32 30
Stokes,	4,191 03	711 00	760 51	50 00	142 81
Surry,	2,590 91	299 85	283 67	33 00	120 65
Swain,					
Transylvania,					
Tyrrell,	310 00	67 00	25 00	18 00	54 95
Union,					
Wake,	2,095 10	2,963 89	155 17		135 11
Warren,					
Washington,					
Watauga,	1,539 44		15 00	10 00	43 95
Wayne,	2,520 03	1,445 47	374 48	12 00	332 27
Wilkes,	2,676 19	310 79	327 54	52 00	152 66



TABLE IV—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	FOR WHITE CHILDREN.	FOR COLORED CHILDREN.	FOR SCHOOL HOUSES.	FOR COUNTY EXAMINERS.	TREASURER'S COMMISSIONS.
Wilson,	\$ 20 53	\$ 342 53	\$	\$ 12 00	113 78
Yadkin,	1,878 29	241 00	22 00		85 67
Yancey,	991 50	13 50	125 50	44 00	34 22
	\$ 152,205 00	\$ 64,679 00	\$ 18,897 00	\$ 2,083 00	\$ 8,612 00

TABLE V.

*Number of Children in the several Counties in the State  
between the ages of six and twenty-one years.*

COUNTIES.	WHITE.			COLORED.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Alamance,	1320	1379	2699	608	625	1233
Alexander,	1182	1043	2225	127	155	282
Alleghany,	784	687	1471	73	66	139
Anson,	1047	1046	2093	867	729	1596
Ashe,	1999	1819	3818	121	134	255
Beaufort,	1597	561	3158	814	842	1656
Bertie,	1017	923	1940	1243	1125	2368
Bladen,	1103	1121	2224	1068	999	2067
Brunswick,	660	606	1266	468	439	907
Buncombe,	2550	2269	4819	390	411	801
Burke,	1362	1364	2726	346	373	719
Cabarrus,	1486	1356	2842	635	610	1245
Caldwell,	1453	1359	2812	274	224	498
Camden,	560	497	1057	297	230	527
Carteret,	1097	1080	2177	433	460	893
Caswell,	1019	895	1914	1206	1082	2288
Catawba,	1780	1819	3599	316	319	635
Chatham,	2258	2119	4377	1095	1065	2160
Cherokee,	1228	1215	2443	82	72	154
Chowan,	492	490	982	987	1088	2075
Clay,	488	464	952	39	33	72
Cleaveland,	2254	1962	4216	437	415	852
Columbus,	992	921	1913	672	628	1300
Craven,	967	973	1940	1840	1750	3590
Cumberland,	1971	1874	3845	1392	1392	2704
Currituck,						
Dare,	437	401	838	44	46	90
Davidson,	2630	2432	5062	585	628	1213
Davie,	1126	1060	2186	533	456	989
Duplin,	1590	1428	3018	1093	1053	2146
Edgecombe,	1251	1287	2538	2217	2158	4375



TABLE V—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	WHITE.			COLORED.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Forsythe,	1818	1783	3601	432	402	834
Franklin,	1272	1129	2401	1596	1459	3055
Gaston,	1063	991	2053	338	272	609
Gates,	745	700	1445	498	481	979
Graham,	367	340	707			
Granville,	1946	1811	3757	2448	2415	4863
Greene,	681	676	1357	595	607	1202
Guilford,	2826	2599	5425	1081	1165	2246
Halifax,	1380	1447	2827	2335	2311	4646
Harnett,						
Haywood,	1390	1377	2767	65	64	129
Henderson,	1312	1196	2508	283	136	419
Hertford,	840	818	1658	830	816	1646
Hyde,	706	586	1292	494	413	907
Iredell,	2228	2134	4362	783	747	1530
Jackson,	1001	913	1914	54	45	99
Johnston,	1841	1770	3611	593	580	1173
Jones,	420	390	810	494	486	980
Lenoir,	1022	937	1959	1048	968	2016
Lincoln,	1231	1198	2429	582	383	965
Macon,	1037	1019	2056	67	85	152
Madison,	1754	1690	3444	70	38	108
Martin,	1012	902	1914	774	676	1450
McDowell,	1293	1184	2477	311	271	582
Mecklenburg,	2339	2162	4501	1704	1760	3464
Mitchell,	1100	1083	2183	87	80	167
Montgomery,	1065	823	1888	361	233	594
Moore,	1698	1613	3311	591	555	1146
Nash,	1255	1278	2533	1080	1012	2092
New Hanover,			3546			4795
Northampton,	1132	1072	2204	1523	1425	2938
Onslow,	714	713	1427	347	331	678
Orange,	1890	1905	3795	1204	1184	2388
Pamlico,	591	546	1137	276	182	558
Pasquotank,	668	675	1343	688	718	1406
Perquimans,	723	646	1369	735	632	1387

TABLE V—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	WHITE.			COLORED.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Person,	938	934	1872	849	705	1554
Pitt,	1640	1506	3146	1508	1458	2966
Polk,	595	597	1192	152	165	317
Randolph,	2880	2738	5618	486	517	1003
Richmond,	1105	973	2078	959	916	1875
Robeson,	1714	1562	3276	1570	1407	2977
Rockingham,	1401	1325	2726	849	783	1632
Rowan,	1895	1826	3721	827	771	1598
Rutherford,	1987	1976	3963	528	601	1129
Sampson,	2004	1820	3824	1270	1215	2485
Stanly,	1415	1275	2690	169	188	357
Stokes,	1718	1509	3227	485	440	925
Surry,	1502	1781	3283	278	281	559
Swain,	486	435	921	24	19	43
Transylvania,	710	705	1415	78	60	138
Tyrrell,	400	341	741	147	162	309
Union,	1688	1552	3240	526	462	988
Wake,	3252	3080	6332	2734	2628	5362
Warren,	861	835	1696	1776	1755	3531
Washington,	616	573	1189	418	434	852
Watauga,	1094	1078	2172	33	38	71
Wayne,	1818	1689	3507	1360	1263	2623
Wilkes,	2730	2811	5541	349	355	705
Wilson,	1212	1142	2354	792	805	1597
Yadkin,	1602	1664	3266	259	268	527
Yancey,	1162	1094	2256	53	37	90
	120484	114362	234846	63148	59940	123088



TABLE VI.

*The number of Public Schools and the number of Children in attendance at any time during the year ending June 30th, 1874.*

COUNTIES.	NUMBER PUBLIC SCHOOLS.		WHITE CHILDREN IN SCHO'L.		COLORED CHILDREN IN SCHO'L.	
	WHITE <sup>E</sup> .	COLORED.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Alamance,	31	11	1221	1027	443	557
Alexander,	40	5	752	762	61	59
Alleghany,	24	2	491	346	35	28
Anson,	26	24	462	475	495	498
Ashe,	63	3	1503	1351	56	64
Beaufort,	38	14	1628	1509	559	650
Bertie,						
Bladen,	7	9	43	37	146	114
Brunswick,	11	11	182	164	247	227
Buncombe,						
Burke,						
Cabarrus,	40	33	1025	775	475	356
Caldwell,	45	5	879	710	105	122
Camden,	13	7	373	246	197	120
Carteret,	17	1	596	576	90	85
Caswell,	54	60	941	855	976	1191
Catawba,	50	14	1282	1125	288	260
Chatham,	48	24	1118	840	474	456
Cherokee,						
Chowan,						
Clay,	11	1	343	250	16	11
Cleaveland,	50	9	1291	1029	155	159
Columbus,	34	19	669	598	405	372
Craven,						
Cumberland,	31	24	476	455	368	367
Currituck,						
Dare,	6		133	107		
Davidson,						

TABLE VI.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	NUMBER PUBLIC SCHOOLS.		WHITE CHIL- DREN IN SCH'L.		COLORED CHIL- DREN IN SCH'L.	
	WHITE.	COLORED.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Davie,	31	12	740	631	250	172
Duplin,						
Edgecombe,	12	32	264	215	998	914
Forsythe,	60	11	1430	1209	201	223
Franklin,	31	34	534	329	1057	982
Gaston,	33	7	760	600	149	115
Gates,	22	15	356	296	276	330
Graham,	12		332	301		
Granville,	15	16	182	180	269	365
Greene,						
Guilford,	65	24	2326	2293	715	822
Halifax,	14	25	170	147	709	723
Harnett,	24	15	347	246	235	264
Haywood,	38	2	1197	928	47	54
Henderson,	24	7	758	763	168	155
Hertford,	16	5	90	41	221	254
Hyde,	17	8	340	225	310	207
Iredell,	73	14	1428	1259	220	216
Jackson,	27	2	776	732	40	35
Johnston,	33	11	399	184	441	413
Jones,	9	14	159	126	313	306
Lenoir,	20	21	337	351	590	528
Lincoln,	31	9	934	737	302	265
Macon,						
Madison,	26	1	860	754	12	13
Martin,	26	14	570	418	336	330
McDowell,						
Mecklenburg,	46	34	924	778	842	972
Mitchell,	25	1	713	639	12	8
Montgomery,						
Moore,	52	6	930	741	127	133
Nash,	9	12	101	114	296	314
New Hanover	33	31	613	613	874	874
Northampton,	37	46	557	490	911	934
Onslow,	34	5	330	350	40	60



TABLE VI—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	NUMBER PUBLIC SCHOOLS.		WHITE CHILDREN IN SCH'L.		COLORED CHILDREN IN SCH'L.	
	WHITE.	COLORED.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Orange,	34	22	1034	843	625	743
Pamlico,	18	8	356	309	205	139
Pasquotank,	22	17	446	284	385	405
Perquimans,	23	13	483	351	348	370
Person,	19	10	325	289	193	204
Pitt,						
Polk,	15	8	278	215	118	138
Randolph,	84	18	2063	1632	335	348
Richmond,	19	24	283	232	412	344
Robeson,	39	7	1190	924	349	275
Rockingham,						
Rowan,	54	30	1220	1052	634	799
Rutherford,	48	15	1360	1180	313	311
Sampson,	47	7	491	475	137	158
Stanly,	29	6	712	571	112	119
Stokes,	69	21	1597	1202	227	269
Surry,	44	7	706	635	70	68
Swain,	17	2	446	338	52	45
Transylvania,						
Tyrrell,	6	2	112	69	32	30
Union,						
Wake,	27	35	639	448	827	886
Warren,						
Washington,						
Watauga,	39		714	712		
Wayne,	14	14	875	596	682	750
Wilkes,	79	12	1781	1508	197	174
Wilson,		4			99	93
Yadkin,	43	8	1151	866	116	123
Yancey,	27	1	706	562	22	5
	2350	999	54033	45220	23064	23603

TABLE VII.

*Number of Teachers examined and approved, and the Names of the Chairmen of the Boards of Examiners in the several Counties, and their Post Offices.*

COUNTIES.	CHAIRMEN OF THE BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.	POST OFFICE OF CHAIRMEN.	NO. OF TEACHERS APPROVED.			
			WHITE.		COLORED.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.
Alamance,	Rev. W. S. Long,	Graham,	17	9	7	3
Alexander,	W. Y. Davis,	Taylorsville,	30	2	1	
Alleghany,	David Black,	Scottville,	19		1	
Anson,	Julius A. Little,	Wadesboro',	11	6	5	7
Ashe,	George W. Bower,	Jefferson,	60	5	3	
Beaufort,	Dr. D. T. Taylor,	Washington,				
Bertie,	David E. Tayloe,	Windsor,	7	5	12	1
Bladen,						
Brunswick,	E. M. Rosaty,	Smithville,	11		4	
Buncombe,	A. M. Penland,	Asheville,	14	10		
Burke,	Rev. Neilson Falls,	Morganton,	15	8	2	1
Cabarrus,	D. R. Bruton,	Concord,	32	6	6	15
Caldwell,	Rev. Geo. H. Round,	Lenoir,	16	3		
Camden,	T. B. Boushall,	Camden C. H.,	10	4	5	2
Carteret,	P. W. Wheeler,	Beaufort,	8	3	1	1



TABLE VII—Continued.

COUNTIES.	CHAIRMEN OF THE BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.	POST OFFICE OF CHAIRMEN.	NO. OF TEACHERS APPROVED			
			WHITE.		COLORED.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.
Caswell,	Rev. Jacob Doll,	Yanceyville,	30	3	4	3
Catawba,	N. E. Lowrance,	Newton,	16	6	5	2
Chatham,	J. W. Hatch,	Pittsboro',	25	6	1	1
Cherokee,	M. C. King,	Murphy,	3	6	2	4
Chowan,	A. M. Moore,	Edenton,	17	1	2	
Clay,	M. R. Kimsey,	Hayesville,	37	8	6	3
Cleveland,	L. N. Durham,	Shelby,	23	4	10	1
Columbus,	C. G. Wyche,	Whiteville,	10	9	8	4
Craven,	Rev. L. O. Vass,	Newbern,	10	10	13	19
Cumberland,	Geo. W. Wightman,	Fayetteville,	4	8	6	1
Currituck,	V. L. Pitts,	Currituck C. H.,				
Dare,	Walter T. Dough,	Manteo,				
Davidson,	J. W. Cecil,	Lexington,	24	5	4	1
Davie,	G. M. Bingham,	Mocksville,	18	6	9	1
Duplin,	O. H. Allen,	Kenansville,	3	4	14	6
Edgecombe,	H. H. Shaw,	Tarboro',	44	10		1
Forsythe,	M. H. Linville,	Belew's Creek Mills,	20	3	15	9
Franklin,	M. L. Davis,	Louisburg,				

Gaston,	R. W. Sandifer,	Dallas,	22	6	10	2
Gates,	P. J. Aiken,	Robbinsville,	8			
Graham,	Jas. A. Bullock,	Sassafras Fork,				
Granville,	Dr. Nereus Mendenhall,	Westminster,	25	28	2	
Greene,	Wm. H. Day,	Halifax C. H.,				
Guilford,	J. A. Spears,	Harnett C. H.,	38	14	2	
Halifax,	W. J. Wilson,	Forks of Pigeon,	26	5	3	
∞ Harnett,	S. V. Pickens	Hendersonville,	5	4	6	4
Haywood,	Joseph B. Slaughter,	Winton,	13	2	6	1
Henderson,	Joseph W. Watson,	Swan Quarter,	34	9	5	4
Hertford,	J. H. Hill,	Statesville,	16	5	3	
Hyde,	J. F. Allison,	Webster,				
Iredell,	Dr. Titus Hart,	Trenton,	7		4	
Jackson,	Wm. A. Coleman,	Kinston,	8	5	8	
Johnston,	Rev. W. R. Wetmore,	Lincolnton,	25	8	3	
Jones,	Albert S. Siler,	Franklin,	27	1		
Lenoir,	Willie Gudger,	Marshall,	29	2	1	
Lincoln,	J. R. Lanier,	Williamston,	13	9	6	
Macon,	J. H. Gilkey,	Marion,	22	2	5	
Madison,	Rev. J. B. Boone,	Charlotte,	22	25	26	24
Martin,	Rev. W. C. Bowman,	Bakersville,	8		1	
McDowell,	Wm. G. DeBerry,	Mt. Gilead,	22	8	1	3
Mecklenburg,	W. J. Stewart,	Carthage,	17	8	5	
Mitchell,						
Montgomery,						
Moore,						



TABLE VII—Continued.

COUNTIES.	CHAIRMEN OF THE BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.	POST OFFICE OF CHAIRMEN.	NO. OF TEACHERS APPROVED.			
			WHITE.		COLORED.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.
Nash,	A. W. Bridgers,	Nashville,	22	15	15	5
New Hanover,	A. R. Black,	Wilmington,				
Northampton,	W. C. Bowen,	Jackson,	14	6	10	
Onslow,	Richard W. Nixon,	Jacksonville,	27	7	3	2
Orange,	Samuel W. Hughes,	Hillsboro',	11	2	10	6
Pamlico,	Delon H. Abbott,	Vandemere,				
Pasquotank,	Palemon John,	Elizabeth City,	7	4	2	1
Perquimans,	Josiah T. Smith, M. D.,	Hertford,	12	9	7	2
Person,	J. J. Lansdell,	Koxboro',	12	6	8	3
Pitt,	B. W. Brown,	Greenville,	15	21	9	6
Polk,	J. A. Thorn,	Mill's Springs,	17	4	3	
Randolph,	M. S. Robbins,	Asheboro',	68	24	1	
Richmond,	Rev. Henry H. Crowson,	Rockingham,	19	3	9	2
Robeson,	D. C. McIntyre,	Lumberton,	34	11	4	3
Rockingham,	Hon. David S. Reid,	Wentworth,	19	5	4	5
Rowan,	B. F. Rogers,	Salisbury,	41	6	8	8
Rutherford,	W. W. Wallace,	Logan's Store,	26	4	4	1
Sampson,	B. T. Grady, Jr.,	Clinton,	8	10	4	3

Stanly,	Somuel J. Pemberton,	Albemarle,	17	2	1	4
Stokes,	Walter W. King,	Danbury,	32	8	2	2
Surry,	Jas. C. Gilmer,	Mt. Airy,				
Swain,	D. K. Collins,	Charleston,	11	4		
Transylvania,	H. Q. Adams,	Brevard,	11	5	1	
Tyrrell,	Dr. E. Ransom,	Columbia,				
Union,	S. S. McCauley,	Monroe,	26	8	8	14
Wake,	E. B. Thomas,	Raleigh,	14	10	10	4
Warren,	Jno. E. Dugger,	Warrenton,	6	3	8	2
Washington,	Stewart L. Johnson,	Plymouth,				
Watauga,	H. Bingham,	McBryde's Mills,				
Wayne,	Jno. Robinson,	Goldsboro',	19	7	25	3
Wilkes,	R. W. Barber,	Wilkesboro',	47	6	5	1
Wilson,	E. M. Nadal,	Wilson,	24	12	8	1
Yadkin,	Jno. D. Johnson,	Yadkinville,	28	2	3	
Yancey,	D. M. Ray,	Burnsville,	19		1	
			1,206	495	416	204





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Ordered to be Printed.

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JOSIAH TURNER, PUBLIC PRINTER AND BINDER.

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## REPORT OF THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND INSTITUTION.

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### PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

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*To His Excellency* CURTIS H. BROGDEN,  
*Governor of North Carolina:*

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State, I have the honor to submit to you the twenty-ninth annual report of the condition and management of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, for the year ending November 1st, 1874.

I deem it almost unnecessary to do more than refer you to the report of the Principal, John Nichols, Esq., for the general condition and management of the Institution, and to an examination of the reports of the Auditor and Treasurer, (herewith enclosed,) for all necessary information in detail.

#### CONDITION, PUPILS, &C.

The Institution is in as flourishing a condition as it has ever been during my connection with it, extending over a period of nearly twenty years. The management of its affairs has been conducted with the greatest economy consistent with a proper regard for the comfort and welfare of those unfortunate persons committed to our care. In fact, the appropriation made by the last Legislature was found inadequate to pay the



teachers such salary as their qualifications demanded, whilst the services of others were necessarily dispensed with, thereby throwing more labor on those actually engaged in teaching at a diminished salary.

The number of pupils, in the meantime, increased. For the year ending with last report there were :

Deaf and Dumb males, 74 ; females, 58,	132
Blind males, 35 ; females, 35,	70
	<hr/>
Total,	202

The number enrolled the present year are :

Deaf and Dumb males, 77 ; females, 61,	138
Blind males, 40 ; females, 37,	77
	<hr/>
Total,	215

Showing an increase of thirteen over the previous year.

It gives me pleasure to learn from the instructors that the pupils are steadily advancing in their studies, and those who are in the mechanical departments are perfecting themselves in their different employments.

#### REPAIRS NEEDED.

The principal building of the Institution must be repaired during the coming year. The stuccoing in many places is crumbled and falling off, thereby exposing the property to rain. The wooden window framings are gradually decaying, and the whole exterior wood work is sadly in need of paint. On account of the severity of the times the past year, we did not insist on an appropriation for a new fence around this property, but have repaired and patched up the old one until it is now a necessity to place a new and substantial fence in its stead.

The general appearance of the grounds has been much improved during the last year—many walks having been laid with

coarse stone and bats, covered with loam and sand, which are now in fine conditon, and will add much to the comfort of pupils in their walks during the winter.

#### COLORED DEPARTMENT.

During the summer the new building for the colored department was occupied. The building is eligibly located, and is well and conveniently arranged. The furniture (removed from the old building,) having been in use a number of years, is considerably worse for wear—additional furniture and cooking apparatus will have to be supplied.

#### STATISTICS.

From the report of the able President of 1871, Dr. W. H. McKee, there were in North Carolina 838 blind, 619 deaf and dumb, and of this number there were of the

Blind—white,	540	
“ colored,	266	
“ mulattoes,	29	
“ Indians,	3	
	<hr/>	
Total,		838
Deaf and Dumb—white,	442	
“ “ “ colored,	151	
“ “ “ mulattoes,	26	
	<hr/>	
Total,		619
	<hr/>	
Grand total,		1,457

Of which number from the published reports, (no regular register having been preserved during the early history of the Institution,) the number of pupils who have received the benefits of this Institution are

524



Estimating the number of those over the age, who are  
not permitted to enter the Institution to be the same, 524

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1,048

We have the number of uneducated children in the State, 409

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1,457

Or, about one-third who must yet receive the benefits of  
this Institution, so liberally provided for this class of our un-  
fortunate fellow beings by that good old mother "The State  
of North Carolina."

#### FINANCES.

From the report of the last fiscal year, there	
was in the hands of the Treasurer,	\$ 9,231 92
Annual appropriation for this year,	40,000 00
Balance drawn from Treasurer by special act,	500 00
Appropriation for completion of buildings for	
the colored department,	6,500 00
Received from mechanical departments,	1,242 20
"    "    interest,	240 00
	<hr/>
	\$57,714 12
	<hr/>

The expenditures have been	
For completion of build'g for colored dep'tment,	\$ 7,561 10
"    out-buildings, hauling brick, fencing and	
heating apparatus,	2,173 08
Support of Institution, (both departments,)	42,882 93
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	5,097 01
	<hr/>
	\$57,714 12

The Institution must be supported out of this amount  
(\$5,097.01) for two months more, which are the costliest

months of the year—being winter. From this and other expenses to be incurred, you will see the importance of a larger appropriation for the coming year; and, here I desire to call your attention to the fact that since the Constitution of the State has been amended, the Legislature assembles only biennially, therefore the bill for the appropriation must necessarily be for two years, instead of one year, as heretofore.

From a careful study of the wants and necessary demands of the Institution, I unhesitatingly urge that an annual appropriation be made of \$45,000.00 for the support of the Institution, and \$5,000.00 for the ordinary and extraordinary repairs to building, fences, furniture, &c.

These amounts are asked not for the purpose of conducting the Institution on too magnificent a scale, but to meet the demands and wants of the pupils, and for a proper preservation of the buildings and properties. And I trust that the good name and economical management of the Institution, running through a long period, will convince the Legislature that every dollar given to this branch of her charity will be properly expended, and in any event, should there be a surplus, it will be faithfully accounted for.

I respectfully invite the early appointment of a committee by the General Assembly to visit the Institution and examine into its past management and future wants. Our books, vouchers, &c., will be open for their inspection, and a satisfactory investigation is solicited.

The number of our pupils are yearly increasing, and more demand is made upon our resources. I respectfully call your attention to that portion of the Principal's report in regard to furnishing clothing and shoes for the pupils. No appropriation has been made to meet this expense. Many come to the Institution from the poor houses of their counties where they are furnished with clothes and shoes; and in the event of death, a decent burial is provided at the *expense* of the county.

Would it not be well for the Institution to keep an account against the pupils from each county, and the counties be re-



quired to levy a tax to repay the amount to the Institution—said taxes to be collected as others?

#### HEALTH OF THE PUPILS.

From the report of the Physician, you will observe that during the first session of the term, a considerable number of the pupils, some one hundred and fifty, were seized with the then prevailing epidemic in our city, viz: mumps and whooping cough. I am happy to know that all have recovered. I regret the loss by death of three of our pupils from other diseases.

During the present session there has been no case of sickness, and, as the health of the city was never better, we may confidently hope that the Institution will be free from disease and epidemics during the remainder of the term.

#### CONVENTION OF DEAF MUTE INSTRUCTORS.

In July last a meeting of Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb, and of those interested, was held in Belleville, Canada. By invitation of our former worthy Principal, Dr. W. J. Palmer, a member of the Executive Committee of the Association, your Principal and myself visited Belleville, and met a large representation of ladies and gentlemen from almost every State in the Union. We were cordially received and hospitably entertained by Dr. Palmer and the kind citizens of the town of Belleville. The proceedings of the Association, extending through many days, were interesting and instructive, and by a comparison of views, by lectures and the discussion of different modes of teaching, management, &c., much information was elicited, and the profession benefitted.

Much good will result from these yearly unions of teachers, and I trust, at no distant day, the hospitalities of the city of Raleigh and of our Institution will be extended to this body of philanthropic workers in the cause of humanity.

I cannot close this report without referring to the officers and teachers of the Institution. They have performed their duties well and faithfully, but few murmurs have reached the ears of the Board, and I trust, by the blessing of Almighty God, that success and prosperity may long abide with us.

Respectfully,

R. S. TUCKER,  
*President Board of Trustees.*

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## PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

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*To the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind :*

GENTLEMEN : In obedience to the Constitution of the State which requires the " officers of public institutions of the State " to submit periodical reports, I have the honor to present the twenty-ninth annual report of this Institution.

The number of pupils enrolled during the year, which closed at the date of the last report, was :

Deaf and Dumb males, 74 ; females, 58,	132
Blind males, 35 ; females, 35,	70
<hr/>	
Total,	202

The number enrolled during the year just closed is as follows :

Deaf and Dumb males, 77 ; females, 61,	138
Blind males, 40 ; females, 37,	77
<hr/>	
Total,	215



Being an increase of thirteen over the preceding year, thus showing a gradual gain in the number of pupils, and we hope an extension of its usefulness.

While this exhibit shows a steady and healthy increase in number, I am fully satisfied that not more than one-third of the deaf and dumb and blind children of proper age to be at school, are availing themselves of the benefits of the Institution. The indifference of parents, want of information, and poverty, doubtless keep many away who should have a share in the privileges here offered. While many avail themselves of this bountiful charity of the State in providing for the education of their children free of charge, too many pass this offer by with entire neglect, or for slight reasons of convenience, put off sending their children to school from year to year, and frequently until it is too late for schooling to do them any material good.

The lack of information might be gradually overcome, if a law was enacted requiring the Board of County Commissioners of each county to make annual reports to the President of our Board, of the number of children of proper ages to enter the Institution. The spirit of the age may be against compulsory education, but, if there ever was a call for its application, it deserves a trial in behalf of the uneducated deaf and dumb and blind children of our State. Without such compulsion, we must depend on moral force; and, in behalf of these unfortunates, I earnestly appeal to our legislators, ministers, physicians, county officers, and the neighbors and friends of the deaf and dumb and blind children, to co-operate with us in our earnest efforts to secure their attendance at the Institution.

I have been endeavoring, during the past year, to obtain accurate information as to the causes of deaf-muteness and blindness, as represented in our Institution, and while I have not been entirely successful, the following table is submitted as the result of my labors in this direction:

CAUSES.	D. & D.	Blind.	CAUSES.	D. & D.	Blind.
Congenital,	89	39	Influenza,	1	1
Scarlet Fever,	17	6	Inflammation of Eyes,	—	12
Measles,	3	1	Dropsy,	—	1
Accident,	2	6	Cataract,	—	2
Brain Fever,	3	2	Neuralgia,	—	1
Typhoid Fever,	3	2	Scrofula,	—	2
Paralysis,	1	1	Erysipelas,	—	1
Spinal Meningetis,	3	—	Epileptic Fits,	—	1
Bronchitis,	2	—	Unknown,	9	—
Otitis,	2	—			
Whooping Cough,	2	—	Total,	138	77
Pneumonia,	1	—			



The counties of the State represented in our Institution are as follows :

COUNTIES.	WHITE.		COL'R'D.		COUNTIES.	WHITE.		COL'R'D.	
	D. & D.	Blind.	D. & D.	Blind.		D. & D.	Blind.	D. & D.	Blind.
Alamance,	1		1		Iredell,	2			
Alexander,	3	2			Johnston,	4		3	
Anson,	3				Lincoln,		1		
Ashe,	1				McDowell,		6		
Beaufort,	3	1			Mecklenburg,	2	1	10	1
Bladen,		1			Mitchell,		1		
Buncombe,	5	1			Nash,		1		
Burke,	1				New Hanover,	3	2	2	2
Cabarrus,		3			Northampton,	2	6	4	
Caldwell,	2	1			Orange,	3	1		
Carteret,		1			Pamlico,		2		
Catawba,	2	1			Pasquotank,	2	3	1	
Chatham,	1	2	1		Perquimans,	2			
Chowan,		1		1	Pitt,	1			
Cleveland,	3		4		Polk,	1		2	
Craven,				1	Randolph,	1			
Cumberland,	1	5		1	Richmond,	2			
Currituck,				1	Robeson,	2			
Davidson,	2				Rockingham,		1		
Davie,		1			Rutherford,	3	1		
Duplin,	1	2	2		Sampson,	3	3		
Forsythe,		2			Stanly,	2			
Franklin,		1			Stokes,	1			
Gaston,		2			Surry,	1			
Gates,	1				Union,	2			
Granville,			1	1	Wake,	2	3	10	1
Guilford,	3	3	3		Warren,	1			
Halifax,	2		3		Watauga,	1			
Henderson,	1				Wayne,	4			1
Hertford,			2		Wilson,	1		1	4
Hyde,		1			Yadkin,	3			

All but six of these pupils were born in the State.

#### FINANCES.

At the close of the last fiscal year there was a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of	\$ 9,231 92
Annual appropriation for this year,	40,000 00
Balance drawn from Pub. Treas'r, by special act,	500 00
Appropriation for completion of building for colored department,	6,500 00
Received from mechanical departments,	1,242 20
Received from interest,	240 00
	<hr/> \$57,714 12

The expenditures have been :

For completion of building for colored department,	\$ 7,561 10
For out-buildings, hauling brick, fence, furniture, heating apparatus, &c., for same,	2,173 08
Support of Institution,	42,882 93
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	5,097 01
	————— \$57,714 12

The expenses for the support of the Institution last year, with two hundred and two pupils, not including the amount expended for building purposes, was \$40,703.14, an average per pupil of about \$201. The expenses for the same purpose this year have been \$42,882.93, with two hundred and fifteen pupils in the Institution, an average per pupil of about \$196, or five dollars less per pupil than last year.

After a careful examination of the reports of Institutions in other States, I am satisfied that the cost per pupil is less than in any other similar Institution in the country. The lowest I have found was Ohio, where the cost was about \$214 per pupil, while in several Institutions it has been over \$300 for each pupil. The general average throughout the United States has been about \$250.

The utmost economy, consistent with the health and comfort of the pupils, has been practiced, and with the prospective increase in numbers, I do not believe that the Institution can be supported with less than \$45,000 for the ensuing year.

In addition to this sum, at least \$5,000 is needed for repairs and improvements. Since the extension of the North wing our heating apparatus has been found inadequate for so large a building, and another boiler is indispensably necessary. The exterior of the building needs repairs, and a new fence around the premises cannot longer be dispensed with. It was our intention to have built a new fence during this year, and the



Commissioners of the Penitentiary were authorized to furnish as many brick as might be necessary for building the base wall, but we have not obtained the brick thus provided for in consequence of the inability of the Penitentiary authorities to have them burned.

#### TEACHERS.

The same teachers employed the past year were retained at the opening of the present session, with four exceptions.

The teacher in the blind department of the Colored Institution died during vacation, and her place has been supplied; and, on account of the want of funds, the Board of Trustees found it necessary to dispense with the services of two teachers in the deaf-mute department, and one in the blind department. This has necessarily added to the labors of the other teachers, but I am pleased to report that, appreciating the situation, they have discharged the increased duties without complaint, and all have labored harmoniously and faithfully for the prosperity of the Institution, and the advancement of their pupils. I am fully satisfied, however, that you will be compelled, at an early day, as the number of pupils increase, to elect another teacher in each department, as the necessity is even now very apparent.

The advancement of our pupils, during the past year, has been highly satisfactory, and I am persuaded that at no period in the history of the Institution has the standard of scholarship stood higher.

#### NEW BUILDING FOR COLORED DEPARTMENT.

This building, which was not completed at the date of our last report, and for which a special appropriation was made by the last General Assembly, has been finished, and is now occupied by that department of the Institution. The building is a substantial and handsome edifice, and reflects great credit

on the liberality and Christian benevolence of our people. It is a fact, perhaps not generally known, that North Carolina is the only State in the American Union, North or South, East or West, that has erected a building for their accommodation, and made regular appropriations for the education of her colored deaf and dumb and blind children.

#### MECHANICAL DEPARTMENTS.

I have nothing new to present in relation to these important departments of our Institution. The same mechanical branches which have been taught for the past several years, are still taught, and the longer they are continued the more thoroughly I am convinced of the wisdom of your predecessors in their selection. Shoe-making and Cabinet work for the deaf-mutes, and Mattress and Broom-making and Cane-seating of Chairs, &c., for the blind, are peculiarly suited to each. While there are other branches that might be learned with equal facility, experience has taught that these are best for many reasons; among which are the ability of our pupils for obtaining employment after they have left the Institution, and the small amount of capital required in case they wish to establish themselves in business; and, also the certainty of their finding a ready market for their manufactures.

I am pleased to report that several of those who have left the Institution within the past few years are now finding ready employment, at remunerative wages, in various parts of the State.

Since the new building has been occupied by the colored department of the Institution, a shoe-shop has been established, with a colored deaf-mute instructor—one of our former pupils, and I am pleased to report that the pupils in that department are making satisfactory progress in learning the trade.

#### CLOTHING.

A heavy item of expense has to be annually incurred by the



Institution, for which no appropriation has ever been made; viz: clothing and shoes for pupils. A large portion of our pupils come to the Institution very destitute—many of them without a change of clothing, and with no shoes on their feet. A considerable number are very poor—some even being paupers from the poor-houses of the counties from which they come. Arriving here in this destitute condition, we are compelled to furnish them with comfortable apparel, or return them from whence they came. No law having ever been enacted requiring the Institution to furnish shoes and clothing, and no appropriation at any time having been made for that purpose, and the expenses necessary therefor being paid out of our regular appropriation, I deem it my duty to invite your attention to this subject.

Few of the Institutions of the country are required to incur this extra expense; and even where it is done, the counties from which the children come, (especially in cases where they are orphans without estate, or paupers,) are required to refund the amount thus expended, to the Institutions.

I do not object to furnishing these necessary articles of comfort to our pupils, if funds are furnished for that purpose, but when we have to incur the expense, and pay it out of our regular appropriation, the aggregate amounts to no inconsiderable sum, and to that extent diminishes the amount appropriated for the legitimate expenses of the Institution.

The law of the State of New York is the best I have seen on this subject, and so necessary is some such law in North Carolina, that I quote the following paragraph from an act of the Assembly of that State, for the consideration of our own Legislature:

“If the friends of any pupil from within the State of New York shall fail, through neglect or inability, to provide the same with proper clothing or with funds to defray his or her necessary travelling expenses to and from the institution, or to remove him or her therefrom, as required in the preceding section, the trustees shall furnish such clothing, pay such

travelling expenses or remove such pupil to the care of the overseer of the poor of his or her township, and charge the cost of the same to the county to which the pupil belongs; provided that the annual amount of such expenditures on account of any one pupil shall not exceed the sum of sixty dollars. And in case of the death of any pupil at the Institution, whose remains shall not be removed or funeral expenses borne by the friends thereof, the trustees shall defray the necessary burial expenses, and charge the same to his or her county as aforesaid."

In conclusion, I beg leave to report that the officers of the Institution have discharged the duties incumbent on them in their respective departments, promptly and faithfully, and during the entire year no sound of discord has been heard.

My relations with you, gentlemen of the Board, have been of the most pleasant nature, and for your kindness, and the courteous consideration you have given all my suggestions and recommendations, you have my sincere thanks; and I trust that, in the future, I may be able to so discharge the duties of the responsible position I occupy, as to merit your continued approbation.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN NICHOLS, *Principal*.

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### PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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*To the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind:*

The By-Laws of the Institution require the attending Physician to "make annually a report of the sanitary condition of the Institution, with such recommendation as he may deem necessary for the preservation of the health of the pupils." In



obedience to that requirement I have the honor to submit the following:

The hygienic condition of the Institution, I am pleased to say, is as good as one could reasonably hope for, where so many are crowded together. Indeed, I do not see that any material improvement could be made in this respect, except by increasing our present number of dormitories. And although we have had much more sickness during the past session than the preceding one, there was nothing of a local nature to account for it, the same diseases prevailing extensively throughout the city and surrounding country.

We were invaded during the early part of last winter by two epidemic diseases, mumps and whooping cough, which went through the entire school—both white and colored departments,—lasting several months, and numbering in all about one hundred and fifty cases of each. All, I am happy to say, did well.

During the hight of these epidemics, we had ten or twelve severe cases of pneumonia, two of them being double. All recovered.

There were three deaths during the session, one blind boy and two deaf and dumb girls. The boy died of cholera morbus, which was brought on by eating inordinately of onion salad, followed by as much water as he could drink. He lived only thirty-six hours from the time he was taken, and could retain neither medicine nor any thing else on his stomach during the time. He had been very unsound all his life. One of the girls died of consumption, the other of diarrhœa with congestion. This last one was a very peculiar case, and during a professional experience of fourteen years I have never seen a similar case, either before or since. She had been quite sick some ten or twelve days, with frequent discharges, but was apparently improving. The night before she died she came into my room between nine and ten o'clock, and said she wanted to stay in there. On inquiring into the cause I ascertained that one of the deaf and dumb girls, who was nursing

her at the time, had displeased her about some trivial matter. She remained in my room, and had no motion of the bowels during the night. She got up quite early next morning and went to her own room. About ten o'clock that morning she was taken with general congestion; and seeing her condition was critical, I immediately sent for Drs. E. Burke Haywood and Royster, for consultation. They came promptly and every thing was done in our power to bring about re-action, but without avail. She died about six o'clock in the afternoon.

A chronic case of amenorrhœa of five or six years' standing, in the Blind department, gave me a great deal of trouble and much anxiety, and finally resulted in mammary abscess, necessitating the use of the lancet; a thing almost entirely unknown to the medical profession.

The only accident that occurred during the session of a serious nature, was a dislocation of the shoulder of a deaf and dumb boy. He had the same misfortune during the previous session, as will be seen by reference to my last report.

The pupils have all been remarkably healthy this fall, not a single case of sickness having occurred in the Institution since the opening of the present session in September last. This is certainly very gratifying when we consider that we have so large a number crowded together. Let us all hope for a continuation of these blessings.

Respectfully submitted,

R. B. ELLIS, M. D.,

*Physician.*



## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*Showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, from November 1st, 1873, to November 1st, 1874.*

## DR.

To balance cash on hand last Report,	\$ 9,231 92	
To cash rec'd of Public Treasurer,	47,000 00	
“ cash interest on Kelly Fund,	240 00	
“ cash on account of Shoe Shop,	925 70	
“ cash from miscellaneous sources,	316 50	
	—————	\$57,714 12

## CR.

By cash paid on vouchers,	\$52,617 11	
“ balance on hand,	5,097 01	
	—————	\$57,714 12

Respectfully submitted,

L. E. HEARTT, *Treasurer.*

## AUDITOR'S REPORT.

*To the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Institution  
for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind :*

GENTLEMEN:—I would respectfully submit the following report, showing in detail, the expenditures of the Institution from November 1st, 1873, to November 1st, 1874:

Flour,	\$	1,044	86	
Bread,		1,157	25	
Milk,		28	90	
Meal,		541	30	
Hominy,		54	00	
Sugar,		942	94	
Coffee,		452	97	
Tea,		65		
Molasses,		164	83	
Butter,		1,105	85	
Provender,		586	44	
Eggs,		146	16	
Bacon,		1,968	56	
Beef,		2,153	36	
Fresh meat and Fish,		668	09	
Lard,		416	60	
Fowls,		323	97	
Salt,		43	05	
Washing and Soap,		212	92	
Wood and Coal,		1,683	41	\$13,706 11
Salaries,				15,599 33
Lights and Gas,		961	40	
House Rent,		300	00	
Furniture and Bedding,		171	49	
Clothing for Pupils,		612	42	2,045 31
Carried forward,				\$31,350 75



Brought forward,		\$31,350 75
Medical Attendance,	285 00	
Medicine,	250 80	
Printing,	130 25	
Broom Shop,	510 87	
Shoe Shop,	1,687 70	
Freight and Drayage,	675 80	
Traveling Expenses,	514 86	
Crockery and Table-ware,	10 00	
Rice,	211 78	
Cheese,	192 27	
Servants' Hire,	1,957 91	
Vegetables and Fruits,	1,513 98	
Repairs and Improvements,	1,874 55	
Books, Stationery, &c.,	459 11	
Sundries—Provisions,	116 74	
Insurance,	387 50	
Miscellaneous,	753 06	11,532 18
Building—Colored Department,	7,561 10	
Hauling bricks, out-buildings, furniture, fence, &c., for same,	2,173 08	9,734 18
		<hr/>
		\$52,617 11
		<hr/> <hr/>

Respectfully submitted,

R. B. ELLIS, *Auditor.*

## SHOE SHOP REPORT.

*Operations of Shoe Shop from November 1st, 1873, to November 1st, 1874:*

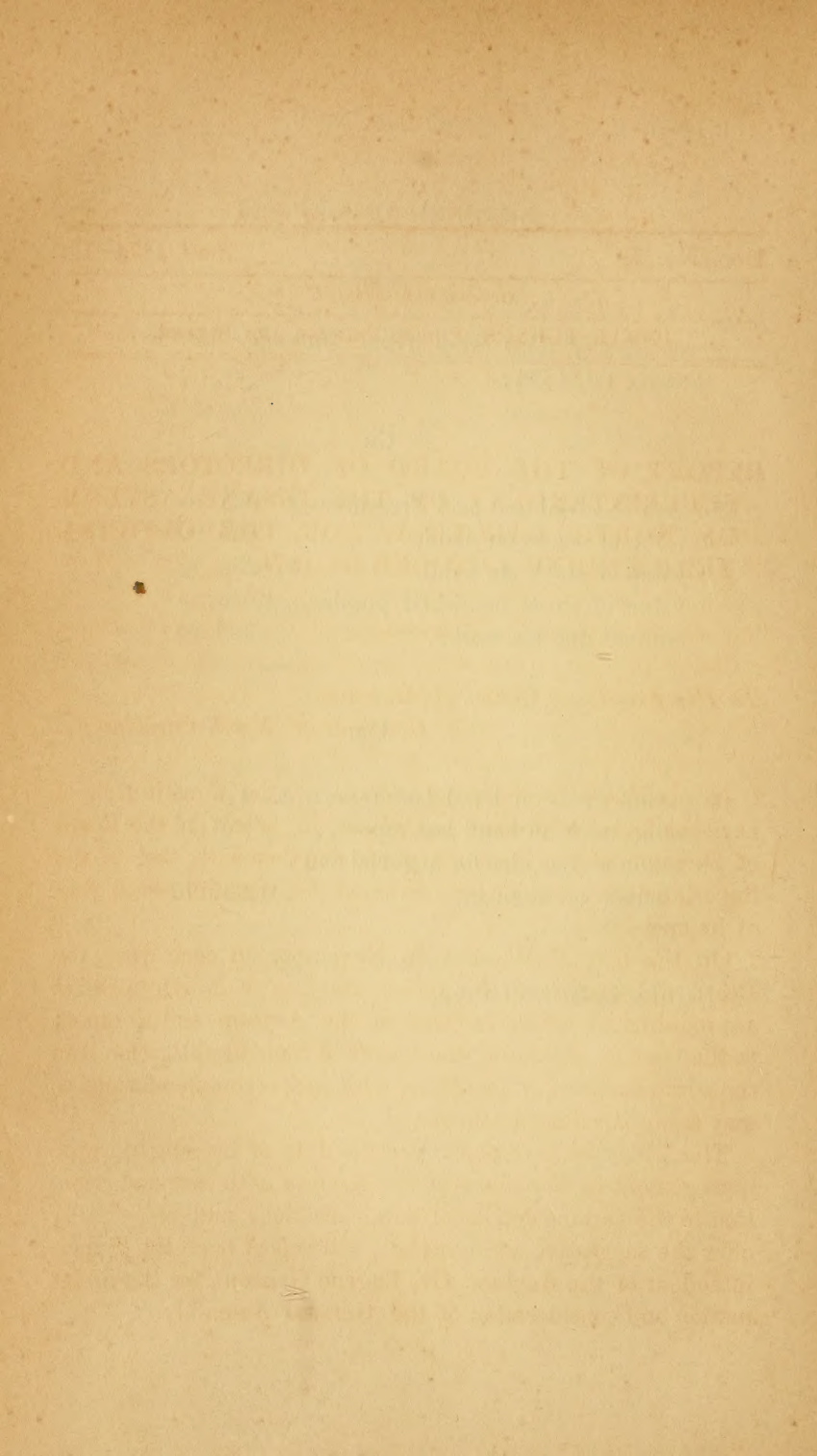
## CR.

To cash received and paid Treasurer, \$	925 70	
“ value of shoes on hand,	455 00	
“ value of stock on hand,	235 45	
“ value of shoes furnished pupils,	1,033 25	
“ amount due for work,	368 25	
	<hr/>	\$3,017 65

## DR.

By value shoes on hand last report, \$	475 75	
“ value stock on hand last report,	276 14	
“ amount expended for material and salary of foreman,	1,687 70	
	<hr/>	2,439 59
Balance in favor of shop,		<hr/> <hr/> \$578 06





*Ordered to be Printed.*

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JOSIAH TURNER, PUBLIC PRINTER AND BINDER.

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND  
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INSANE ASYLUM  
OF NORTH CAROLINA, FOR THE OFFICIAL  
YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1<sup>ST</sup>, 1874.

*To His Excellency* CURTIS H. BROGDEN,  
*Governor of North Carolina :*

In obedience to the requirements of the Constitution, I have the honor to present my report in behalf of the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum, together with that of the Superintendent, Dr. Eugene Grissom, for the nineteenth year of its operations.

On the first Wednesday in November in each year, the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina are required by law to convene at the Asylum and to report to the General Assembly the results of their investigation into the administration of its affairs, with such recommendations as may seem expedient to them.

The Directors have performed the duty of investigating the management of the affairs of the Asylum with care and attention to the various details of administration, and respectfully offer the suggestive and unusually full report from the Superintendent of the Asylum, Dr. Eugene Grissom, for the information and consideration of the General Assembly.



The Directors are pleased to testify to the clear and correct statement of the financial condition of the Asylum, as exhibited in the books of the Treasurer, J. C. L. Harris, Esq. From an examination of his vouchers and accounts, your honorable body may readily perceive the disposition of the funds appropriated by law for the support, repair and improvement of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina.

The Directors feel that it is incumbent upon them to ask the especial attention of the General Assembly to that portion of the Superintendent's report which relates the facts that exhibit the urgent necessity for increased accommodations for the insane of the State—a necessity which, it is clearly shown, that North Carolina suffers in common with her neighboring States, and the Board ventures to join the Superintendent in the confident belief that your wisdom will devise and order some scheme of speedy relief so essential to the well-being of the people, and so vital to the continued welfare of the State.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

W. WHITAKER,

*President, &c.*

*City of Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1874.*

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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*To the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum of N. C.:*

GENTLEMEN:—The close of another year imposes upon me the duty of presenting to you the record of the history and operations of this Institution during the nineteenth year of its service.

I am happy to announce that we have enjoyed a comparative exemption from the sickness of a general character which proved such a source of embarrassment in the execution of our duties during the official year of 1873. While we have escaped epidemic influences, except Erysipelas for a time, our mortality has been very small, and, with individual exceptions, the household at large has been blessed during most of the year with health and strength adequate to the full performance of duty.

I invite your attention to the tables contained in this report, which exhibit the statistics of the Institution in detail.





TABLE I,

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES, INCLUDING CURED, IMPROVED, AND DEATHS, SINCE THE OPENING OF THE ASYLUM IN 1856, AND THOSE REMAINING.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admissions,	633	454	1,087
Discharges,	509	331	840
Remaining November 1st, 1874,	124	123	247

TABLE II.

ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1874.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Patients in the Asylum November 1st, 1873,	124	118	242
Received during the year,	15	29	44
Under treatment during the year,	139	147	286
Discharged during the year,	15	24	39
Remaining November 1st, 1874,	124	123	247

TABLE III.

DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1874.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Recovered,	5	8	13
Improved,	3	5	8
Unimproved,		2	2
Died,	7	9	16
Total,	15	24	39



TABLE IV,

SHOWING THE MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THOSE RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

Number.	Age.	Sex.	Civil Condition.	Apparent Form.	Supposed Cause.	DURATION—WHEN ADMITTED.			DATE OF ADMISSION		
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
138	Female,		Single,	Mania Epileptic,	Epilepsy,	24			1873	Nov.	28
250	"		Widow,	Mania,	Financial trouble,		1		"	Dec.	3
328	"		Married,	Mania,	Ill health,	1	6		"	"	9
442	Male,		Married,	Mania,	Intemperance,		1		"	"	30
522	Female,		Married,	Melancholia,	Unknown,		1		"	"	31
638	Male,		Married,	Melancholia,	Intemperance,		1		1874	Jan.	16
760	"		Married,	Melancholia,	Financial trouble,		9		"	"	24
825	"		Married,	Mania,	Exposure,	6			"	"	28
945	Female,		Single,	Mania,	Uterine disease,	2	3		"	"	28
1035	"		Married,	Melancholia,	Unknown,	1			"	"	28
1140	"		Married,	Mania,	Hereditary,	3			"	Feb.	4
1251	"		Widow,	Mania,	Domestic trouble,	6	2		"	"	5
1330	"		Single,	Mania,	Ill health,				"	"	12
1430	"		Married,	Mania,	Hereditary,	11			"	"	28
1554	"		Widow,	Mania,	Hereditary,	6			"	"	2
1621	Male,		Single,	Mania,	Religious excitement,		4		"	M'ch	3
1730	Female,		Married,	Mania,	Puerperal,	2			"	"	10
1850	Male,		Married,	Melancholia,	Intemperance,		1		"	"	22
1921	"		Single,	Dementia,	Unknown,	4			"	"	23
2034	Female,		Single,	Mania,	Ill health,	8			"	"	4
2153	"		Married,	Mania,	Domestic trouble,		2		"	April	10
2220	Male,		Single,	Imbecility,	Unknown,	1			"	"	24
2329	Female,		Married,	Mania,	Puerperal,	3			"	"	24
2441	Male,		Single,	Epileptic mania,	Epilepsy,	17			"	May	6
2545	Female,		Married,	Mania,	Religious excitement,	14			"	"	9

2630 Female,	Married,	Mania,	Unknown,	3	6	1874	June	7
2750 Female,	Married,	Mania,	Domestic trouble,	1		"	"	13
2824 Female,	Single,	Melancholia,	Hereditary,	11		"	"	24
2930 Female,	Single,	Mania,	Suppressed Menstruation,	7		"	"	27
3029 Male,	Single,	Mania,	Ill health,	2		"	July	2
3133 Male,	Married,	Mania,	Unknown,		10	"	"	24
3225 Female,	Single,	Nymphomania,	Nymphomania,	10		"	"	28
3324 Male,	Single,	Mania,	Masturbation,		10	"	Aug.	5
3436 Female,	Married,	Mania,	Unknown,		6	"	"	14
3520 Male,	Single,	Mania,	Masturbation,		4	"	"	17
3661 Female,	Widow,	Dementia,	Domestic trouble,	4		"	"	31
3738 Male,	Married,	Mania,	Ill health,		6	"	Sept.	12
3836 Female,	Married,	Melancholia,	Ill health,		2	"	"	14
3923 Female,	Single,	Dementia,	Menstrual derangement,	1		"	"	26
4040 Female,	Single,	Dementia,	Unknown,			"	"	27
4138 Female,	Single,	Melancholia,	Religious excitement,	3		"	Oct.	10
4240 Female,	Married,	Melancholia,	Unknown,	1		"	"	15
4362 Female,	Single,	Mania,	Unknown,	1		"	"	17
4429 Male,	Widower,	Melancholia,	Unknown,	2		"	"	26



TABLE V,

SHOWING THE MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH CASE DISCHARGED "RECOVERED."

Number.	Age.	Sex.	Civil Condition.	Apparent Form.	Supposed Cause.	DURATION—WHEN ADMITTED.			TIME IN ASYLUM.		
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
130	Female,	Single,	Single,	Mania,	Typhoid fever,		8		1	5	7
217	Male,	Single,	Single,	Mania,	Unknown,		1				27
325	Male,	Married,	Married,	Mania,	Masturbation,		2	1		5	18
428	Female,	Married,	Married,	Mania,	Ill health,		6			5	17
538	Male,	Widower,	Single,	Melancholia,	Intemperance,	1	1			2	8
625	Male,	Married,	Married,	Melancholia,	Masturbation,	2			3	5	3
730	Female,	Widow,	Single,	Melancholia,	Ill health,		2		1	11	6
854	Female,	Married,	Married,	Mania,	Hereditary,	6				6	1
937	Female,	Married,	Married,	Mania,	Unknown,	5			1	5	21
1025	Female,	Single,	Single,	Mania,	Masturbation,	1	6		1	8	23
1130	Female,	Single,	Single,	Mania,	Ill health,	6			1	6	29
1220	Female,	Married,	Married,	Mania,	Blow on head,		2		1	1	4
1350	Male,	Married,	Married,	Mania,	Unknown,		1		4	5	11

TABLE VI,

SHOWING THE MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH CASE DISCHARGED "IMPROVED."

Number.	Age.	Sex.	Civil Condition.	Apparent Form.	Supposed Cause.	DURATION—WHEN ADMITTED.			TIME IN THE ASYLUM.		
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
145	Female,		Single,	Imbecile,	Unknown,	10			8	9	22
217	Male,		Single,	Mania,	Hard study,					4	24
330	Female,		Married,	Mania,	Puerperal,	2	2			1	14
460	Male,		Married,	Melancholia,	Financial trouble,		6			3	10
535	Female,		Married,	Melancholia,	Unknown,	1				4	4
617	Male,		Single,	Mania,	Unknown,	1	3		1	3	7
740	Female,		Single,	Mania,	Unknown,		3		2	1	15
845	Female,		Married,	Mania,	Religious excitement,	14				5	6



TABLE VII,

SHOWING THE MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH CASE DISCHARGED "UNIMPROVED."

Number.	Age.	Sex.	Civil Condition.	Apparent Form.	Supposed Cause.	DURATION—WHEN ADMITTED.			TIME IN THE ASYLUM.		
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	35	Female,	Single,	Melancholia,	Ill health, Unknown,	1	6			7	9
2	28	Female,	Married,	Mania,		1				11	21

TABLE VIII,

SHOWING THE MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH CASE OF DEATH.

Number.	Sex.	Civil Condit'n.	Apparent Form.	Supposed Cause.	DURATION—WHEN ADMITTED.			TIME IN THE ASYLUM.			Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	Yrs.	Months.	Days.	
145	Female,	Widow,	Mania,	Ill health,	1			14	9	4	Gastro Enteritis.
272	Male,	Married,	Dementia,	Ill health,		10			7	11	Effusion on Brain.
337	Female,	Widow,	Mania,	Uterine disease,		1			10	12	Chronic Diarrhoea.
423	Female,	Single,	Melancholia,	Uterine disease,	5			1	1	23	Pneumonia.
533	Female,	Married,	Melancholia,	Unknown,		8		1	1	3	Consumption.
624	Female,	Single,	Mania,	Suppression,	1			6	3	6	Typhoid fever.
721	Male,	Single,	Imbecile,	Blow on head,	7			7	10	7	Epilepsy.
852	Female,	Married,	Melancholia,	Unknown,		5		1	5	2	Diarrhoea.
953	Male,	Single,	Imbecile,	Hereditary,	7			8	3	13	Epilepsy.
1036	Female,	Single,	Mania,	Blindness,	1			2	4	10	Consumption.
1156	Male,	Widow,	Mania,	Unknown.	1				8	3	Inanition.
1239	Male,	Single,	Melancholia,	Pecuniary trouble,		6		1	10	21	Typhoid fever.
1319	Male,	Single,	Mania,	Hereditary,		12		8	6	5	Consumption.
1443	Female,	Widow,	Mania,	Ill health,		2		4	10	21	Consumption.
1524	Female,	Single,	Melancholia,	Disord'rd Menst'n		3		4	5	10	Consumption.
1665	Male,	Married,	Mania,	Falling in a well,		6		7	5	10	Maniacal Exhaust'n.



The total number of admissions since the opening of the Asylum on the 22d day of February, 1856, is 1,087 ; the total number of discharges for the same time is 840 ; of whom 275 were cured, 103 improved, 172 unimproved, and 290 died, leaving now under treatment 247.

At the date of my last report, there were in the Asylum 124 males and 118 females. Of the numerous applications for admission, we have been able to make room for only 15 males and 29 females. The whole number under treatment during the year was 139 males and 147 females, making a total of 286. There have been 39 discharges during the year. Of these 13 were cured, 8 improved, 2 unimproved, and 16 died. Concerning the whole number under treatment since the opening of the Institution, the following calculations are of interest :

1. The cures upon admissions have been 25 per cent.
2. The cures upon discharges have been 33 per cent.
3. The deaths upon number under treatment have been 27 per cent.

Upon the number of admissions during this year, the following are the figures :

1. The cures upon admissions have been 30 per cent.
2. The cures upon discharges have been 33 per cent.
3. The deaths upon number under treatment have been 5 per cent.

In order to ascertain as nearly as possible the number, sex and color of the insane within the State, in prisons, poor houses and private families, on the 27th August, 1874, I issued a circular letter to every county, addressed to the Sheriff, requesting the information.

Answers were obtained from 85 counties, which are compiled in the following table, giving the total number *reported* in prisons and poorhouses, as 49 white males, 62 white females, 29 colored males, 51 colored females ; and in private families as 176 white males, 172 white females, 24 colored males, and 38 colored females, making a total for 85 counties of 601. The probability is, that this number falls far short of correct-

ness in the case of many counties, especially in regard to the insane in private families, of whom the sheriff may have had no knowledge or recollection at the time of reporting. The following counties did not report, viz: Buncombe, Hyde, Jones, Orange, Sampson, Stanly, Swain and Yadkin.



WHENCE REPORTED.			NO. OF INSANE IN PRISON OR POOR HOUSE.				NO. OF INSANE IN PRIV. FAMILIES.				Total.
County.	Authority	Date.	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Alamance,	Sheriff,	Sept. 4,			1		2	2			5
Alexander,	"	Sept. 26,	2		2						4
Alleghany,	"	Sept. 18,	2								2
Anson,	"	Sept. 22,	3		4	1	4	2	1	1	16
Ashe,	"	Oct. 6,	1				4	2			7
Beaufort,	"	Sept. 3,			1	1	3	3			5
Bertie,	"	Sept. 21,	1		1		6	4		4	16
Bladen,	"	Sept. 10,	1	1		3	3		1		9
Brunswick,	"	Oct. 1,	1				1	1		2	5
Buncombe,											
Burke,	"	Sept. 1,			1			7			8
Cabarrus,	"	Sept. 17,	3				2	1			6
Caldwell,	"	Oct. 9,					1	4	1		6
Camden,	"	Sept. 9,	1				4	2	1		8
Carteret,	"	Sept. 12,					2	3	1		6
Caswell,	"	Oct. 10,					1	1			2
Catawba,				1			5	7			13
Chatham,	Comm'rs,	Oct. 3,	1	3	1		9	5	1		20
Cherokee,	C. S. C.,						1	1			2
Chowan,	Sheriff,	Sept. 14,					1		1	1	3
Clay,	"	Sept. 12,									
Cleveland,	"	Sept. 17,					3	3			6
Columbus,	"	Sept. 15,			1	2	2	2			5
Craven,	"	Sept. 14,	1				1	2			6
Cumberland,	"	Oct. 12,	1	1		2	2	3		2	11
Currituck,	"	Oct. 6,		3						2	5
Davidson,	"			2					1		3
Davie,	"	Sept. 5,					2	3			5
Duplin,	"	Sept. 11,			1		2	2		2	7
Dare,	"	Sept. 24,					1	2			4
Edgecombe,	"	Sept. 7,	1		2	4				1	8
Forsythe,	"	Sept. 2,	2	2		1		2		1	8
Franklin,	"	Sept. 19,					3	2			5
Gaston,	"	Sept. 11,		1	1		5	4			11
Gates,	"	Sept. 9,			1		2	3			6
Granville,	"	Sept. 14,		1	2	1	3	2	1		10
Greene,	"	Sept. 8,					1	2		1	4
Guilford,	"	Sept. 12,			2	2	3	1			8
Graham,	"	Sept. 28,					3	2			5
Halifax,	"	Sept. 14,	1							3	4
Harnett,	"	Sept. 12,	1	1		1	2	3			8
Haywood,	"	Sept. 23,		1							1
Henderson,	"	Sept. 13,	1	2			4	4			11
Hertford,	"	Sept. 12,									
Hyde,	"	Sept. 12,				1	1	3			5
Iredell,	"				1		2	1			4
Jackson,	"										
Johnston,	"	Sept. 1,							1		1

## TABLE

OF PERSONS REPORTED INSANE IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHENCE REPORTED.			NO. OF INSANE IN PRISON OR POOR HOUSE.				NO. OF INSANE IN PRIV. FAMILIES.				Total.
County.	Authority	Date.	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Jones,	Sheriff,	Sept. 3,	1	1		1					3
Lenoir,	"	"		1		1	6				8
Lincoln,	"	Sept. 6,					3	4			7
Macon,	"	Sept.	1	2			1				4
Madison,	"	"		2				6		1	9
Martin,	"	" 2,	1	2		1	6	5	3	2	20
McDowell,	"	" 8,	3	2	1	1	3	4			14
Mecklenburg.	"	" 9,	3	1							4
Mitchell,	"	"		1		1	3	1		1	7
Montgomery,	"	" 21,					6	5	2	3	16
Moore,	"	"	1	2	2		2	1	1	1	10
Nash,	"	October 1,	1		3	9					13
New Hanover,	"	Sept. 24,		1		3	1	3	1		9
Northampton,	"	" 23,	3	3	1		1	1			9
Onslow,	"	"									
Orange,	"	" 18,				2	1	2			5
Pasquotank,	"	" 4,	1								1
Perquimans,	"	" 21,	4	3		3	4	7			21
Person,	"	"				1	2	6	2	3	14
Pitt,	"	"									4
Polk,	Comm'rs.	Oct. 12,		1			2	1			
Pamlico,	Sheriff.	"									
Randolph,	"	Sept. 12,		1			1	1		1	4
Richmond,	"	"		1			2	2			5
Robeson,	"	" 3,					1	1		1	3
Rockingham,	"	Oct. 20,	2	1	1		2	2			8
Rowan,	"	Sept. 10,	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	6
Rutherford,	"	"	2	2	3		1	3	1		12
Sampson,	"	"									
Stanly,	"	"									
Stokes,	"	Sept. 19,		1			3	5	2	1	12
Surry,	"	"					2	7			9
Swain,	"	"									
Transylvania,	"	Sept. 3,									
Tyrrell,	"	" 7,			1		1	2		1	5
Union,	Clerk.	" 8,		1			2	3			6
Wake,	Sheriff.	" 17,		3		3	1	5		2	14
Warren,	"	" 23,				2		1			3
Washington,	"	Oct. 3,						1	2		3
Watauga,	"	Sept. 20,					1				1
Wayne,	"	" 1,			1	1	2	1			5
Wilkes,	"	" 14,		1		1	29				31
Wilson,	"	" 1,	1		1				1		3
Yadkin,	"	"									
Yancey,	"	" 8,					1	1			2
Total,			49	62	29	29	176	172	24	38	601



The number of certificates of refusal, issued in accordance with Battle's Revisal, chap. vi, sec. 40, which authorizes the payment of one hundred dollars annually, for the support of an insane person for whom there is no room in the Asylum, is rapidly increasing, and the suggestion may be ventured, that sound policy requires a revision of this legislation. It seems to be open to perversion, and it is credibly believed that in very many cases the unfortunate lunatic, for whom it is appropriated by the State, really receives but little benefit.

Its deficiencies, it is supposed, might, in part, be remedied by the passage of an act requiring the Sheriff of each county, or the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, or other proper officer, to send to the Superintendent of the Asylum, or other suitable officer, on the first days of January and July, respectively, the names of all persons affected with insanity, within said county, with sex and color, and whether confined in prison, supported in county poor-houses, or living in private families.

This heavy tax upon the State, without, it is feared, any adequate return, is rapidly increasing, and if called for by all to whom the law allows it, will reach very speedily the entire amount required for the yearly addition to the institution of further accommodations, until the four wings contemplated in the plan of enlargement referred to in this report, shall have provided for the entire number of additional patients, that it would be convenient or proper to collect under the charge of one set of officers.

It is therefore very respectfully submitted, that the entire repeal of this law would secure more fairness in the treatment of the several counties, (while some receive considerable amounts, others from neglect or want of information have been paid very little, or even nothing,) would close the door to easy frauds, and in the end conduce to the lasting benefit of the unfortunate class whom the law was designed to assist.

## NECESSITY OF INCREASED ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE INSANE.

The subject of increasing the accommodations for the treatment of the insane, having been under consideration during recent sessions of the Legislature, I have been impelled by the sense of the responsibilities attached to my position, to present as briefly as may be, some facts in the past history of the care of the insane, and the progressive action of society in behalf of the welfare, both of this class of the afflicted, and the community at large, as thereby affected.

The oldest existing institution for the insane is the colony of Gheel, a village in Belgium, where the houses of the peasantry are lodging places for persons afflicted with loss of reason, and which is said to have arisen in consequence of the supposed healing powers of the bones of a virgin, whose shrine is near by. This colony has remained as it is a thousand years, both an example of treatment in ancient days and a warning not to return to the same.

In the middle ages, such unfortunate maniacs as found a friend to care for them, were generally kept in cells attached to monasteries, "being fast bound in misery and iron," not unoften beaten with stripes to drive forth the evil spirit of possession, and presenting in every aspect the last extremity of human wretchedness. Many such monasteries exist in Austria, Germany and other European States to-day, but with a very different style of treatment in their insane hospitals attached.

About the middle of the last century the auroral light of modern humanity shone upon the world. It was discovered that the insane were not beasts and demons, but men whom disease had left disarmed and wounded in the struggle of life, and whom, not unoften, some good Samaritan might lift up, and pour in oil and wine, and set anew on their journey rejoicing.



EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE CONDITION OF THE INSANE IN THE  
UNITED STATES.

Passing over the history of progress in Europe, to approach more directly the subject under consideration, we shall find that the first provision for the insane in this country was the setting apart of a department of the Pennsylvania Hospital, kept in a private house in Philadelphia; the first patient entered February 11th, 1752, four years previous to the completion of the east wing of the Hospital in 1756.

The first institution established by the State for the treatment of the insane, was the present Eastern Lunatic Asylum of our sister commonwealth of Virginia, at Williamsburg. Since the date of my last report the Centennial of that Institution has been celebrated. The act of the General Assembly authorizing its establishment was passed in 1769; and the work was completed in 1773. That structure now forms the centre building of the present institution.

As an evidence of the slow advance of knowledge, in the appropriate treatment of the insane, it may be interesting to note the following extract from the *Medical Repository* (1807), in reference to a department of a hospital in the city of New York, then about to be opened for lunatics. It says:

“This noble edifice is ninety feet long, and contains about sixty separate cells; they are made strong, and the confinement rigorous in proportion to the violence of mental derangement. It may be affirmed with truth, that the Lunatic Asylum of New York does honor to the city in which it stands, and the country to which it belongs. It is believed that the proper discipline can be established among the maniacs, without the use of the whip.”

Half a century elapsed after the organization of the Asylum in Virginia, before the second separate and independent Asylum in the United States, that of the State of Kentucky, went into operation in 1824. By 1830, there were five institutions for the treatment of the insane, and Massachusetts authorized

the third State Asylum in the Union in 1833. A few years after, public attention was aroused to the curative value of these hospitals, whose beneficent work was beginning to exhibit their benign results, and by 1840, fully twenty Asylums were in operation, treating two thousand patients.

Some of the most important institutions in the United States were erected during the succeeding decade, through the gradual enlightenment of public opinion. It is my duty and privilege, too, to accord justice to the devoted and self-sacrificing labors of a lady whom every lover of his race must admire and revere, Miss D. L. Dix, who travelled from State to State, and from country to country, lighting the hearts of men everywhere with fires of divine sympathy for their blasted and broken fellow-creatures.

North Carolina had committed its destiny to patriotic and humane hearts who were not deaf to HER appeal, and by act of Assembly in 1848, the Asylum for the Insane was constituted. Its regular medical superintendent was appointed September 16th, 1853, and the first patient entered its walls February 22d, 1856.

Meanwhile, the great work of philanthropy went on. By the spring of 1860, there were fifty hospitals for the insane, with eight thousand five hundred patients, besides a great number of other asylums, belonging cities, counties, and sects, making no regular report.

THE RECENT INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF ASYLUMS THROUGHOUT  
THE COUNTRY.

An extraordinary increase has taken place since the war, making the number of institutions now beyond seventy. Two of the States have five institutions each, supported by the State, one of them holding within its borders six thousand eight hundred cases of insanity, four thousand six hundred being under public charge.

It does not certainly appear that the ratio of the increase of



insanity is greater than that of the natural growth of population, although this is gravely suspected from the natural consequences which flow from broken fortunes and family bereavements, and change of conditions of life, among many unfitted by early education and training for the rude buffets of adversity, since the late civil war.

But it would seem that by far the prevailing reason for the great public demand for increase of accommodations for the insane, arises from the growth of public confidence in their curative and custodial work, the better appreciation of insanity as a disease amenable, in the majority of cases, to prompt treatment, and therefore a greater willingness, and even eagerness, to bring forth the afflicted from their secluded retreats for appropriate treatment. By degrees, when the existence of insanity is clearly determined, it is slowly growing into public practice, to place the stricken one *first* in the hospital especially constructed for his comfort, instead of conveying him thither *last*, when all other means have failed, and this is indeed a forlorn hope.

The history of the older State institutions shows that they were first used as the resort of old chronic cases, perhaps long despaired of, being the only class brought forward for care, under the popular misapprehension of the design and workings of a curative hospital. That is eminently displayed in the first medical report of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, in which we find of ninety admissions since the opening of the institution, seventy-two were cases of more than twelve months' duration prior to admission, six of unascertained duration, and only twelve whose insanity was claimed to have occurred within the previous twelve months.

But the public has learned to disconnect the asylums of the present day from the dismal mad-houses of other ages, its fears of frightful mysteries have been calmed, and the happy voice of deliverance from those who have gone out "clothed and in their right mind," has so impressed the public sentiment of all intelligent communities, that we witness every-

where an effort to grapple in earnest with this social curse, and at least prevent the addition of another to the long line of incurables, for want of treatment in time.

It cannot be too often repeated, that prompt treatment of an acute case is its salvation. It has been repeatedly shown that eighty per cent. of acute cases recover when treated within a reasonable period; some authors even place it at ninety per cent., and it is affirmed that of the cases occurring in Oneida county, N. Y., where the Utica Asylum is situated, and promptly resorted to, that only five per cent. of those attacked remained incurable, while on the other hand, it has been computed that only seven per cent. of chronic cases ultimately recover without treatment.

What is needed therefore is the provision of accommodation for all the insane, as cases occur, bringing relief to the present institutions, which began their career weighed down, as it were, with the accumulated wretchedness and disease of former generations. These once enabled promptly to come to the rescue of acute cases, and the melancholy roll of victims would quickly be reduced, and doubtless numberless new cases be prevented which are now induced by the poverty, illness, grief and despair in the bosoms of families, whose daily life is a perpetual struggle with some poor sufferer from mental disease.

Influenced by these important considerations, more than twenty States have very recently built entirely new institutions, or largely improved and increased the capacity of those previous organized. In some cases, the capacity has been trebled, and even quadrupled, in order to meet the question courageously and put it at rest forever; save so far as the possible increase by addition of population, which will of course bring addition of wealth, thus obviating excess of taxation.

#### ACTION OF OTHER SOUTHERN STATES.

It is a source of gratification to observe that this noble extension of the protecting arms of the State over her suffering



children, is not confined altogether to the wealthy and prosperous communities of the North and East, whose monetary condition is so far superior to our own.

Our nearest neighbors in the Union have recognized the paramount importance of this work. Virginia, it is well known, has three Asylums, the Eastern at Williamsburg, the Western at Staunton, (the two now containing between 550 and 600 patients,) besides an Asylum for the colored insane, incorporated by her Legislature in 1870, and containing now 194 patients. Governor Walker claimed this as the first ever erected for the colored insane alone. It will not be forgotten that another was in progress before the war at Weston, now become the Asylum of West Virginia, and containing forty patients more than the Asylum of North Carolina. In addition, it is contemplated to enlarge the Eastern Asylum at Williamsburg yet again.

Kentucky presents a noble example to her sister States of the South. At about the same period, after the opening of her first Asylum, as has elapsed since the authorization of the present North Carolina Asylum, she directed the building of a second institution. This was burned in 1860, and rebuilt during the very progress of the war. In February and in April of 1873, two other Asylums were provided for, although eight hundred and fifty patients were previously under treatment, and all four Asylums are now in operation.

Not to enlarge too much upon this point, I will further state that Tennessee, joining our borders, and child of the old North State, besides providing an additional building for the colored insane in 1867, has lately required the erection of two new Asylums, beside the present excellent institution at Nashville. Many of the other Southern States have greatly improved and enlarged their buildings for the insane, where it has not been thought advisable to erect separate institutions.

The population of Virginia, with three institutions, is 1,225,000; that of Kentucky, with four, is 1,331,000; of Tennessee, with three (authorized) is 1,258,000; of North Caro-

lina, with one, is 1,071,000. Are the people of this State, renowned for the quiet virtues that adorn the fireside and their ready obedience to law and patriotic love of country, less sensitive to the cry of misery, the wail of the broken-hearted, the frightful calamity of life-long woe, than their brethren all around them? It is not to be believed. Surely the imperious necessity which confronts us, in common with all other civilized communities, needs only to be fully seen and considered to be met.

NECESSITY FOR ADDITIONAL PROVISION FOR THE INSANE IN THIS  
STATE.

What then is the condition of this State in regard to suitable provision for the insane?

Six years ago my annual report contained the following statement:

“There are in the building twelve wards—six male and six female—each containing twenty rooms. Of these, one room in each ward is necessarily used for a store room, and one each for attendant and employee—leaving two hundred and four rooms, capable of accommodating two hundred and four patients by putting only one patient in a room.

“The increase above this number that can be accommodated depends upon the number of patients that can be safely put two in a room. There are now thirty-seven applications for admission on file, which cannot be received for want of room. The appeals in many of these cases to admit these unfortunate persons are earnest, and the circumstances connected with them distressing. In many families, already reduced to pecuniary distress and suffering, almost the entire time of the friends is occupied in nursing the insane and preventing injury to themselves and others.

“In some cases necessity has forced the removal of the unfortunate sufferers to the jails for safe keeping and restraint.

“The enlightened humanity of the age deplors the sad



alternative of thus placing on a par misfortune and crime. It would be an act of supererogation in me to enlarge upon the obligation of the public to afford relief to this helpless and dependent class.

“From information in my possession, I have reason to believe that insanity in this State is largely on the increase, and that there are as many of its victims elsewhere within its limits as are under treatment in this Institution, some of whom are languishing in prison or manacled in chains, thus firmly seating the maladies which timely treatment might remove.

“In view of this state of things, and of the urgent and constantly increasing demands, all over the State, on the part of the authorities and friends, for the admission of more than can be accommodated here, it becomes a question whether the Legislature will not take into immediate consideration the means of providing additional room. No law can long be satisfactory to the public which discriminates between equal sufferers, or withholds relief from any portion of a class who have lost the power to realize or to administer to their own necessities.”

Year by year, to the present time, this vital subject has been adverted to in the annual reports, as the melancholy list of applications refused for want of room lengthens to hundreds, even after such changes as were possible to be made had been effected, bringing the number of patients under treatment up to two hundred and forty-five, in two hundred and twenty-four rooms, obtained in part by the use of store rooms and the utmost economy in lodging attendants and employees.

There have been one hundred and ninety-six applications for admission during the past year refused for want of room, and there remain now on file various applications of cases waiting admittance, the accumulations of several years.

It is probable that there are in the State, in accordance with the statistics of other sections more accurately taken, not less than one case of insanity in every 1,000 of our population, or 1,071 cases. The census of 1870 gave 779 cases, but it is no-

toriously defective in this respect, for the evident reason of the dislike of families to register their insane members, and not unoften from their uncertainty or ignorance of the disease. It is possible that one half of them may be taken care of by their friends, as chronic cases, and blessed with a share of comfort. But a large part are to-day languishing in jails and poor-houses, with equal rights to the enjoyment of the bounty of the State, with those who are now fortunate enough to be under her immediate protection. It is in the highest degree important to increase the accommodation for the number under treatment from its present rate of 245 to at least 500.

BOTH ECONOMY AND PHILANTHROPY REQUIRE IT.

The considerations which urge the relief of the insane within our borders are both those of true economy and humanity.

I beg to repeat a former comparison between the actual cost of maintaining the uncured insane by the present plan of appropriating one hundred dollars each to their support during life, in their several counties, and the cost of cure and maintenance of an equal number in a State Asylum. It has been computed by careful statisticians that seven per cent. of those attacked by insanity recover without treatment, leaving 93 per cent. to form a portion of the great army of the chronic insane. These 93 persons out of every 100, at present are a charge upon the State to the amount of \$9,300 per annum, and will cost for the term of their natural lives—which is 17 years, as an average for the chronic insane—the sum of \$158,100, in addition to whatever amount the 7 per cent. of spontaneous cures may require previous to recovery. On the other hand, of every 100 acute cases, if 80 per cent., to speak within limits, are cured after eight months' treatment, which may be considered a fair average, at a cost of \$194 per case, (on the basis of a yearly appropriation of \$70,000 for 240 patients,) or \$292 yearly, they will have cost the State \$15,520, to which if



we add the remaining 20 as chronic patients at the full cost of care in the Asylum, for 17 years, there will be only \$114,800 expended, a clear saving to the State of over \$40,000.

But this is but a partial view. It is evident that \$100 does not fully feed, clothe, and otherwise provide for warmth, lodging, attendance and medical care of the unfortunates to whom it is given, and as these expenses are unavoidable, it falls upon the counties, or the immediate friends of the patients, and so in the end is abstracted from the wealth of the State; the proper amount is often largely increased by the inexperience of those in charge, while it is bringing families too often by wholesale to ruin, or else the forsaken victims, bereft of the necessities of life, are living in dens and dungeons, without even the dogs of Lazarus to lick their sores, and no man regardeth them.

Again, it is manifest that of the 80 patients restored by hospital treatment, and now to enjoy 29 years of average existence, a large number will not only be self-supporting, but active producers instead of consumers, busily adding year by year by the amount of taxable property they earn and lay up, to lighten the burdens of succeeding generations; while they are the centers of happy families, restored to hope and prosperity, instead of circling in annual rounds down to the gulf of penury, bearing their living death within their bosoms, tortured with fear, and ending their sorrow only in despair. Nor should it be forgotten that if ample provision is made for the insane, recent cases come under treatment so promptly that the community is spared the frequent commission of atrocious acts upon the innocent and unoffending, by irresponsible persons, whose friends may have neglected the duty of placing them in security, or may be unable entirely to effect it.

It has been well said, that "insanity is the leveller of all artificial distinctions in society. No matter what may be the comforts of home, or the devotion of friends, for a large proportion of cases, the arrangements of well-conducted institutions can alone be relied on to give even these the best chances

of restoration, conjoined with a proper regard to the welfare and security not only of the sick, but their families and the community. One household has no right to claim an advantage not enjoyed by every family. In not one case in a hundred would there be the ability to secure, outside an institution, just what is desirable."

Besides, as a distinguished writer observes, "In so far as concerns the interest of the insane in poor-houses and jails, they are the especial wards of the State. If she chose to put them out of the way, like noxious beasts, or to let them alone to starve and die, she might say that charity and philanthropy were no part of her mission, and ask who made her their keeper. But when she has laid her hand upon them, put them in places of restraint and detention, and taken control and charge of them, she has made herself their keeper, and has bound herself so to treat them, as shall most conduce to their future well-being, as well as to her own."

But it is believed that this great public necessity no longer needs demonstration. It has been freely conceded, and relief advocated in eloquent terms in both houses of the General Assembly; it has been approved by boards of our wisest men, who, however widely differing in other views, concur in the belief that speedy action is vital to the welfare of society; and the press of the State, with one accord, have earned the gratitude of the afflicted, by the manly and earnest support they have freely given to the proposition for increased accommodations for the insane.

There is no denial of the urgent need, but the cause of delay seems rather to be found in a hesitancy as to the most feasible and desirable plan for meeting the same, with the resources at the command of the State.

#### QUESTIONS THAT ARISE IN PROVIDING FOR THIS INCREASE.

Inasmuch as discussion has arisen as to the most economical disposition of our means of relief, and various plans have been



suggested, with the charm of novelty to the public, it may not be inappropriate to observe that these very circumstances operating in so many other communities, have given rise to the most elaborate examination of all facts bearing upon the economy of the treatment of the insane. Committees from various municipal and legislative bodies have made long continued and patient investigation; commissions have travelled from State to State, and through all civilized countries abroad; for nearly thirty years the American Association of Medical Superintendents of the Insane has discussed the subject in all its bearings, and concentrated the light of the experience of the entire country, while it has been aided by the judgments of the most sagacious statesmen and political economists of the age. With a degree of unanimity rarely witnessed in human affairs, the overwhelming majority of these diverse bodies have assented to and strongly declared certain conclusions, as the expression of the wisest course of action, as far as human wit has devised.

To some of these conclusions I beg your attention, however they may seem a thrice-told tale, because they serve to correct misapprehensions arising from the views of ardent theorists, not reflecting, or perhaps unaware that the schemes and expedients of the day for a short road to success, have already been exhaustively tried and adjudged their due merit by the touchstone of experience.

The question of the relief of the present Asylum for the Insane, by gathering those cases supposed to be incurable, and providing for them in a separate establishment, which might be sustained upon a cheaper scale, has been mooted and the proposal actively urged.

#### AN ASYLUM FOR THE INCURABLE CHRONIC INSANE NOT DESIRABLE.

After full and free discussion, and the efforts of years to obtain the most reliable data to govern a decision, the Association of Superintendents resolved "That insane persons consid-

ered curable, and those supposed curable, should not be provided for in separate establishments."

As often as recurring necessities in different States have forced inquiries upon this topic, this judgment has been reiterated, fortified by repeated experience, that any institution which departs from the management of a curative hospital, or is founded merely as an alms-house for the hopeless insane, invariably degenerates, and finally becomes a disgrace to the management, an eye-sore to the public, and a gulf of despair to the wretches immured therein. All history shows that whatever may have been the character of the original institution, to this aspect must it come at last.

The reasons for such degeneracy lie deep in the constitution of human nature. Says the venerable Dr. Chipley, of Kentucky, who superintends an institution, the first patient of which he received in person half a century ago :

"If you start out with a certain principle as a basis of action, that principle will permeate everything connected with the institution you are to establish. The one grand idea in the proposed scheme is cheapness. The gentleman who may be placed at its head will, from the moment of his connection with it, understand that this institution is established for the purpose of saving money. (He has no medical reputation at stake, as it is conceded that the patients are incurable, and therefore no stimulus to effort in the proper line of his profession.) His credit can only rise just in proportion as he diminishes the expenses. Now any one who will reflect for a moment must see how such an organization will work the utter destruction of those placed in its charge."

Again, it has been well said that a powerful reason for the difference in the constantly diverging character of the institutions may be assigned as follows: In the present Asylums there is a constant stream of visitors; friends of patients are looking into their condition, and the officers and employees have the knowledge that persons are recovering and going out into the world and reporting the condition of the institution



and the treatment they receive. True, the sense of duty which every man should feel, ought to lead him to do right, whether his conduct is exposed to the world or not. That is quite true in principle, but we have to deal with all classes of people in these institutions, and it will not do to rely upon the conscientiousness with which men ought to perform their duties. It is a great deal better, in addition to whatever principle and whatever amount of faith we may have, that there should be a little watching. Nothing of this kind occurs in institutions exclusively for the chronic insane. There are very few persons who will suffer their friends to go there if they can help it; and persons sent there, as a matter of necessity, will not be likely to receive great attention from their friends.

Based on the principle of frugal, if not parsimonious expenditure, such institutions cannot command the services for officers, of men of superior qualifications, and even if they could, in rare cases only could the mass of incurable disease within its walls, present a sufficient stimulus to retain the men who feel that their noble mission is to relieve the infirmities of their fellow-creatures. The same influences would finally affect the Board of Managers, interest would flag, and neglect would follow. While it may possibly happen that this should not occur, is it not wisest to fix upon conditions the most likely to *insure* effective management?

Besides, there lies back of these considerations the impressive fact, as the lamented Dr. Bingham observes, that we have no certain knowledge what patients are absolutely incurable, and in cases of remission it would operate with terrible effect. It would cut off all hope, and so inevitably deprive us of its vital stimulus in moral treatment, the patient would feel that he was doomed and no longer struggle in the descent to final intellectual death, and his friends would receive it as a sentence of life-long imprisonment. Who can tell in every asylum how great is the influence of cheerful hope, excited by the gradual recovery of associates and their departure for the glad welcome by the home fireside once more?

The degeneration of our system to the keeping of mere alms-houses for the chronic insane would not fail to strengthen the prejudices of that portion of the community who have never visited an asylum and examined its beneficent workings as a hospital, but even yet confound it with the gloomy receptacles of former times. The legitimate results of such treatment may be witnessed in the asylums for the chronic insane, to be found in some parts of Europe, as for example, at Genoa, where the clashing of chains, the howlings and groans and curses, revive all that is dark and fearful in past history, and the affrighted visitor looks upon the torments of the doomed, never to cease until hushed by the pitiful hand of death.

But if it were practicable, in a medical point of view, to build separate establishments for the two classes of insane, after the difficulty of designating the proper cases for isolation, wherein is the economy to be secured? Will not the chronic insane require about as much food, about as much clothing, about as much warmth in winter, and about as much fresh air as the curable insane? If so, we can take care of the chronic insane with really more economy on the present plan than in a separate institution. Will any man say that his father or mother, or friend, because calamity deepens over his head in the lapse of years, should be deprived of the comforts he may now enjoy, and exist upon the barest necessities to avert famine and freezing? Does he enjoy too many privileges at the present rate of support? Compare the annual cost per patient in this Asylum, as now constituted, with the average of the institutions of every character throughout the Union, and note how it falls below that average, and is equalled in economy of expenditure by very few.

There is another consideration of much weight in connection with the cost of attendance. An experienced superintendent says:

"It is my firm belief that the cost of the maintenance of the whole number of patients will be greater in separate institutions than when you treat them altogether. For example:



In an institution accommodating 250 patients, 150 are supposed to be incurable. We have an incurable establishment to which we remove 150, leaving 100 acute cases, or cases supposed to be curable. Now, does any gentleman suppose that having removed the 150 chronic cases, you can reduce the number of employees required for the other 100? Does not every one know, from his own experience, that absolutely fewer employees are required with the 250 patients of chronic and acute cases, than for 100 acute cases simply, under treatment? You will have absolutely to enlarge your pay roll. Of course you will not require as extensive supplies for the 100 as for the 250; but that does not matter, for the 150 must be supported elsewhere. The paid labor for the 100 will be greater than for the 250, because of the chronic cases included in the 150 there will be a very considerable number who will actually prove a benefit to the institution—doing a very considerable amount of work and saving a very considerable amount of expense. Every one knows that there are a large number of little things which are constantly being done about an institution by the chronic insane, which would have to be paid for in an establishment from which they had been removed.”

While I am not prepared to go as far as these figures would indicate, because of the settled rule in the institution of which I have charge, which forbids the entrusting to any patient of the responsibility which duly belongs to the attendant, yet I cannot forbear to add the testimony of an experience to the quieting and soothing influence of the chronic insane upon acute cases, as in a great measure replacing the enlarged number of attendants necessary to give a cheerful and healthful tone to a ward where there are many patients of recent cases, disposed to exciting grief or violence.

Many of the most interesting and agreeable companions in the wards of an insane hospital are those who have long been considered incurable, and the moral effect of their ready obedience to salutary regulations for the comfort of the whole, is incalculable; the violent case of recent admission finds him-

self met on either side by the impalpable cushion, as it were, of patience and quiet, and not unfrequently the most tender relations of friendship and sympathy spring up between these unfortunates, and aid in the rest and nutrition of the brain upon which all hope of recovery must depend.

#### OBJECTIONS TO THE COTTAGE PLAN OF LODGING THE INSANE.

What has been called the cottage plan of accommodation as partially tried in Scotland, has also been proposed. This consists in the seclusion of a portion of the patients, chiefly of chronic cases, in hamlets or scattered cottages, or by modifying the same to secure better medical advantages, in detached small buildings near a central hospital. It may be observed at once that there is more of seeming advantage than of reality in this proposition. In winter its defects are painfully manifest. Its deficiencies in warmth, in proper bathing facilities, in expense of attendance, in kitchen economy, in useful and profitable associations, and in medical supervision, are all plain to be seen. So many scattered foundations, superstructures and roofs, with their ever recurring repairs and liability to destruction by fire, cannot be provided in the plainest way for any less expense than a large building equally plain, that will accommodate an equal number of patients. There is nothing after all cheaper than four brick walls, especially when durability is considered; and the complicated apparatus for heating, lighting, bathing, ventilating, washing, cooking, and sewerage, is after all its cost, the very cheapest mode of accomplishing the results required, in the maintenance of a large number of persons.

#### SELF-SUPPORT BY LABOR OF THE INSANE IMPRACTICABLE.

As to the proposition which has been made that the incurable insane may be required or encouraged to earn their daily bread, and so render the Asylum for chronic cases self-support-



ing, it may be as well to remark that of various experiments to that end, all have terminated unfavorably. Concerning the only institution which has ever published a claim to success, in England, some of the Commissioners of Lunacy express a doubt, and believe that the officers are self-deceived, and the experiment really a failure.

Dr. Ray states that in his experience of many years, only about one-fifth of the male patients exhibit a willingness to labor; many have not the strength, others have only vitality enough for the mere continuance of life; some are singularly sluggish, and require constant direction at every turn; some work a short time, but become unduly excited by the scenes of outdoor labor; some again are so determined to elope as to require very unusual precautions. Some always prefer indoor labor, and the total number ever available in such weather as would be proper, was three-sevenths of the whole. It not unfrequently happens that what is performed is injudicious and destructive. Even in the simple form of basket-making, as tried in New England, under very favorable circumstances, it has failed.

It must not be supposed that curative Asylums do not utilize, as far as regard for the welfare of the patient allows, that valuable share of labor which the chronic insane especially may be fitted to perform, thus enabling them to dispense with many outside employees on the farm, besides the very great service in making and repairing clothing in the female wards. All duly organized institutions eagerly embrace this addition to their moral treatment, and the reports of this Asylum yearly attest the value of this feature.

But the policy of this institution is, that while all the service which its inmates can render, without improper exposure to the weather, or fatigue, or the arousing of depressing moral influences, is gladly made available, it is ever to be kept in view that the primary end to be obtained is the good of the patient, and not the short-sighted economy which, to obtain a few immediate results, risks the last hope of recovery, and inflicts

upon the State the burden of his future care through years of helplessness and dependence. The idea of converting an asylum into a tread-mill of forced labor, should be reprobated by every one with a heart of feeling, or who has an afflicted friend, or who knows not whether the next week or the next year may witness in himself another of the innumerable victims of insanity, by sudden and resistless accident, or wasting disease, or overpowering calamity and sorrow.

Let such a proposition be banished from society among all enlightened and humane people.

A CURATIVE HOSPITAL THE ONLY PROPER PROVISION FOR THE  
INSANE.

As a distinguished writer has observed: "The best arrangement for all the material purposes of a large asylum, so far as a good experience goes, is that of connected buildings, either under one roof, or so adjacent and communicating by protected passages that they may all be readily accessible, at a moment's warning, by the superintendent and attendants, without exposure to the weather; and that all necessary transfers or removals of patients may be promptly made without a like exposure, and without much observation." \* \*

The compactness and order of such an arrangement, as compared with detached buildings, (on the pavilion plan,) call them cottages or what you will, is so advantageous for economy of structure, of repairs, of supervision, of attendance, of removals, of classification, of recreation and diversion, and of household service, that such circumstances should give it, as they have done in this country, a decided preference.

The Superintendent of the Alabama Institution for the Insane, Dr. Bryce, uses language in defining the work of a properly organized hospital, which I condense as follows:

"The abnormal mental manifestation, which we call insanity, is the result, in every case, of a diseased condition of the brain, just as shortness of breath results from a deposition



of tubercle in the lungs. It is as philosophical and important to correct with therapeutical measures the departure from health in the one case as in the other, and under favorable circumstances, both are amenable to the remedial action of medicine.

The distinguishing difference between the treatment of insanity and other bodily disease, lies in the important part the mind itself plays, in aiding to bring about the restoration of diseased cerebral structure. This agency we designate as moral treatment. It corresponds in its operations to the influence of the mind upon diseases in other physical disorders, which we all recognize as often absolutely necessary for restoration.

The paramount importance to be assigned its action as a remedial agent, constitutes the chief difference in the treatment of insanity, from the other bodily ills.

This explains the advantages of a well arranged hospital. There the consciousness arises on the part of the patient, more or less at first, of the true nature of his disease—a moral means of great importance. The first object of the physician is to unfetter the mind of its delusions, and place it in its true relations to its surroundings. This is in marked contrast to the course often pursued at home, where friends, from misplaced sympathy or apprehension of evil, give a ready assent to the whims and exactions of the patient, until confirmed in his delusions, he too often sinks into hopeless fatuity.

Add to the considerations urged, the interruption to old modes of thought and feeling, by new scenes and associations, change of food, regular habits of living, hygienic and sanitary precautions not usually required at home, and subordination to firm and exact, but gentle and consistent discipline, altogether these combine to bring the moral treatment into effect.

Dr. Gray, for many years past the learned and accomplished Superintendent of the celebrated State Asylum of New York, at Utica, says:

“Mental health is dependent upon the due nutrition, stimulation and repose of the brain, and mental disease upon the

interruption of these. \* \* \* \* If intense or prolonged grief or anxiety are consuming all the vital resources, taking away the appetite and sleep, let the sufferer clearly understand the danger consequent, and secure sleep by appropriate medical remedies, and take food as a matter of duty, and make full and continuous efforts in directing the attention from sources of sorrow by devotion to practical duties. The abstraction of the mind into useful and pleasurable channels, even for brief periods, will interrupt and at length overcome the morbid current of thought, if in the meantime sleep and nutrition are secured."

Nowhere can these ends be attained with greater certainty and less liability to interruption, than in the wards of an asylum, provided with the needful comforts of life, and surrounded by cheerful and animating scenery, and I close this perhaps too greatly lengthened review, with the testimony of one of the most celebrated physicians of the insane in the known world, Dr. Kirkbride, of Philadelphia:

"Every one concerned in providing accommodations for the insane may rely upon the fact being established by all experience, that the best kind of hospitals—not only best built, but with the most perfect arrangements and fixtures of every kind, and managed in the most liberal and enlightened manner—are sure to be most economical in the end, (for true economy consists not only in avoiding all waste and extravagance, but also in doing thoroughly whatever is undertaken,) will fulfill most completely the object for which they are erected, and ultimately give most satisfaction to every enlightened community. I am well convinced that nowhere can the pauper insane, curable or incurable, be properly treated at a less cost than in a well conducted State institution."

#### MODE OF INCREASING THE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE INSANE.

Should an increase of provision for the insane meet the approval of the Legislature, and its standard be fixed as similar



to that of the present Asylum, it then becomes necessary to erect a new institution in some other section of the State, or to enlarge the capacity of this structure.

There are advantages and disadvantages attending either course of action which the representatives of the people may see fit to adopt, and it is not for me to presume what their judgment may be. But it may not be improper to observe that with the straitened finances of North Carolina, and the just and reasonable desire of her citizens for due economy in every department of the public service, the monetary and other advantages connected with the plan of affording relief by the enlargement of the present Asylum are too great to be overlooked.

It is granted that if economy of expenditure were not considered, there are good reasons for the location of another institution, in a different region of the State, to prevent the evil effects of the carriage of acute cases for hundreds of miles, as well as in the prompt resort of the counties adjacent thereto, in cases of attack by insanity, which is found to follow the location of an asylum in any community. It may be added that the average expense of transportation would be reduced.

#### REASONS FOR PREFERRING AN ENLARGEMENT OF THE PRESENT INSTITUTION.

But on the other hand are the important considerations of the accessibility of Raleigh, the healthful location, the water supply, which is already amply provided for, (always a very important point,) the lighting, which our present gas works could furnish by a slight addition thereto, the very great item of economy of salaries, as the entire staff of officers and attendants, even after increase, would of course be much less than a double set of State employees, the saving secured with but one farm to maintain and one set of grounds and roads to keep in order, the opportunities for the repair of machinery and apparatus afforded by the shops of Raleigh, (with

the aid, I may say, of the long experience of our valuable engineer, in the care and management of identical machinery;) the extension of service of some parts of the laundry, and the cooking facilities; the economy in the purchase of fuel, provisions and clothing in greater bulk, at short intervals, and especially the avoidance of the erection of a very costly portion of the entire edifice, the centre building, which contains the administrative offices, the rooms of the officers of the institution, and the chapel. Of course it is to be presumed that in doubling the entire number of patients, or making any considerable increase, there will be an increase of our medical staff, needed even now with the number we have, the present entire number of medical officers (two) being smaller than is usually found in asylums of the magnitude of our own.

But the feature which more especially commends itself to my mind, as favoring the enlargement of this institution, is the fact that with light and water at command, and the introduction of separate stacks of radiators, as are now used for heating, and the presence of a corps of officers and employees, each wing could be brought into use immediately upon its completion, and an immediate check offered to the tide of insanity that is annually rising higher in our midst, and threatens to engulf so many of the noblest members of society.

The plan of enlargement herewith presented, provides, as explained more in detail, for four additional wings, to double the present capacity of the institution, when all are constructed. The advantage of building with a view to harmonize the due arrangements of the whole structure for heat, ventilation, light, sewerage and general convenience and adaptation to its purposes, is too obvious to dwell upon. Hence the propriety of the adoption of a definite plan by such commissioners as the General Assembly may charge with the direction of the work, should they determine its propriety.

In regard to the natural inquiry of the cost of the work, it would require the judgment of a competent architect to speak with any approach to exactness. The average of cost through-



out the country is reckoned at one thousand dollars per patient. While there are causes operating in the South to increase this amount to some extent, it may, I think, be fairly estimated that sixty thousand dollars will build an addition to this institution capable of providing for one-fourth of the number of patients which it would be advisable to add to those at present in the charge of a single Superintendent.

With speedy and liberal action, it would be entirely practicable to accomplish this portion of the work, and set its beneficent service in operation, before the assembling of another Legislature in the Capitol.

What incalculable good would it not achieve for generations to come! What hearts it would lift up from woe! What bright and noble sons of genius and learning might it not save to mankind! Let it not be forgotten that often the victims of insanity are the most gifted children of the Commonwealth. The long line of the illustrious insane reaches back into remote history. Socrates and Plato, Raffæle and Benvenuto Cellini, Pascal, Descartes and Rousseau, Pope, Dryden, Cowper and Byron, Joan of Arc, and Madame Roland, Cruden, Robert Hall, and Dr. Johnson, Coleridge, Southey, and Charles Lamb; even Sir Isaac Newton himself, all at some period of their lives beheld gloomy clouds of insanity gathering over their way, or walked in their thick darkness down to the valley of the shadow of death; calamities alas too often incident to tender sensibility, to grand enthusiasm, to sublime genius, and to intense exertion of intellect.

The monarch on his throne is not exempt—from Charles IX, of France, to George III, of England, the kingly crown has again and again adorned in mockery the rent and distracted brow, torn and bleeding within with unspeakable misery, and the grass has but lately covered the grave of one who held a monarch's place in the affections of a large part of the American people, struck down by a mortal blow at the very crisis of his career, and in the midst of unparalleled intellectual labor.

No rank can shield, no wealth exempt from, no genius es-

cape, no loveliness can charm away, no innocence avert the destroyer; with a firm reliance on the blessing of Providence upon the instruments of combat placed in her hands the State must stand forth protector, guardian and savior.

“To relieve such suffering both of body and mind; to rescue helpless men and women from practices discreditable even to a barbarous age; to lead back the wandering mind out of the darkness and mazes of disease into the unclouded light of reason; to remove from many a home some stricken one whom all the arts of affection only serve to embitter rather than console and heal; to lighten the burden of those who have exhausted their strength and their means, in caring for some cherished member of the family circle; to improve this ministry to the disordered mind by the intelligent application of medical science—such are the ends which it belongs to enterprises like this to fulfil.”

To these words of Dr. Ray, celebrated for the devotion of a lifetime to the interests of the afflicted, I will only add my earnest hope that this appeal which the solemn responsibilities of my position imperatively demand, may receive a patient hearing and a favorable reply from those who hold in their hands the destinies of North Carolina.

#### IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

It is evident that with the lapse of years since the erection of an institution of such magnitude as this, decay will set in, unless the needful repairs are promptly made. With the progress of time the ratio of expense for improvement and repair, to that of general support, must be greater, unless each year is to witness a gradual degeneracy, and the final ruin of this valuable property of the State.

There are many items of improvement very desirable, and others which are absolutely imperative. The narrow limits of the appropriation for the annual care of the institution have circumscribed our efforts to meet even these necessities, which



must always be great at the best. Such indispensable items as the replacing of worn out water piping, and the renewal of decaying fencing, with other needs equally demanded by our circumstances, were provided for, even in the face of the indebtedness of the institution, incurred by the unusually small appropriations of recent years.

The details of the creation of the debt just referred to may be found in the special report of February 25th last, in which it is explained that the indebtedness resulting from the very small appropriation of 1872, and increased by the credit system forced upon us, when paid in the early months of the current year, left us out of the \$65,000 appropriated, actually less than \$60,000, "making practically the smallest annual provision ever made for the institution." This, too, it must be remembered, was left in uncertainty until the very last week of the legislative session. Our necessities were further increased by the operation of the law requiring the provision of room for acute cases, when practicable, by the dismissal to their homes of chronic, incurable and harmless cases. That such changes involve certain charges upon our expenditures is evident.

There are improvements required in the forthcoming year which admit of no delay. Among these is the replacing of the entire piping from Rocky Branch to the main building, through which our water is conveyed. After many years of use it is utterly unsafe to rely upon it longer for the water supply.

My duty further requires that I should repeat that the kitchen needs entire reconstruction. Largely of wood, badly built, with the chimney walls in close proximity to inflammable material, and containing eleven lodging rooms overhead, with open fire places or stoves, it is a constant source of anxiety on account of its dangerous nearness to the institution, in the event of fire. Its renovation and enlargement may very properly involve its adaptation for the wants of the whole number of patients, in the event of the enlargement of

the present institution, as there are many advantages connected with the administration of due household economy in one general kitchen of ample capacity and convenient arrangement.

Statistics have often been presented in the annual reports of this institution, which show how favorably its financial conduct compares with that of any other in the United States, the average cost per capita being very much less than the average throughout the country. Every effort has been made to insure economical management during the past year, without departing entirely from the standard which it has heretofore attained, and yet the institution is burdened and its conduct trammelled by doubt and anxiety. I respectfully reproduce the following paragraph of the annual report for 1872:

“The financial question squarely presents itself to the Legislature, whether the institution shall continue to have a sufficient support to preserve it and promote it to a proper degree of comfort and usefulness, or whether it shall be permitted to depreciate and decline as time and want of means shall make inroads upon its usefulness.”

With a calculation based upon the utmost economy compatible with a successful management of the Asylum as a curative institution, I recommend an annual appropriation of \$65,000 for support and \$5,000 for improvements and repairs.

To the editors who have donated their papers to us during the past year; to the ministers of the gospel who have performed religious services for our household, and to the officers and employees of the institution, I return my grateful acknowledgments.

EUGENE GRISSOM, M. D.,  
*Superintendent.*



## APPENDIX.

The operations of the farm and garden have been attended with considerable success, despite the reduction in the working force rendered necessary by the limited appropriation. For this we are largely indebted to the skill and untiring industry of Mr. Thomas Bolyn.

The following table gives an estimate of the products of the same for the past year.

Beets,	190	Bushels.	Pepper,	4	Bushels.
Cabbages,	29,000	Head.	Butter Beans,	37	"
Turnips,	200	Bushels.	Grapes,	5	"
Ruta Bagas,	225	"	Cucumbers,	34	"
Leeks,	50	"	Greens,	386½	"
Onions,	35	"	Corn,	15	"
Salsify,	15	"	Mangold Wurtzel		
Carrots,	25	"	Beets,	125	"
Parsnips,	12	"	Strawberries,	397	Quarts.
Potatoes, Irish,	175	"	Watermelons,	400	
Potatoes, Sweet,	675	"	Cantelopes,	1,046	
Tomatoes,	180	"	Citron Melons,	25	
Asparagus,	6¼	"	Kale,	32	Bushels.
Radishes,	9	"	Celery,	3,800	Head.
Squash,	162	"	Lettuce,	2,345	"
Snap,	75	"	Hay and Clover,	35	Tons,
Peas,	58	"	Milk,	15,946	Quarts.
Okra,	5¼	"	Pork, (estim't'd)	8,000	Pounds.
Egg Plant,	6	"			

## WORK OF FEMALE PATIENTS.

NUMBER OF ARTICLES OF CLOTHING MADE AND MENDED BY THE FEMALE PATIENTS AND ATTENDANTS, FOR THE MALE DEPARTMENT, DURING TWELVE MONTHS, TO OCTOBER 31st, 1874.

ARTICLES MADE.	NUMBER.	ARTICLES MENDED.	NUMBER.
Coats,	156	Coats,	114
Vests,	184	Vests,	19
Pants,	268	Pants,	663
Shirts,	26	Shirts,	794
L. B. Shirts,	323	Sleeves,	50
Drawers,	205	Drawers,	392
Socks,	161	Socks,	3
Suspenders,	1	Bed Ticks,	201
Curtains,	5	Blankets,	9
Aprons,	32	Aprons,	6
Towels,	44	Towels,	17
Quilts,	18	Quilts,	10
Handkerchiefs,	15	Sheets,	17
Sheets,	128	Slips,	10
Slips,	166	Spreads,	23
Spreads,	23		
Table Cloths,	2	Total,	2,287
Collars,	12		
	1,769		



## WORK OF FEMALE PATIENTS.

NUMBER OF ARTICLES OF CLOTHING MADE AND MENDED BY THE  
FEMALE PATIENTS AND ATTENDANTS, FOR THE FEMALE DE-  
PARTMENT, DURING TWELVE MONTHS TO OCTOBER 31ST, 1874.

ARTICLES MADE.	NO.	ARTICLES MADE.	NO.
Dresses,	364	Sleeves,	30
Skirts,	197	Curtains,	10
Chemises,	206	Spreads,	51
Gowns,	49	Sheets,	109
Hose,	39	Slips,	99
Bodices,	39	Bed Ticks,	26
Aprons,	103	Pillow Ticks,	32
Flannel Skirts,	44	Quilts,	46
Flannel Bodices,	7	Toilets,	6
Handkerchiefs,	20	Table Cloths,	15
Collars,	10	Drawers,	21
Cuffs,	10	Towels,	64
Capes,	6	Gloves,	2
Caps,	10	Feather Pillows,	6
Saques,	30		
Bonnets,	33	Total,	1684

## WORK OF FEMALE PATIENTS.

NUMBER OF ARTICLES OF CLOTHING MADE AND MENDED BY THE  
FEMALE PATIENTS AND ATTENDANTS, FOR THE FEMALE DE-  
PARTMENT, DURING TWELVE MONTHS TO OCTOBER 31st, 1874.

ARTICLES MENDED.	NO.	ARTICLES MENDED.	NO.
Dresses,	506	Spreads,	129
Skirts,	524	Sheets,	31
Chemises,	391	Slips,	4
Gowns,	39	Bed Ticks,	209
Hose,	16	Blankets,	18
Bodices,	4	Quilts,	33
Aprons,	5	Table Cloths,	14
Flannel Skirts,	52	Towels,	2
Flannel Bodices,	12		
Sleeves,	76	Total,	2067
Curtains,	2		





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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, ARCHITECT, DEPUTY WARDEN, STEWARD, PHYSICIAN, &c., OF THE PENITENTIARY.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
OFFICE OF DIRECTORS OF STATE PRISON,  
Raleigh, November, 1874.

*To His Excellency* CURTIS H. BROGDEN,  
*Governor of North Carolina :*

SIR :—I have the honor to present you the Report of the Directors of the State Prison for the year ending October 31st, 1874, together with the reports of the several prison officers, and respectfully ask that you will lay the same before the General Assembly for their consideration.

Very respectfully,

JACOB S. ALLEN,

President of the Board.



## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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The time having arrived when the Constitution of the State makes it the duty of the officers of public institutions to report through the Executive to the General Assembly, the Directors of the State Prison would present the results of their labors for the year ending October 31st, 1874. Doubtless it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution, that before this time a Penitentiary should be completed in all its parts, and it was in hope of realizing this design that the work was begun in 1869. Events have delayed the execution of these plans, and it remains for the Directors at this day *only* to report progress on this great and important work of the State. The work of the Directors, under existing circumstances, is two-fold—the erection of a prison building, with convict labor—the management and care of the convicts sentenced to penal service. Already, however, it may be seen that the system of punishments of crime that makes the Penitentiary its centre, has more than justified itself before the minds of humane and intelligent observers. This and preceding reports may be cited in proof of this fact. It is only matter of regret that the completion of the prison building must be so long delayed, and that the matured results of the prison system cannot be fully estimated, and no proper idea of its workings and beneficial results can be made comprehensible to the public mind. However, when *any* profitable results can be obtained from the restraints and labor of such men as make the criminal population of our State, it is evidently an advance on the past administration of penal legislation. When the mode of punishment, adopted by a State, is made to give the offenders against its peace and safety a trade, and through it the means of earning an honest livelihood, it surely benefits the domestic life of the community when the restraints of the prison are

used to reform men and make them orderly citizens, then the catalogue of crime is diminished without degrading them, and their feeling of manhood is rather cherished—when the power to labor is utilized to remunerate the State for its expenses in punishing crime, then a burden is lifted from the shoulders of the good citizens, and all the while offences are punished by the deprivation of liberty and the rigors of the prison. To insure these results from the conduct of the prison and at the same time bring the prison building to completion as solidly and cheaply as possible, makes the duties and labors of the Directors to be very onerous as well as matter of great solicitude. The ever-increasing number of those committed to their charge—the very limited means allowed to prosecute all this work—the inadequacy of the temporary buildings only add to these causes of anxiety. During the past year the entire number of convicts in the Penitentiary has been 623—the average number was 436—quite a family of bad men and women to manage and care for. It were a relief to hope that this number had reached the maximum of the prison population of the State, for years to come. There are, however, signs, that if fulfilled, may prove this hope to be fallacious. We now propose to set forth

#### THE EXPENSES.

*For Food*—The expenditure for the food of the convicts, according to the Steward's careful account, has been for the past year \$19,312.76. It has been a point in the government of the Prison to have such food provided as could not *reasonably* be found fault with, either by the public or by the convict. It is coarse but wholesome, and in quantity sufficient to insure the ability to perform the required amount of labor without exhaustion or injury to health. It has become necessary, owing to the liability to certain forms of disease, to have variety of food for the convicts, and especially that vegetables in their season vary the diet of corn bread and bacon. The



purchase of all the heavy articles of food has been by wholesale, and advantage has been taken of the market in every possible way, so that the expenses for food per convict only amounts to 12 cents per diem.

*For Clothing.*—As long as two large gangs of convicts are kept in the quarries the expense for clothing cannot be reduced. It is obvious to any one that the wear and tear of shoes and clothing must be very great in blasting and handling the stone, not only in the quarry, but also in the cutting and putting into the walls. The blankets needed for the bunks, with the other articles of bedding, are, of course, included in this item of expenditure, and for the past year the entire cost has amounted to \$3,775.09. This, too, with the utmost economy that it is possible to devise. The *material* of the clothing has been bought of our own manufacturers, made expressly for penitentiary use, and at very fair prices. Those who have knowledge of the habits of the classes from which convicts usually are recruited are well aware that habits of economy and care of their clothing does not form any redeeming trait in their character, and that no aid can be looked for from them by the officers in their efforts to keep down the annual expenses in this or any other department.

*For Government.*—The number of prisoners during the administration of the Directors has increased from 366 on November 1st, 1872, to 455 on October 31st, 1874. Although there is part of the year a guard required both at the brickyard and quarry, although the stockade has been greatly enlarged, yet there has no increase of guards been made beyond what was allowed by the law of 1872. It became needful, however, in order to extract and direct the labor of the convicts to best advantage, to increase the number of overseers. The expenditure in this department for the year is \$24,130.31, an amount the lowest that can secure trustworthy employees and that is consistent with safety and good order.

*For Temporary Buildings.*—The continued addition to the number of convicts, with the needful care for their health, has

made it necessary to enlarge the cell accommodations. A new building of two stories, containing four rooms, as far removed from the cells of the male convicts as possible, has been erected for the use of the female convicts. In order to make this building as secluded as possible, it has been inclosed with a high board fence that proves to be an admirable arrangement. The Directors propose to engage the services of a matron for this department as soon as one competent for its duties can be found, who shall oversee its labor and enforce the prison rules. There are now 24 convicts in this department. This arrangement of the cells very much facilitates the discipline of the institution and secures larger results from the labor of this class of convicts. The hospital accommodations also proved too limited for the increase of patients, growing out of the increase in the number of convicts. The building formerly used as an hospital has been raised and an additional story placed *under* it, and thus there is now afforded larger and better accommodation for the sick and convalescent. This was due to the sick prisoners, not only as an act of humanity, but was simply also an act of justice to the health officers of the institution. The expense thus incurred amounted to \$6,879.48.

*For Health.*—The expenses of this department for the year are \$1,192.67. Although the number of the convicts, and consequently the number of the sick has been largely increased, the salaries of the officers has not been raised. If the expenses have been increased it can only be for medicines, which prove to be a serious item in the monthly expenses of the institution. To secure for the prisoners the highest possible degree of health it will be seen is not only humanity but also economy. It saves cost of medicine. It adds to the amount and value of the labor.

We proceed next to speak of

#### THE CONVICTS.

*Their Health.*—The report of the Physician will give satis-



factory information as it respects the sanitary condition of the inmates of our Penitentiary. The Directors are aware that the mortality per centage is too high in the prison. For this year it is  $4\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. of all the convicts in prison during the year. While this is an improvement on the two past years it is still greater than is found in other institutions of the same character. It is true many are brought here who are fatally diseased on their admission, part from neglect in the unhealthy county prison while awaiting trial, part from diseases contracted through want and crime before imprisonment. Yet even all this should not cause the amount of mortality set forth; the death rate is still too high. A part of the cause must be looked for at least in the inadequate accommodation afforded by the temporary cells, the deprivation of warmth and ventilation to which the convicts are there exposed. No remedy can be found for this in the skill or assiduity of the Physician, nor in the attention and humanity of the officers, and only the completion of separate cells, well and properly heated, with adequate ventilation can do this. There has been no care and effort wanting to secure the health of the prisoners with the means at hand as it regards cleanliness, nursing, proper diet, etc., etc.

*Their Conduct.*—When it is borne in mind that the population of the Penitentiary is made up from among those who are the greatest offenders against society in the State—are the violators both of the laws of God and man, it will not be expected that very high praise could be justly awarded them for good conduct. However, while part of them cause much trouble and give continuous exercise for patience—who study only to do mischief and gratify their proclivities for wrong doing, there is another part who give the officers no trouble. On the whole the conduct of the prisoners during this year has been an improvement on any past year while the Institution has been under the management of the present Directors. No attempt at insurrection or any combined effort to escape has been made. Isolated and individual cases of escape have occurred through the want of precaution on the part of guards,

or by reason of the opportunity afforded when taken beyond the limits of the prison inclosure to the quarry or the brick-yard. The commutation law enacted by the last General Assembly has proved quite an inducement to good conduct to the well-disposed among the prisoners, so that quite a number of them have been singularly obedient and industrious. The time and money given in this case to the deserving has done good service to the State, and it is to be hoped to the convicts also, leading them to perceive the motives to amended life. It may in this connection be proper to state that the rule adopted and published by the late Governor Caldwell and adhered to by his successor, Governor Brogden, not to pardon a convict under any circumstances who could not be recommended for good behavior by the officers in charge of the prison, has also been of signal service in the management of the Penitentiary. No one cause has had better effect on the discipline of the Institution than this determination of the Executive of the State, and the Directors confidently hope that in all cases this rule will be adhered to in the future while they have charge of the prison, and that no convict, no matter who he may be—that no circumstances connected with his commission of crime, and no matter by whom or how many his pardon may be sought, shall cause this rule to be relaxed in its application, so that the idle, disobedient and ungovernable shall be pardoned.

*Their Religious Advantages.*—The Directors, as authorized by section 18 of chapter 158 of the laws of 1873-'74 secured the services of several of the ministers resident in the city of Raleigh, to hold divine service at the prison on the Lord's day during the year. But the prison should have its own chaplain, who could devote his whole time and attention to the welfare of the convicts. Not alone to preach on the Sabbath, to superintend a Sabbath School for the benefit of the prisoners, but to be present at all times to instruct and counsel the sick, and perform the solemn offices of our religion for the dying. No argument is needed to enforce this plea but to say that all these are offenders against God's law, and that



the overwhelming majority of them cannot read that law. Is it right, is it politic to shut all these immortal beings out from the advantages of instruction and religion? But the services of such an one as is for character and aptness to teach, qualified for this position, cannot be secured for the sum appropriated by the General Assembly, yet a chaplain's salary would be money prudently spent, for perhaps the officer in the Ohio Penitentiary who does the State and society most service is Chaplain Newton. The Directors are grateful for the labors of those ministers who have preached to the convicts, while they are conscious that one man's service could all be well devoted to the Institution.

*Their Labor.*—It may be seen by reference to the architect's valuable report, in detail, what the value of the convicts, labor has been during the year. Here attention is only directed to that portion of it which is done, above that which is required in the care and conduct of the prison. Its value, as done in connection with the erection of the prison and the walls, etc., is estimated at \$58,350.87½, and is so much clear profit to the State. Were this labor estimated at the prices given outside the prison, and deduct the expense of keeping them, the result would show still better. Work which in the architect's report is counted at 65 cents per day, is work that commands from \$2 to \$4 per day, making the real value of the prison labor worth \$100,991.81.

*Their Work on the Grounds.*—This has now been completed to the extent of what can be done until the prison yard wall is raised above the yard level, and the temporary buildings are made useless by the removal of the convicts to the permanent cells. An immense amount of labor has been expended on grading the grounds, and the site is now reduced to a beautiful situation for the assemblage of buildings required by the original plan of the institution. A beginning has been made to lay out and beautify the grounds about the intended administration building and facing on the line of the railroads, so that already by the time the permanent offices are ready for

occupancy, these grounds will relieve the dull and gloomy appearance of the solid masonry so common to prison buildings, and contrast the cheerfulness and beauty of nature and freedom with the depressing restraints about those who, in silence, are made to suffer for the violations of the law by the deprivation of liberty and the enjoyment of God's beautiful world. May not this be calculated to awaken and cherish a desire in the crime-blasted bosom to return once more to the world free and better? A visit to the Penitentiary, even in its incomplete state, will already well repay the members of the General Assembly and other visitors to the capital of the State.

*Their Work on the Wall of the Prison Yard.*—Progress has been made on this huge structure to a gratifying extent since the last report was made, as may be ascertained from the Architect's report. The heaviest portions of the work are now done, and the tower on the south-east corner is a massive piece of masonry. Those portions of the wall that still remain to be built can be carried up to completion much more rapidly than was the superstructure. The entire wall, on its completion, will form a most substantial inclosure, and may well defy any labor or skill to penetrate it for the purpose of escape. It is so well done, beside, that it invites commendation for its fine appearance, and proves that the labor of the convicts has been well and skilfully employed. For the prompt realization of the plans that were laid for the safe-keeping of the convicts and the profitable employment of their labor, it will be necessary to prosecute the building of this wall to its completion by the time the cells are ready for occupancy and the permanent workshops are put up. Then the officers will be enabled to dispense with a large portion of the guard, and, in this particular, at once to reduce the expenditure.

*Their Work in the Brick Yard.*—The work done here is not in such stage of forwardness as to enable us to give the finished results. A large number of brick have been made, but they have not been burned. Some loss may eventuate from this, but every precaution has been taken to prevent it and



have the unburnt brick carefully housed against exposure to the weather, where they are secured until such time as they may be burned. Very little expense has been incurred in this department of labor, as all the work has been done by the convicts themselves. The inability of the Steward to pay for the necessary amount of wood has deferred the burning until such time as he may be provided with means for this purpose. This inability to burn the brick may, possibly, also hinder the work of erecting the cells. Great effort should be made to hasten the work of getting the brick ready for use, as an immense number will be needed and required too, at once, so that no delay need be suffered in the erection of the cells when the workmen are prepared to set to work on them.

*Their Work in the Quarries.*—The labor done in the quarries cannot so well be judged of by its enumeration in cubic feet of stone gotten out for the walls as by seeing the vast piles after they have been placed in their proper position. With the exception of a few men—experts in blasting—all the work is done by the convicts. The value of this labor to the State can be had from the Architect's report.

*Their Work at Stone-Cutting.*—All the stone for the walls are now dressed by the convicts alone, and one of the beneficial results of the contract with the Coleman Brothers was that in their employ a number of excellent workmen were prepared out of the convicts for the future service of the State. The fine work done on the Administration building that calls forth the admiration of visitors is all done by skilled convicts. Not only is the work well done but the workmen have become expert at their business. Much of this work if hired by the State would cost from \$3 to \$4 per day for the cutters. Its value at the low rate of estimate calculated by the architect does by no means set forth its real value.

*Their Work done on the Prison Building.*—A large force has been engaged on the wall of the prison building at all times when the weather permitted. The work done this season has raised the wall so that when the eye takes in the whole struc-

ture some idea can be formed of its capabilities that will justify its design. The visitors will soon be able to appreciate what has been, and also to judge of the great work yet to be done before the grand whole is completed. The work on these walls is mainly done by the convicts and is, in the judgment of those qualified to judge, of the finest quality and would do credit to any skilled workmen. The building will not only be an evidence of the *advanced idea of punishment and reformation* in the State, but will also be an ornament to it as a public edifice that can challenge the attention of other States and countries. The walls are now nearly complete to the point where it will be proper to set the entire building force on the cells and bring one wing of them to completion so that they may be speedily occupied by the convicts suffering for want of room and consequently of fresh air.

*Their Work done in the Shops.*—The structure and arrangement of the shops is only temporary, yet quite a number of convicts are employed in them and no small amount of expense is thus saved to the State and the labor of such convicts here utilized that cannot be employed to advantage on the building walls, quarries, etc., for want of sufficient space and means. It will be borne in mind that it is only to save expense to the State in the conduct of the prison, in the erection of the buildings and to give employment to the redundant labor that *these temporary* shops have been organized. After the permanent buildings are ready for use no doubt part of these manufactories it will be advisable to abandon and to substitute for them some more profitable business.

*The Tin-Shop.*—The Directors found the machinery and tools for this business provided by their predecessors when they assumed control of the Institution, and one of the convicts being a skilled tinman, have used his labor to supply the prison with such tinware as was needed, and to repair it when required. It is not deemed in the judgment of the Directors to be of advantage to the State, at least under existing conditions, to enlarge this business or to put more of the convicts



upon it. While it pays when limited to the wants of the Institution and the work being done by a convict, it is not believed that it would pay to employ the services of an overseer skilled in the art, with a gang of convicts placed under him and go into the market to compete with other manufacturers.

*The Black-Smith Shop.*—In this department there is employed one skilled workman. All the work, and it is quite a business, required in the quarries, in stone-cutting and on the walls is done here. A large force is put into this shop and yet it is with great difficulty that the continuous and pressing demand from the two quarries and the stone-cutters for tools and their repair can be met. No outlay of means and no convict labor pays the State so well as the expenses saved by this shop. The work done and the saving to the State by it may be learned from the Architect's report. Some of convicts the are quite expert in this business and when their skill can be turned to the production of manufactures in iron, after the organization of permanent forms of business, will well repay the State.

*The Carpenter Shop.*—The incessant repair of the temporary buildings, the enlargement of the cell accommodation, the repair of the stockade and the manufacture of handles and other work in this line necessitated the organization of this shop. The convicts together with one skilled workman have done all the building and repairing required in this line about the Institution. The labor is entirely confined to the wants of the Penitentiary and the force will be increased or diminished as the call is greater or less for work of this kind.

*The Shoe Shop.*—As required by the action of the last General Assembly, the Directors instituted an investigation into the business of this department for the purpose of determining whether its prosecution would be profitable to the State or not. Their conclusion, reached after extended examination and careful figures was, that both for the advantage of the institution and for the benefit of the convicts, it was advisable to continue this branch of mechanic art. So far as the profit is concerned, it must be apparent that the labor of the convicts will

increase in value as their skill is enlarged—that every year more of them will become experts in their business, and can turn off more and better work in a given time. The shop, with its one hired overseer and gang, does not only make and mend all the shoes of the convicts, but does much work for the employees of the institution that is paid for; but beside this, several fine lots of shoes have been put into market on sale, where they already meet a great demand, and command a ready sale at remunerative prices to the State. The Directors are satisfied that it is advisable to continue this business, and that it will continue to improve in value as well as to afford an opportunity to give to quite a number of the convicts a good trade, and thus a means of livelihood on their discharge—a matter by no means to be left out of the count when the question of the abandonment of the business is under consideration.

*The Tailor Shop.*—This department has been discontinued under its previous form and in connection with the Shoe Shop. The male convicts, with one or two exceptions, engaged in it have been put on other work, and the making of the prisoners' clothes handed over to the female convicts in their new quarters, who do all the sewing, wash their own clothes, and all the ironing and mending, assisted, however, in cases of stress by one or two male convicts, with the sewing machine. While it is sad to think that the number of female convicts will increase, it is probable that soon all the work of this kind can be done by them, while the washing for the male convicts is now done by a gang of themselves.

It has been the effort of the Directors, as far as possible, to realize the purpose of the last General Assembly of affording as many as possible of the younger convicts who were sentenced for a term sufficiently long to warrant the attempt, the advantage of a trade. At present it is only possible to teach *stone-cutting, shoe-making, blacksmithing and carpentry*, and not these in all parts of their mystery. On these several trades there have been employed 237 convicts during the year. Of this number 205 were in the stone-yard, 14 in the shoe-shop,



14 in the blacksmith-shop and 4 in the carpenter-shop. Several of the convicts in each of these trades are now fair workmen and will be able, on their discharge from the prison, to make good wages, and be in a condition to provide the means of living for themselves. To many of the prisoners, who were led into crime from the indulgence of habits of idleness, the very fact that they are required to *submit* to regulated hours of labor at any kind of business is an advantage, in so far as it gives them better habits and confirms them in a new manner of spending their time. A number of these, who have gone from the prison, are now good mechanics, and we learn are doing well, and are living proofs that it is better to reform a man—qualify him to live—make of him a productive citizen, and restore him to the State and society by the reforming and educating discipline of the Penitentiary than to degrade him by brutal punishments—imbrute him by idle and corrupting confinement and then turn him loose to depredate on the public and become a confirmed burden to society.

It may not be improper in this place for the Directors of the State Prison to invite the attention of the representatives of the people to several matters that are of interest, regarding the means by which the State may most fully realize, and as speedily as possible, the intention in the erection and conduct of a Penitentiary. The Directors can only attain to this in their administration as the General Assembly may give them authority and afford them the means.

1. The late General Assembly, in the words of section two of chapter 158 of its laws made, order that the Directors of the Penitentiary “use all diligence in the prosecution to an early completion, at least one wing of the State’s Prison, in order to afford accommodation for as many convicts as possible at the earliest day practicable.” Yet at the same time the appropriation that was in the bill to enable the Directors to accomplish this most urgent work, as it came from the Senate and was approved by “the Committee on Penal Institutions,” was stricken out in “the House” and barely enough was appropri-

ated to feed, clothe and keep the convicts, while the means needed to carry out the wise and economical intention of the bill were cut off. The effect of this form of economy by the representatives of the people has been to delay the work to an injurious degree. The Directors were able to use the convict labor to make nearly a million of the brick required to complete the one wing of the prison cells, required by the law to be hurried to an early completion, but the Steward, "the disbursing officer" of the Institution, had not money to purchase wood with which to burn them. While this was not requiring us to make brick without straw, yet it was requiring us to burn brick without wood. Neither could the Steward get iron with which to manufacture the cell doors, ordered to be made in the prison by section five of the same act. Nor could they proceed to erect temporary work-shops—provide the requisite machinery, with which to manufacture agricultural implements. If not all, yet part at least of this, was desirable to be done, and would have been of great advantage to the State. It would have afforded the Directors great pleasure to carry out the plans set forth in this act, but even the work, so far as it was possible to undertake it, could not be done effectively, because the means were wanting, with which to pay for the necessary skilled labor that was needed. Every thing has been done that was possible with the limited means at the command of the Directors, under the act of the last General Assembly. The large increase in the number of prisoners has required corresponding outlay for clothing and provisions as well as necessitated expenses for new cells, and for enlarged hospital accommodation, that left but a very narrow margin that could be used on the building and wall.

2. The General Assembly of 1872-'73 paid the Coleman Brothers the sum of \$35,000 for the relinquishment of the unexecuted part of their contract for the *stone and brick work* on the Penitentiary, thus setting a precedent which declares that the State will not abrogate a contract made by its agent without the consent of the party with whom the contract is



made. Further, in the building of the cells, to which the Architect will proceed as soon as brick can be burned—and they will be burned as soon as means are provided to purchase wood—the doors for the cells will be needed almost as soon as this work is begun. A contract has also been made with parties for the manufacture of these doors. *This* contract has, however, been virtually abrogated by the same General Assembly, when it ordered the cell doors to be made in the Penitentiary and with convict labor. The contractors in this case refuse to consent to the annulment of their contract, and claim to be ready at all times to fill its engagements as was agreed. In this matter the Directors respectfully ask for instruction from the General Assembly as to how they shall proceed in the case. Shall they go on and manufacture the cell doors without any respect to the existing contract, and allow the contracting party of the other part, if they choose to do so, to avail themselves of any redress they may obtain from the courts of law, or will the General Assembly formally set aside the contract by its legislative authority, and place the Directors at liberty, and without liability to censure; or will the General Assembly arrange the matter, as with the Coleman Brothers, on terms satisfactory to the party holding the contract to make the doors? The Directors will hesitate before, by their act—unless they be explicitly ordered—they make the State liable to any legal controversy resulting in trouble and, perhaps, loss to the people. It will be quite a relief to have the affairs of all the remaining contracts settled on some assured and satisfactory basis by the General Assembly, so that the way may be clear for the unobstructed progress of the work, or that the Directors be authorized to act in the premises as they may believe to be for the best interest of the State, compromise with the contracting parties, if best, or when most advantageous to the State, have the provisions of the contract carried out. Doubtless it would better satisfy the people to have their representatives of the General Assembly settle the whole business directly.

3. It is very probable that not all the labor of the convicts

can be made available in the future in the wall and prison building, inasmuch as the grading is now about completed, and the prisoners engaged in this work will need to be transferred to some other employment. In order to use this large force to advantage, there is in the judgment of the Directors no wiser procedure than for the General Assembly to enable them to carry out the provisions of section four of chapter 158 of the laws of 1873-'74, and enable them to institute some other branches of labor, to build shops and put up machinery, to put these convicts and all not needed on the building to profitable employment that will realize a return for the expenses of the State. Should they only, under this temporary organization, pay for their food and clothing, or even only a part of them, it will be at least so much gained for the State. At the same time it will require care only to provide such machinery as can be used when permanent shops are set up. Already at this time some machinery is greatly needed in the shoe shop, by which its business could be much facilitated and the gain correspondingly enhanced. It would also be a large saving to the State to have a corn mill where the meal needed for the prison could be ground as needed, and in the quantity needed daily. Such mill could be easily geared to the engine used at the quarry in raising stone, and would thus require no additional outlay for power, nor need it hinder the proper work of the engine. Such would be the saving by this arrangement in the cost of meal that in a few months it would meet the entire cost of the outlay for the mill. The Directors are satisfied from experience that it would be real economy in the representatives of the tax-paying citizens to make the appropriations needed for these purposes, and for this reason they are submitted to their cautious consideration.

4. It may have the appearance of importunity on the part of the Directors to renew their recommendations of previous reports and to repeat their conviction that the best interests of the State demand that the building of the prison be prosecuted to an early completion with all diligence, although it may



require some increase of appropriations. It is important that the people be relieved of the burden of the support of the convicts, and their own labor be made to do this. This, however, cannot be done until the building is finished and the convicts put on paying employment, and thus meet the expense of food, clothing and cost of restraining them, which are now items of no small amount, and foot up in a year the sum of \$67,000. The health of the prisoners cannot be properly and humanely subserved until separate cells are completed for their reception. It is no part of the sentence of the Courts, nor does justice demand it, that the convicts be huddled together to the great injury of health and the loss of life. By no kind of reasoning can the unusual death rate in our prison be attributed to any other cause than this overcrowding and unequal temperature and want of ventilation. The skill and attention of the physician and his health staff—the wholesome and abundant food—the cleanliness of the cells—moderate labor—protection against exposure, and the warm clothing, all forbidding any other causes for disease. A comparison of the death rate with other institutions of similar character will best exhibit this. Our own prison population during the year has been 623. Of these 27 have died, making one in every 23, or  $4\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. of all the convicts present during the year. The statistics show the population of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, where the confinement is solitary, during the year 1872, was 840. Of these thirteen died, being one for every 64.6, or 1.55 per cent. of the entire prison population of the year. In the Western Penitentiary, of Pennsylvania, near Pittsburg, there was, during 1872, a convict population of 599, of whom only four died, being about one in every 150 of the prisoners, or 0.67 per cent. The report of the Massachusetts Penitentiary, for 1872, shows a population of 736, out of which were nine deaths, or one for every 82 of the population, or 1.22 per cent. of all the convicts. In the Kansas Penitentiary, in 1870, one in 140, or 0.71 per cent. of the convicts died. In that of Kentucky, in 1870, one con-

vict out of 442 died, or about 2.25 per cent. of all the population. In that of Mississippi, one of every 52.5 died, or about 1.90 per cent. of all the convicts.

There is room given by this statement to raise the question of accountability for this loss of life. It was not forfeited to the law, and it should be as much a duty to preserve the health and life of the convict as it is to punish him by hard labor and restraint. It is to be feared that the indefinite postponement of the completion of the prison, making its erection to run over a series of years, all the while the convicts thus exposed to the causes of sickness and death, was at the cost of many convicts' lives.

Perhaps, however, sadder than even this are the moral results from the congregating of 12 or 14 convicts in one cell, when they are contiguous and communication can be had almost at pleasure. No proper discipline can be enforced; no arrangement to preserve the comparatively innocent from contaminating association with the vilest of the offenders; no way can be devised by which they can be kept from stealing of each other's clothes, blankets, etc., nor to hinder them stealing from the State, and no way by which to stop their plotting mischief and escapes. Neither is the separation so entire between the sexes as should be, and must be, in order to secure effective discipline. Indeed there should not be a female convict suffered within the prison precincts, and if ever the State is required to build a second prison to accommodate its criminal population, it should be for female convicts exclusively, and all from this prison transferred to it.

The condition and wants of the discharged convicts also seek some redress at the hands of the representatives of the people. There is not in the city of Raleigh or in the State a society that charges itself with the counsel and care of the convicts discharged from the Penitentiary. Such, however, are the consequences resulting from neglect of this part of our criminal population, that it should receive attention from all interested. The disposition of the homeless and shiftless por-



tion of discharged convicts is to settle down or loiter about the vicinity of the prison on discharge. So notorious is this fact, that in almost every State it has compelled their removal by some means. Some too are deterred by a sense of shame or want of means from returning to their home and former associates after release from confinement. Already quite a number of discharged convicts are mingling into that part of the population of the capital which is its burden, and from which an increased number of criminals must result. A remedy should at once be applied to this evil; and unless it be done, the city of Raleigh will become the receptacle of the worst class of the convicts, as they are let loose on the expiration of their sentence, only to be returned after the lapse of a few months. The Directors have no means or authority to apply a remedy, although there grows out of the presence of these characters a danger to the safety of the prison. Already several attempts have been made to cut the stockade from without, and done no doubt by convicts discharged, in the hope of aiding the escape of their comrades within. Would it not in this case be competent and proper in the General Assembly to enact that convicts shall, on their release, be required to return to their homes, or at least depart the vicinity of the prison for a specified distance, and not to be found nearer, under pain of arrest and imprisonment, unless under some honest vocation. The officers of the prison should also in all cases where discharged convicts have not the means of reaching home or leaving the vicinity of the prison, be authorized to purchase tickets on the railroad of the cheapest rate to the point nearest their destination. There is no time for delay. Already serious crimes have been committed in the county of Wake by discharged convicts, who have now been returned to serve out a second term. It is possible that if sent home or to a distance where they could have been aided or obtained labor, this had not been the case. Indeed, unless some such relief is afforded the city of Raleigh, this refuse penitentiary population will become unendurable, and the burdens on the county of Wake

for their repeated prosecution for crime will become a serious wrong through the neglect of the State. To the convict it would, in many cases, be a real kindness, and aid him to take a fresh start in life.

It may be proper yet to set before the General Assembly the amount that will be needed in order to carry out properly the work on the Penitentiary. These expenditures should be estimated for a prison population of 500, as it is to be feared at least that number will be sent hither. At the present cost per convict for food, clothing, guarding, etc., there will be required for this purpose \$76,650. That there may be no hindrance or delay in pushing forward the work on the prison building, so as to provide cells for the prisoners at an early day, there will also be needed the sum of \$30,000. This includes the material and skilled labor that will be needed. For the prison yard wall and such building and repairing of stockade and temporary buildings, there will be needed \$12,000. Thus making a total of \$118,650.

The Directors feel assured that proper economy, as well as the interests of humanity, requires this outlay on the part of the State. A liberal appropriation will give the work an impetus that will, during this year, set it far forward in its progress, and better show its real value.

In concluding their report the Directors would say that they have attempted to conduct the Penitentiary with the greatest degree of economy consistent with the safe-keeping and health of the convicts that were entrusted to their care. The conditions under which this had to be done have all been adverse to the attempt. The means of safe-keeping required an unusual number of guards; the fact of one of the quarries and the brick-yard being beyond the limits of the stockade also required additional outlay. Yet on comparison with other and mostly older institutions well and securely inclosed by walls, the result is not unfavorable to the North Carolina State Prison.

Our expense of officers, gate-keepers and guards, etc., has



been \$23,406, while that of the Kansas Penitentiary has been for 281 convicts,	\$13,870.00
Texas,	31,940.00
Michigan,	27,001.00
Massachusetts,	42,361.00
Western Pennsylvania,	24,350.00
Sing Sing, New York, (without walls,)	99,253.00
Auburn, New York,	64,195.00
Ohio,	61,956.00

The Directors take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the fidelity and efficiency of the several officers of the Institution, who seem to vie with each other in the purpose to realize the highest objects of the Institution. The overseers and guards have been prompt in the discharge of their duties and have rendered satisfactory service to the State.

Respectfully submitted,

JACOB S. ALLEN, *Pres't.*

G. WM. WELKER,

J. M. COFFIN,

STEWART ELLISON, *Directors.*

## REPORT OF ARCHITECT OF PENITENTIARY.

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OFFICE OF ARCHITECT,  
NORTH CAROLINA PENITENTIARY,  
Raleigh, November, 1874.

*To the Honorable Board of Directors  
of the North Carolina State Penitentiary :*

GENTLEMEN:—I beg leave to submit my annual report of the labor performed, and the cost to the State of the same, for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1874.

## TEMPORARY BUILDINGS, &amp;C.

During this year the following improvements have been made: 1st. Shingle roof on carpenter and blacksmith shop—buildings 24x130 feet. One shed at brick yard, plank cover and siding, 25x100 feet. One hospital room, complete, 21x58 feet. One cell-house and work room for females, 20x43 feet. This building is two stories in highth, making four large rooms with good passage way, well supplied with light and ventilation. The windows in the rooms used as cells, are secured with substantial iron gratings. Said building is enclosed with a high, close plank fence, so as to separate it from the main prison yard.

In order to prevent unauthorized passing around the cells, all the openings between the cells occupied by the male convicts have been closed with open slat-work, which has proved to be of great benefit. The work of changing the ends of the stockade poles, has been continued entirely round the enclosure. The poles had become very much decayed at the ground,



many not having strength to bear handling, and a large number had to be replaced with others.

The above work, including incidental repairs, improvements, &c., together with Superintendent's salary, have cost the sum of \$ 6,879.48½

To this add amount in report 1873 for temporary buildings, &c., 69,423.81

And you have the aggregate cost of temporary buildings, including Superintendent's salary, Penitentiary site, rock quarry, brick yard, mules, wagons, &c., to November 1, 1874, \$76,303.29½

#### NEW BUILDING.

Your report of October 31st, 1873, brought to the notice of the Honorable General Assembly the pressing and urgent necessity of an appropriation of money for the building department, stating at the same time, the indispensable demand for forwarding the work with all possible dispatch.

The Institution was afterwards visited by the Committee on Penal Institutions of the General Assembly, and after a careful examination as to the management in all the various departments.

When seeing clearly the wants and necessities of the Penitentiary, Col. W. C. Troy, Chairman of the Penal Committee, urged as a matter of State economy, that an appropriation sufficient to vigorously prosecute the work should be made, so that the building might be pushed forward to completion at the earliest day practicable.

Therefore we did hope during this season to be able to put in a large amount of work, and had made every preparation for that purpose; having a considerable stock of quarried stone on hand. We kept the coinverts cutting and preparing stone all winter, so that we should be sure of a good supply of cut stone on hand, that we might commence building as early as

the weather would permit in the spring, and push the work with all possible speed through the entire season.

But to our great disappointment and mortification, we learned there had been barely sufficient taxes levied for the benefit of the Penitentiary to feed, clothe and guard the prisoners, leaving the building department no money with which actively to prosecute the work, and the only thing left us then was to do the largest amount of work possible with the limited means at our command.

At once we dispensed with two of our hired men which we had superintending cutting and setting stone, and in every way reduced the expense to the lowest possible amount, just retaining the skilled help that was indispensable to keep the convicts constantly employed.

The work this season has mainly been on the Administration building, and all things being considered has progressed quite as well as could have been expected.

The following is the work done on main building this season :

19,581.9 cubic feet masonry,	\$ 11,627.19
5,463.8 feet sup'l cuttings,	2,782.56

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At contract price would have cost,	14,409.75
While the cash cost to the State has only been,	9,881.76½
From this deduct the money received in this department from the sale of stone, old rope, &c., (which properly becomes a credit on this account,)	2,881.38
Showing the actual cash cost to be only	\$7,000.38½

The above amount of \$7,000.38½ covers cost of a large lot of stone already quarried and delivered in the Penitentiary yard, and quite a good stock that is cut ready to be set in the wall.

The following are the persons to whom stone, &c., have been sold, and the amount received from each :

Messrs. Cayton & Wolfe,	(stone,)	\$ 126 82½
T. H. Briggs,	"	44 65
U. S. C. H. and P. O.,	(concrete,)	1,750 01



John Harris,	(stone,)	32 80
W. O. Wolfe,	"	107 37
J. S. Allen,	"	22 40
John King,	"	124 24½
Messrs. Whitelaw & Crowder,	"	95 00
Messrs. Cheatham Bros.,	"	33 60
P. C. Alston,	"	5 60
Silvester Dunston,	"	1 60
John Putney,	(ashes,)	2 50
M. Grausman,	(stone,)	40
R. H. Page,	"	40
Mr. Renfrow,	"	60
L. H. Adams,	"	4 40
Wm. Matthews,	"	3 20
Peter Jones,	"	1 60
W. G. Upchurch,	"	3 60
Wm. Grimes,	"	25 00
Wm. Rand,	"	40
Sydney Bryan,	"	8 80
G. W. Atkins,	"	4 80
McCallum Wyckoff & Hope,	"	2 00
Sam. Grover,	"	2 40
City of Raleigh, (scrip,)	"	208 33
W. J. Hicks,	(manure,)	3 00
Julia Lane,	(stone,)	2 00
W. N. H. Smith,	"	8 00
L. Carver,	"	3 20
Patrick Dolan,	"	5 20
Maj. J. C. Winder,	"	18 40
Z. W. Haynes,	"	11 20
G. Rosenthal,	(old rope,)	53 40
G. W. Wynne & Co.,	(stone,)	6 80
W. T. Lee,	"	6 80
Hilliard Williams,	"	7 20
Henry Hill,	"	40
D. W. Whitaker,	"	10 60

Hilliard Bishop,	(stone,)	11 20
Calvin Strickland,	"	2 40
John Weir, U. S.,	"	43 20
R. S. Pullen,	"	14 00
R. Eatman,	"	10 40
Stanford Nichols,	"	18 40
J. R. H. Carmer,	"	3 00
Wm. Pope,	"	2 40
J. W. B. Watson,	"	3 20
G. A. Dichtal,	"	9 20
Col. D. M. Carter,	"	15 25

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\$2,881 38

Total work on Penitentiary building from commencement to November 1st, 1874, as follows:

By contractors, 9,547 cubic feet Concrete,  
 48,580 " " Footings,  
 148,251 " " Masonry,  
 180½ feet Sup. Cuttings,  
 64 Stone Lintels,

Furnished 307,517 Brick,  
 Laid 134,789 "

Costing, including Maj. Levi T. Scofield's fees for drawings, &c., and the salary of Architect, the sum of one hundred and thirty-four thousand nine hundred and twenty-three dollars and thirty-four and one half cents,

\$134,923 34½

Less convict labor,

18,718 57

Cash paid on prison building while under contract,

\$116,204 77½

For Engine, Derricks, Tools, &c., 1873,

\$5,438 00



State work on building, 1873, was as follows :

14,695 cubic feet masonry,	\$8,727 93	
1,456 feet sup. cuttings,	698 88	
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At contract price would have cost,	\$9,426 81	
While the cash cost was only		5,042 53
Less for stone sold, 1873,	349 52	
Actual cash cost, 1873,	<hr/>	4,693 01

Thus giving total cash expended on the new building from commencement to November 1st, 1874, as follows :

Work under contract,	\$116,204 77½	
Engine, Derricks, Tools, &c., 1873,	5,438 00	
State work, 1873,	4,693 01	
State work on building, 1874,	7,000 38½	
	<hr/>	
	\$133,336 17	

#### EXTERIOR WALL.

This work is being pushed forward with all possible diligence. The entire east line is completed to the yard level, some portions of the work on this line being now over 38 feet in height. The foundations are all in on the south line, and a considerable portion of the work on this line is up to the level of the east wall. We have now reached the high ground on the south line, where the work will progress much more rapidly. This entire work is of a very massive and most substantial and durable character, and yet is being built for far less money than any work of the same kind, (whether built by prison labor or otherwise,) that has ever been constructed in my knowledge, as is plainly shown from the following statement. There have been laid in the wall from November 1st, 1873, to November 1st, 1874, 4,752 3-33 perches of stone,

which have cost, including expense for tools, &c., for the time as above stated, the sum of \$5,100.88. Add to this amount in report of 1873, being 9,640 4-33 perches of stone, costing, including \$3,927.21 paid for derricks, tools, &c., 1872, the sum of \$12,820.18; showing the total amount of stone laid in the wall, and cost of the same to November 1st, 1874, to be 14,392 7-33 perches of stone, costing \$17,923.28. This includes the cost of derricks, tools, &c., to November 1st, 1874, and shows the work to cost a fraction less than \$1.25 per perch.

## BRICK-YARD.

Since my last report we have burned and delivered to the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, 60,000 bricks. Up to the time of making last report we had made

and delivered the Institution,	250,050
And delivered from Penitentiary Yard,	192,550

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Total number of bricks delivered,	502,600
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These, at \$7.50 per thousand at the kiln, (that being less than they could be bought for,) would amount to	\$ 3,769.50
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Add to this 229 days' convict labor, dig- ging foundation, at 65 cents,	148.85
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Value of labor and material furnished Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution to November, 1st, 1874,	\$3,918.35
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During this season we have made 870,657 bricks, but having no money to buy wood to burn them, we have them nicely packed under shelters till we should have means to get wood to burn them.

There has been but little money used in this department (except cost of brick shelters,) there being only \$19.75 spent for hired labor during the year.



## GRADING GROUNDS.

The grading of the yard and grounds has been completed, We have that gang of men now removing rubbish from the stone-quarry, and, during the winter, will grade the avenue from the prison grounds to the Hillsboro road. Having quite as much labor now on the building and wall as we can keep profitably employed on stone work, it appears to me very desirable that some employment should be secured for our common labor at once, otherwise it will soon become a useless burden to the State.

## EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR 1874.

Total cash expended in the building department during the fiscal year 1874, and purposes for which it has been used, may be stated as follows :

For temporary buildings, including Architect's salary for 1874,	\$ 6,879.48½
For new building,	9,881.76½
For brick yard,	19.75
For exterior wall,	5,100.88
	<hr/>
	\$21,881.88
Less amount received for stone, &c.,	2,881.38
	<hr/>
Amount drawn from the State for the building department,	\$19,000.50

DAYS.	CONVICT LABOR FOR 1874.			
11,470 $\frac{3}{4}$	Kitchen, Wash-Room, &c.,	65	\$ 7,455	98 $\frac{3}{4}$
1,232	Bakery,	65	800	96 $\frac{1}{4}$
2,438	Hospital,	65	1,584	70
5,534	Shoe and Tailor Shop,	65	3,597	10
1,270 $\frac{1}{2}$	Carpenter,	65	825	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
3,664	Blacksmith,	65	2,381	60
2,272 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sweeping,	65	1,477	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
278	Garden,	65	180	70
24,443	Wall and Quarry,	65	15,887	95
24,598	New Building,	65	15,988	70
24,773 1-12	Grading Ground,	65	16,102	50 5-12
4,108	Brick Yard,	65	2,670	20
1,380	Making Concrete,	65	897	00
107,462 1-12			\$ 69,850	35 5-12

To this add labor in report November 1st, 1873, 252,075 $\frac{1}{2}$  days, amounting to \$162,258.52 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and you have the total labor of convicts since the commencement, which is 359,538 days, amounting to \$232,109.15.



DAYS.	DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS :			
43,807 $\frac{3}{4}$	Kitchen, Wash-Room, &c.,	65	\$	28,475 03 $\frac{3}{4}$
4,054 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bakery,	65		2,635 42 $\frac{1}{2}$
8,189 $\frac{1}{4}$	Hospital,	65		5,323 01 $\frac{1}{4}$
15,517 $\frac{3}{4}$	Shoe and Tailor Shop,	65		10,086 53 $\frac{3}{4}$
5,195 $\frac{1}{4}$	Carpenter,	65		3,376 91 $\frac{1}{4}$
6,429 $\frac{3}{4}$	Blacksmith,	65		4,179 33 $\frac{3}{4}$
4,296 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sweeping,	65		2,792 88 $\frac{3}{4}$
1,415	Garden,	65		919 75
61,241 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wall and Quarry,	65		39,806 97 $\frac{1}{2}$
37,245 $\frac{3}{4}$	New Building,	65		24,209 73 $\frac{3}{4}$
31,811	Coleman Bros.,	60		19,086 60
130,430 $\frac{7}{8}$	Grading Ground,	65		84,780 04 $\frac{7}{8}$
7,615 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brick Yard,	65		4,950 07 $\frac{1}{2}$
2,058	Making Concrete,	65		1,337 70
229	Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute,	65		148 85
359,538			\$	232,109 15

## BLACKSMITH SHOP.

The average value of work done in this shop for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1874, has been \$706.62 per month, making \$ 8,479 44

The average cash expense for coal, &c., and hired labor has been \$130.75 per month, 1,569 00

Gain to the State by convict labor, \$ 6,910 44

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. HICKS,  
*Architect.*

## REPORT OF THE DEPUTY WARDEN.

## DEPUTY WARDEN'S OFFICE,

NORTH CAROLINA PENITENTIARY,

Raleigh, November 1st, 1874.

*To the Board of Directors**of the North Carolina Penitentiary:*

GENTLEMEN: Another prison year, with its labors, cares, duties and responsibilities, has closed. It now becomes my duty to present for your consideration my report for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1874.

By reference to Table No. 1, it will be seen that the number of prisoners remaining in the prison at the expiration of the fiscal year November 1st, 1873, was 409. There have been received from November 1st, 1873, to October 31st, 1874, 214 convicts. Two of this number were recaptured, having escaped in 1870 and 1872. There were discharged on expiration of sentence, 106. Pardoned by the Governor, 30. Died, 27. Escaped from rock-quarry and brick-yard, 5. Leaving in the prison at the expiration of the present year, 455. Of the 214 received during the year 23 are white males; 180 colored males; 1 white female, and 10 colored females. The highest number of prisoners confined here at one time during the year was 465—on the 6th of June, 1874; the lowest number was 406—on the 20th November, 1873. The average number for the year was 436—being 45 more than the preceding year. I am happy to be able to say that while the discipline has been maintained firmly, punishment has been less frequent than



formerly. The General Assembly of 1873-'74 passed an act providing for the commutation of the sentence of convicts, provided they in all things conformed to the rules of the prison and faithfully discharged all the duties imposed upon them during their incarceration. This law has been an efficient power in the reformation of the convicts and the preservation of discipline in our prison. In cases of insubordination and stubbornness prompt and certain punishment is inflicted. I am gratified, however, to be able to say it is seldom necessary to resort to severe punishment and only in extreme cases, the loss of certain little privileges granted for good behavior and highly prized by the convicts being sufficient correction in most instances. Your attention is invited to the Physician's report from which may be gained a correct idea of the health of the convicts for the past twelve months. Owing to the rigid sanitary regulations enforced no disease of an epidemic nature has appeared in this prison except mumps, erysipelas and dysentery, and the generality of the sickness has yielded readily to proper treatment under the skillful management of the prison Physician. The number of deaths, as will be seen, has been twenty-seven during the year, a gratifying exhibit, considering the over-crowded condition of the cells. Strict cleanliness in the person of the convicts, the cells and the prison grounds and shops is enforced. Divine service has been, and is still regularly kept up each Sabbath, a minister from one of the religious denominations of the city officiating, to whom the prisoners all listen with marked attention, so much so that some who officiate express themselves much pleased at the order and attention paid to their discourse. For whatever degree of success has characterized the management of the officers of the prison during the year, I am to a great extent indebted to the efficient aid rendered by the other officers and guard who have performed their duties, each in his proper department, in a manner creditable and satisfactory.

I cannot close this report without expressing my heartfelt

thanks to you, gentlemen of the Board of Directors, for the uniform kindness you have ever shown me, and the confidence that has characterized all your official intercourse with me.

I, am gentlemen,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. THOMPSON,  
Deputy Warden.



TABLE No. 1.

*Prison Record during the Year.*

Convicts in Prison, November 1st, 1873,	409
"    received during year, males,	202
"        "        "        "    females,	10
"    recaptured,	2
	<hr/> 214
In Prison during the year—total,	623
Discharged during the year by Expiration,	106
Pardoned,	30
Died,	27
Escaped,	5
	<hr/> 168
Remaining in Prison, November 1st, 1874,	455

TABLE No. 2.

*Prisoners discharged during the Year.*

White males, by expiration,	9
"    "    pardoned,	7
"    "    died,	5
"    females    pardoned,	3
Colored males, by expiration,	96
"    "    pardoned,	19
"    "    died,	22
"    "    escaped,	5
"    females, by expiration,	1
"    "    pardoned,	1
	<hr/>
Total,	168

*Number of Prisoners in Confinement, November 1st, 1874.*

White males,	70
"    females,	1
Colored males,	361
"    females,	23
	<hr/>
Total,	455

*Number of Prisoners received during the Year.*

White males,	23
"    females,	1
Colored males,	180
"    females,	10
	<hr/>
Total,	214

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 TABLE No. 3.
*Prisoners received since opening of Penitentiary.*

From January 6th, 1870, to November 1st, 1870,	241
"    November 1st, 1870, to      "    "    1871,	188
"    "    "    1871, to      "    "    1872,	150
"    "    "    1872, to      "    "    1873,	167
"    "    "    1873, to      "    "    1874,	214
	<hr/>
Total,	950

*Physical health of Prisoners received during last Year.*

Good,	168
Impaired,	46
	<hr/>
Total,	214



TABLE No. 4.

*Age when received of the Convicts in Prison, Nov. 1st, 1873.*

Under 20 years,	102
From 20 to 30,	238
“ 30 to 40,	60
“ 40 to 50,	25
“ 50 to 60,	24
“ 60 to 70,	5
“ 70 to 80,	1
Total,	<hr/> 455

*Age when received of Prisoners admitted during the Year.*

Under 20 years,	48
From 20 to 30,	109
“ 30 to 40,	29
“ 40 to 50,	10
“ 50 to 60,	16
“ 60 to 70,	2
Total,	<hr/> 214

TABLE No. 5.

NAMES OF CONVICTS SENTENCED FOR LIFE, NOW IN PRISON.

NAME.	Color.	County.	Age	Sex.	Offence.	Date of Admission.
John A. Owens,	White,	Gaston,	24	Male,	Murder,	January 6, 1870.
George Bayline,	Colored,	Halifax,	30	"	Murder,	January 6, 1870.
Nero Davis,	"	Orange,	23	"	Murder,	January 12, 1870.
Jennie Green,	"	Orange,	17	Female,	Murder,	April 27, 1870.
Minta Hairston,	"	Stokes,	21	"	Murder,	December 12, 1870.
Jacob Mannel,	"	Cumberland,	44	Male,	Murder,	January 31, 1871.
Joseph Coppage,	"	Anson,	16	"	Murder,	December 22, 1871.
John Mills,	"	Halifax,	19	"	Murder,	June 18, 1872.
Kelly Luck,	"	Randolph,	31	"	Murder,	June 24, 1872.
Simpson Mordecai,	White,	Wake,	30	"	Burgl'ry,	June 1, 1873.
Thomas Griffice,	Colored,	Wake,	25	"	Burgl'ry,	June 1, 1873.
George Graham,	"	Wilkes,	22	"	Murder,	July 1, 1873.
Ed. Williams,	White,	Pitt,	20	"	Murder,	July 12, 1873.
David B. Jones,	"	Wayne,	26	"	Arson,	September 26, 1873.
David Collins,	"	Johnston,	26	"	Murder,	June 18, 1874.
Alexander Blalock,	Colored,	Johnston,	26	"	Murder,	June 18, 1874.



TABLE No. 6.

*Social Relations of the Prisoners in Confinement, Nov. 1, 1874.*

Single,	245
Married,	192
Widowers,	16
Widows,	2
Total,	455

*Education of Convicts in Prison, November 1st, 1874.*

Illiterate,	316
Read only,	75
Read and Write,	62
Good English Education,	2
	455

Nearly seventy per cent. of the convicts can neither read nor write.

TABLE No. 7.

*Nativity of Convicts in Prison, November 1st, 1874.*

North Carolina,	346
South Carolina,	70
Georgia,	3
Tennessee,	4
Mississippi,	1
Delaware,	1
West Virginia,	1
Alabama,	1
Indiana,	1
Maryland,	1
Ohio,	1
Virginia,	25
Total,	455

More than 76 per cent. are natives of North Carolina.

## TABLE No. 8.

*Period of Sentences of Convicts in Prison, Nov. 1st, 1874.*

For life,	16
“ 40 years,	1
“ 30 “	1
“ 25 “	15
“ 15 “	3
“ 10 “	72
“ 9½ “	1
“ 9 “	3
“ 8 “	2
“ 7½ “	1
“ 7 “	8
“ 6 “	7
“ 5 “	100
“ 4½ “	1
“ 4 “	24
“ 3 “	80
“ 2½ “	1
“ 2 “	119
Total,	<hr/> 455



## TABLE No. 9.

*Crimes of Convicts in Prison, November 1st, 1874.*

Larceny,	305
Burglary,	20
Arson,	15
Murder,	22
Horse stealing,	8
Assault and battery,	5
Forgery,	5
Felony,	6
Larceny and felony,	1
Manslaughter,	17
Robbery,	10
Rape,	2
Attempt to rape,	5
Assault and battery with attempt to rape,	11
Assault with intent to kill,	3
Felonious slaying,	3
Poisoning,	2
Barn burning,	2
Robbery and burglary,	1
Bigamy,	3
Highway robbery,	3
Misdemeanor,	1
Receiving stolen goods,	4
Forcible entry,	1
	<hr/>
	455

## TABLE No. 10.

*Occupation of Prisoners Received During the Year 1874.*

Laborers,	182
Seamstresses,	1
Blacksmiths,	2
House servants,	9
Shoemakers,	3
Cooks,	3
Coopers,	3
Painters,	1
Waiters,	2
Brickmaker,	1
Bookkeeper,	1
Barber,	1
Fireman,	1
Tanner,	1
Farmer,	3
	<hr/>
	214



## TABLE No. 11.

*Occupation of the Convicts in Prison, Nov. 1, 1874.*

Bookkeeper,	1
Barbers,	2
Brickmakers,	2
Blacksmiths,	7
Carpenters,	3
Cooks,	4
Coopers,	4
Ditchers,	1
Farmers,	16
Farm laborers,	260
House servants,	15
Laborers,	120
Merchants,	1
Painters,	2
Physician,	1
Shoemakers,	8
Seamstresses,	3
Tinner,	1
Tobacconist,	1
Wagoner,	1
Waiters,	2
<hr/>	
Total,	455

More than 88 per cent. of all the convicts are persons who never learned a trade.

TABLE No. 12.

*Counties whence Convicts now in Prison were sent.*

Pitt,	6	Union,	3
Rockingham,	2	Wake,	35
Robeson,	9	Wayne,	8
Rowan,	8	Wilson,	5
Randolph,	3	Warren,	7
Sampson,	3	Washington,	7
Stokes,	4	Wilkes,	4
Surry,	2	Yadkin,	6
Tyrrell,	4	Harnett,	6
Bladen,	9	Richmond,	1
Alamance,	3	Rutherford,	1
Granville,	8	Alamance,	2
Guilford,	10	Anson,	3
Halifax,	16	Beaufort,	12
Henderson,	2	Bertie,	6
Hertford,	1	Brunswick,	3
Hyde,	2	Buncombe,	4
Iredell,	13	Cabarrus,	3
Dare,	2	Carteret,	1
Greene,	1	Caswell,	8
Johnston,	10	Catawba,	5
Gates,	2	Chowan,	5
Lenoir,	3	Chatham,	6
Macon,	1	Columbus,	10
Martin,	10	Camden,	1
Madison,	3	Craven,	10
McDowell,	2	Cumberland,	14
Mecklenburg,	12	Cleaveland,	6
Montgomery,	2	Currituck,	1
Mitchell,	1	Davie,	5
Moore,	2	Davidson,	2
Nash,	6	Duplin,	10
New Hanover,	38	Edgecombe,	16
Northampton,	6	Forsythe,	3
Person,	6	Franklin,	2
Orange,	6	Gaston,	3
Pasquotank,	6	Perquimans,	3



## REPORT OF STEWARD.

RALEIGH, November 2d, 1874.

*To the Honorable Board of Directors  
of the North Carolina State Penitentiary :*

GENTLEMEN :—I have the honor herewith to submit my report as Steward of the North Carolina State Prison for the year ending November 1st, 1874.

The receipts from all sources, together with disbursements on the different accounts during the fiscal year just closed, as shown by the annexed tables I and II, are as follows :

Received from State Treas. through the Directors,	\$91,000.00
from the shoe shop,	1,135.78
“ clothing sold,	21.50
“ rock sold,	1,131.37
“ concrete sold,	1,750.01
	<hr/>
Sum,	\$95,038.66
Add the receipt for rocks sold in October, 1873,	48.73
	<hr/>
Total,	\$95,087.39
Of the above \$209 is in city scrip.	

Paid out for Building account,	\$ 21,881.88
for Salaries for Officers and Employees,	24,130.31
for Directors' Expenses,	1,040.50
for Clothing and Bedding,	3,775.09
for Leather and Shoe-findings,	4,734.91
for Fuel and Light,	4,394.68
for Medicine,	1,192.67

Paid out for Furniture and Wares,	1,070.11
for Stationery and Printing,	393.81
for Commutation and Tobacco,	511.81
for Extra Expenses,	467.55
for Provisions,	26,752.76

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Sum, \$ 90,346.08

Add here the overpay for the year 1873, as shown  
on the Tables I and II, pages 50 and 51, in my  
last year's report, \$ 7,052.71

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Total, \$ 97,398.79

Balance due the Steward over and above total  
receipts, \$ 2,311.40

The Table II, showing the aggregate amount paid each month on the different accounts, is based on Book Letter A, and the Vouchers, systematically arranged and numbered, are kept in the Steward's office open to inspection.

All purchases of supplies have been made with an eye to the best interest of the State. I have always endeavored to purchase by the wholesale, and at the lowest current rates, and I think it can be safely said, that in no single instance has an article been bought at a price above the medium market rate, while many have been bought at the lowest.

The average number of officers, overseers and guards, connected with the institution, has been sixty-eight, (68) and the cost of furnishing them good, substantial fare, has been (30) thirty cents per day for each one, making \$ 7,446.00

The average number of convicts was four hundred and thirty-six, (436) and the cost of feeding them with strong, solid and wholesome food, was a fraction over twelve cents per day, making in the aggregate, 19,312.76

The cost for safe keeping each prisoner, taking the entire



expenses of the prison into the account, excluding the building account and the income from the shoe-shop, has been forty-two cents per day.

The prisoners' clothing is all cut and made in the Penitentiary, and during the fiscal year there has been made: 260 jackets; 1,756 pairs of pants; 247 aprons; 64 pairs of drawers; 102 sheets; 1,639 shirts; 179 mattresses; and besides this a great deal of mending has been done.

#### IN THE SHOE SHOP

2,555 pairs of new shoes were made. Of these 1,582 pairs were given to convicts in the prison; 135 pairs to prisoners on being discharged; 106 pairs were sold, and 732 pairs are on hand. In addition to these, 1,364 pairs of old shoes were repaired, and \$896.48 worth of work has been done for the employees of the Institution as shown by table I. The prisoners have improved in shoe-making, and the shoes now turned out are well made and marketable.

The tin shop has not been enlarged, only one prisoner is working in it. All necessary tin-ware for the prison, as well as all blasting cartridges used in quarrying, are manufactured by this prisoner.

The soap used in the prison is made by prisoners from the savings in the kitchen.

There was fatted and killed 4,919 lbs. of pork during last winter, and from the kitchen offal are now fed 52 hogs, large and small.

The products of the prison garden have saved to the State a large expense in the item of vegetables.

All the work in the garden, wash-house, kitchen, bakery, &c., &c., is done by convicts, and the Penitentiary has no employees in this department except the Foreman in the shoe shop.

Your obedient servant,

M. GRAUSMAN,

*Steward.*

TABLE I.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RECEIPTS OF MONEY BY THE STEWARD  
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA PENITENTIARY FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
NOVEMBER 1ST, 1874.

MONTHS	Directors.	From Shoe Shop.	From Rock and Concrete sold.	From Old Clothing, &c.	Total amount.
Nov.,	\$ 5,000 00	\$ 78 05	\$ 7 25	\$ 2 50	\$ 5,087 80
Dec.,	10,000 00	88 63	588 96	5 60	10,653 19
Jan'y,	6,000 00	48 20	744 81	5 75	6,799 36
Feb'y,	10,000 00	72 45	501 89		10,574 34
March,	8,000 00	74 65	146 07	30	8,221 02
April,	5,000 00	47 70	309 28		5,356 98
May,	8,000 00	59 95	203 40	2 35	8,265 70
June,	8,000 00	67 75	139 97		207 72
July,	7,000 00	65 75	94 35	5 00	7,165 10
Aug.,	8,000 00	67 50	90 45		8,157 95
Sept.,	8,000 00	203 00	66 10		8,269 10
Oct.,	8,000 00	261 55	18 85		8,280 40
Total,	\$91,000 00	\$1,135 78	\$2,881 38	\$ 21 50	\$95,038 66



TABLE II.

STATEMENT, showing the aggregate amount of each class of Expenditures or Disbursements for the North Carolina State Penitentiary for the year ending November the 1st, 1874.

Months.	Building Account.	Pay Roll.	Directors.	Clothing and Bedding.	Leather and Findings.	Medicine.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture and Wares.	Stationery and Printing.	Commutation and Tobacco.	Extra.	Provisions.	Total Amount
Nov.	\$ 1,613 83	\$ 2,037 08½	\$ 89 50	\$ 230 85	\$ 265 06	\$ 32 35	\$ 544 50	\$ 51 10	\$ 133 75		\$ 23 50	\$ 2,341 51	\$ 7,363 08
Dec.	1,477 87	1,961 24½	85 00	221 02	280 85	80 78	704 67	36 40	14 65		84 75	2,390 72	7,338 45
Jan.	1,439 47½	1,914 57½	102 00	87 05	432 65	41 48	414 68	13 45	18 00		100 00	1,885 85	6,449 21
Feb.	1,064 29	2,018 82	88 50	488 22	422 35	27 50	266 90	124 70	37 68		4 50	2,543 14	7,087 20
March,	2,125 64	2,062 50	75 00	788 27	493 96	58 25	376 75	103 08	56 65	\$ 57 65	50 00	1,921 05	7,568 80
April,	2,009 63	2,040 41½	80 00	358 33	309 33	90 80	172 80	49 20	25 80	15 30	200 00	2,367 74	7,519 35
May,	1,846 69½	2,015 00	80 00	207 88	598 95	103 50	242 43	53 98	6 70	84 94	4 80	1,854 79	7,294 86
June,	2,857 42½	2,031 50	100 00	321 75	284 01	210 80	40 64	36 85	23 18	72 24		2,243 98	8,226 18
July,	2,165 09	2,017 99	90 00	71 16	590 73	162 39	251 29	317 75	6 50	57 88		2,860 32	8,591 10
Aug.	2,348 41	2,027 72	80 00	16 90	603 34	164 91	31 72	25 00	18 25	63 20		1,999 31	7,378 76
Sept.	1,685 56½	2,025 28½	80 00	922 26	133 56	97 06	1,270 39	154 85	48 90	84 84		2,577 22	7,079 94
Oct.	1,247 96	1,979 17	90 00	60 80	320 12	122 85	77 91	103 75	4 75	75 76		2,367 13	6,450 20
Total,	\$ 21,881 88	\$ 24,130 31	\$ 1,040 50	\$ 3,775 09	\$ 4,734 91	\$ 1,192 67	\$ 4,394 68	\$ 1,070 11	\$ 393 81	\$ 511 81	\$ 467 55	\$ 26,752 76	\$ 90,346 0½

## REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

*To the Directors of the State Penitentiary :*

GENTLEMEN :—In compliance with the regulations, established for the government of the institution, I now submit my report of the sanitary condition of the prison, during the year ending the 31st day of October, 1874, being the fifth year for which I have had charge of its medical department.

The admissions, since the 1st of November, 1874, have been as follows: White, males, 23 ; females, 1 ; colored, males, 180 ; females, 10 ; making the total number of admissions, 214, of whom 168 were received in good health, and 46 in imperfect health or condition.

## TABLE OF THE SICKNESS OF PRISONERS ON ADMISSION.

*Syphilitic* 9.—Syphilis, 3 ; Secondary Syphilis, 3 ; Gonorrhœa, 2 ; Chronic disease of Urethra, 1.

*Thoracic* 4.—Chronic pain in chest, with Dyspepsia, 1 ; Chronic Cough, 1 ; Chronic Pleuritis, with Aphonia, 1 ; Chronic disease of Lungs, 1.

*Abdominal* 8.—Inguinal Hernia, 7 ; Umbilical Hernia, 1.

*Rheumatic* 8.—Rheumatism, 2 ; Chronic Rheumatism 3 ; Chronic Rheumatism, with Anchylosis of knee, 2 ; Chronic Rheumatism, with Varicose veins, 1.

*Various* 17.—Dysmennorrhœa, 1 ; Leucorrhœa, 1 ; Pregnant, 2 ; Hæmorrhoids, 1 ; Old gun shot wound, with Fistulous opening, 1 ; Calculous disease, 1 ; Abscess, 1 ; Chronic disease of Rectum, 2 ; Scirrhus Testis, 1 ; Chronic Ulcer of the leg, 1 ; Chronic disease of Kidney, 1 ; Subject to Spasms, 2 ; Intermittent Fever, 1 ; Moribund, 1. The last was brought from the jail at Charlotte. I will add that one prisoner was



received with one lower extremity wanting, it having been amputated above the knee; and two others had each lost an arm.

From the first of November, 1873, to March of the current year, inflammatory affections, incident to the season, were less prevalent than in former years, owing to the comparative mildness of the winter.

During November and December, *Cynanche Parotidea*, or Mumps, prevailed extensively, and many cases of Metastasis to the Testes occurred. Sporadic cases of Intermittent Fever, Rheumatism, Dysentery and Tonsillitis were also treated.

In January there was marked improvement in the health of the prison. Most of the convicts who suffered from the epidemic of the preceding month were well or convalescent. In addition to the usual inflammatory maladies, two grave cases occurred, one of Peritonitis, the other of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

In February there was a large amount of sickness. Pneumonia, Tonsillitis and Rheumatism were prevalent, and two other cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis were successfully treated.

In March the diseases were of the same general type, and the number of patients increased. There were also, as in previous months, Sporadic cases of Dysentery and Intermittent Fever.

April was signally inclement. Its frequent variations of temperature, from alternate winds and rains, affected injuriously the health of the community at large, and there was consequently an unusual amount of grave sickness among the prisoners. The ruling types of disease were notably aggravated in virulence, and the number of cases heavily increased.

About the middle of May, Erysipelas—a most formidable disease, propagated by contagion, and singularly fatal in hospitals—made its appearance and soon became epidemic, there being no adequate means of isolating the patients, and thus preventing its diffusion. Eighteen cases were treated, four of

which terminated fatally. Bowel diseases, especially Diarrhœa and Dysentery, were also rife, becoming epidemic before the close of the month.

Of Dysentery alone, one hundred and eighty-six cases were treated in June, July and August. To these may be added many cases of Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus, six cases of Dropsy, eight of Typhoid Fever and five of Rheumatism.

September was the most arduous and anxious month I have experienced since I have had charge of the Medical Department of the Penitentiary. Disease was terribly rife. Eighty-seven cases of dysentery, most of them assuming the gravest typhoid type, and not unfrequently complicated with hemorrhage from the bowels, were under treatment, together with a variety of cases of minor affections.

The opinion that dysentery in hospital is sometimes propagated by contagion, finds strong corroboration in the fact, that convicts suffering with other acute diseases, when cured of the primary affection, and about to be discharged, were frequently seized, without appreciable cause, with violent dysentery. The weather was also potential in producing the disease, or at least greatly predisposing to it. Checks of perspiration often occasion intestinal disease, as is evidenced by the greater prevalence of dysentery and kindred disorders, when the contrast between the temperature of day and night, as in the month of September, was most strongly marked.

In October there was manifest improvement in the health of the prison. Twenty-three cases of dysentery were treated, and a few of rheumatism and intermittent fever.

The following surgical cases have been treated, viz: One case of comminutive fracture of the right thigh and compound fracture of left leg, complicated by wounds of both ankles, the one in the left opening the cavity of the joint; one case of incised wound of the fore-arm, severing an artery, requiring to be ligated; one penetrating wound of the body, a number of severe contused wounds, abscesses, &c.



The following mortuary table exhibits the diseases which terminated fatally :

Congestion of Brain with Spasms, 1 ; Scrophulous Marasmus, 1 ; Inflammation of Bronchia and Lungs, 1 ; Erysipelas, 4 ; Colitis, 1 ; Colliquative Diarrhœa, 1 ; Typhoid Dysentery, 13 ; Peritonitis, 1 ; Typhoid Fever, 1 ; Rheumatism-metastasis to heart, 1 ; unknown, 1—the man being almost moribund when admitted. Whites, 5 ; Colored, 22. Total, 27.

The number of prisoners at this time in the Penitentiary is 455. Of these 71 are whites ; the remaining 384 are colored. As stated in a former report, this large excess of colored prisoners, accounts in a great degree for the sickness, mortality, medical expense and labor. It will be seen from the mortuary tables, that in proportion to numbers, the mortality is greater among the colored than the whites. This is due, in a considerable degree, to their characteristic improvidence, recklessness and disregard of sanitary regulations.

In my report for the month of April, I said : “ We cannot expect for some months to come the medical reports to be as favorable, or the sanitary condition of the prison so satisfactory. With constantly increasing numbers, the overcrowding which has existed, as you are aware, must be correspondingly increased. The best medical authorities assert that overcrowding and insufficient ventilation are among the most prolific causes of typhoid fever and other zymotic diseases, and that all artificial modes of purifying the atmosphere have proved futile where overcrowding existed. I do not believe that the most watchful care, the intelligent and unremitting use of deodorizers and disinfectants, and all other sanitary measures known to the medical profession, can succeed in warding off disease where bodies of men are crowded together, especially in the hot months of summer. We cannot escape (under existing circumstances) a great amount of sickness and increased mortality the ensuing summer. Diarrhœa and dysentery are already the prevailing diseases, and will become epidemic by the 1st of June.”

In the month of June *sixty-two* cases of dysentary and many cases of diarrhœa were treated. *Seven* prisoners died during the month, *being two more deaths than occurred in the seven months preceding.*

Again, in my report for the month of June I said : " The officers of the Institution have done and will continue to do all in their power to promote and preserve the health of the prisoners ; but notwithstanding the adoption and enforcement of the most approved hygienic measures, such as the admirable police of the prison, the abundant and constant use of the best known disinfectants, &c., should we unfortunately be visited by an epidemic of typhoid fever, or should dysentery, at present so prevalent, assume the typhoid type, we cannot escape considerable mortality among the convicts."

In the month of September, as stated above, eighty-seven cases of dysentery, mostly of a typhoid type were under treatment in hospital.

There is no gainsaying the logic of these predictions and their literal fulfillment. They are inserted here in vindication of the views I have advanced relative to the causes of disease in the Penitentiary, and as giving cumulative force to medical authority in the premises.

I have been much grieved to witness this great amount of sickness and suffering ; and the more so from the conviction that much of it would have been avoidable, if the institution were provided with suitable arrangements and appliances for the health of the convicts during their confinement in the cells. Hence I am constrained to refer again, and with emphasis, to the palpable evil of crowding so many human beings into small, unhealthy apartments, in which, owing to their peculiar construction, proper warmth and ventilation are absolutely impossible. I am sure that the Board join me in deprecating this evil, and I gladly acknowledge the humane and devoted efforts they have made, with the insufficient means at their command, to remedy it. By enlarging the hospital, and erecting a suitable building for the female convicts, they have added



four cells for the accommodation of the males. But this increase of room is more than counterbalanced by the large number that have been received into the prison during the year. Both economy and humanity demand that this evil should be modified immediately by changes and additions in the temporary buildings, and should be entirely remedied as soon as possible, by pressing the erection of the permanent buildings to completion. This enormous amount of preventable sickness involves the expense of medicines and medical appliances and the loss of the labor of the sufferers, and the nurses that must attend them. The aggregate of avoidable loss and expense from these deplorable causes for one year is immense.

The day has passed when the claims of humanity can be ignored in the management of penal institutions; and humanity demands change, immediate change, in behalf of the health and life of those committed by the State to your keeping. Humanity forbids that your Board should be longer compelled, for want of means, to enforce confinement in such cells as will inevitably impair, if not destroy, health, aggravate disease and increase the loss of life. To allow men to sicken and die when it can be prevented, even though they are convicted felons, is to disregard every plea of mercy, and to assume a most startling responsibility. While testifying to the commendable fidelity of the Board in doing all in its power to alleviate this crying necessity, I feel that professional integrity and official duty require that I should not say less upon the importance of the Board urging prompt action by the Legislature, which alone can provide relief.

I am under obligations to the efficient Deputy Warden, Capt. Thompson, for the admirable police of the prison, and other kind assistance rendered me in discharging the duties as Physician; also to Mr. M. Grausman, Steward, for his uniform promptness in responding to all requisitions made upon him for articles of diet, &c., needed for the hospital. I am greatly indebted to the excellent Superintendent of the Hospital, Mr.

Wm. A. Lodge, who, by his kind, intelligent and faithful discharge of his responsible duties, contributed much to my success in the management of the sick. The corps of nurses have been kind and attentive.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. G. HILL, M. D.





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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, ARCHITECT, DEPUTY WARDEN, STEWARD, PHYSICIAN, &c., OF THE PENITENTIARY.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
OFFICE OF DIRECTORS OF STATE PRISON,  
Raleigh, November, 1874.

*To His Excellency* CURTIS H. BROGDEN,  
*Governor of North Carolina :*

SIR:—I have the honor to present you the Report of the Directors of the State Prison for the year ending October 31st, 1874, together with the reports of the several prison officers, and respectfully ask that you will lay the same before the General Assembly for their consideration.

Very respectfully,

JACOB S. ALLEN,

President of the Board.



## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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The time having arrived when the Constitution of the State makes it the duty of the officers of public institutions to report through the Executive to the General Assembly, the Directors of the State Prison would present the results of their labors for the year ending October 31st, 1874. Doubtless it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution, that before this time a Penitentiary should be completed in all its parts, and it was in hope of realizing this design that the work was begun in 1869. Events have delayed the execution of these plans, and it remains for the Directors at this day *only* to report progress on this great and important work of the State. The work of the Directors, under existing circumstances, is two-fold—the erection of a prison building, with convict labor—the management and care of the convicts sentenced to penal service. Already, however, it may be seen that the system of punishments of crime that makes the Penitentiary its centre, has more than justified itself before the minds of humane and intelligent observers. This and preceding reports may be cited in proof of this fact. It is only matter of regret that the completion of the prison building must be so long delayed, and that the matured results of the prison system cannot be fully estimated, and no proper idea of its workings and beneficial results can be made comprehensible to the public mind. However, when *any* profitable results can be obtained from the restraints and labor of such men as make the criminal population of our State, it is evidently an advance on the past administration of penal legislation. When the mode of punishment, adopted by a State, is made to give the offenders against its peace and safety a trade, and through it the means of earning an honest livelihood, it surely benefits the domestic life of the community when the restraints of the prison are

used to reform men and make them orderly citizens, then the catalogue of crime is diminished without degrading them, and their feeling of manhood is rather cherished—when the power to labor is utilized to remunerate the State for its expenses in punishing crime, then a burden is lifted from the shoulders of the good citizens, and all the while offences are punished by the deprivation of liberty and the rigors of the prison. To insure these results from the conduct of the prison and at the same time bring the prison building to completion as solidly and cheaply as possible, makes the duties and labors of the Directors to be very onerous as well as matter of great solicitude. The ever-increasing number of those committed to their charge—the very limited means allowed to prosecute all this work—the inadequacy of the temporary buildings only add to these causes of anxiety. During the past year the entire number of convicts in the Penitentiary has been 623—the average number was 436—quite a family of bad men and women to manage and care for. It were a relief to hope that this number had reached the maximum of the prison population of the State, for years to come. There are, however, signs, that if fulfilled, may prove this hope to be fallacious. We now propose to set forth

#### THE EXPENSES.

*For Food*—The expenditure for the food of the convicts, according to the Steward's careful account, has been for the past year \$19,312.76. It has been a point in the government of the Prison to have such food provided as could not *reasonably* be found fault with, either by the public or by the convict. It is coarse but wholesome, and in quantity sufficient to insure the ability to perform the required amount of labor without exhaustion or injury to health. It has become necessary, owing to the liability to certain forms of disease, to have variety of food for the convicts, and especially that vegetables in their season vary the diet of corn bread and bacon. The



purchase of all the heavy articles of food has been by wholesale, and advantage has been taken of the market in every possible way, so that the expenses for food per convict only amounts to 12 cents per diem.

*For Clothing.*—As long as two large gangs of convicts are kept in the quarries the expense for clothing cannot be reduced. It is obvious to any one that the wear and tear of shoes and clothing must be very great in blasting and handling the stone, not only in the quarry, but also in the cutting and putting into the walls. The blankets needed for the bunks, with the other articles of bedding, are, of course, included in this item of expenditure, and for the past year the entire cost has amounted to \$3,775.09. This, too, with the utmost economy that it is possible to devise. The *material* of the clothing has been bought of our own manufacturers, made expressly for penitentiary use, and at very fair prices. Those who have knowledge of the habits of the classes from which convicts usually are recruited are well aware that habits of economy and care of their clothing does not form any redeeming trait in their character, and that no aid can be looked for from them by the officers in their efforts to keep down the annual expenses in this or any other department.

*For Government.*—The number of prisoners during the administration of the Directors has increased from 366 on November 1st, 1872, to 455 on October 31st, 1874. Although there is part of the year a guard required both at the brickyard and quarry, although the stockade has been greatly enlarged, yet there has no increase of guards been made beyond what was allowed by the law of 1872. It became needful, however, in order to extract and direct the labor of the convicts to best advantage, to increase the number of overseers. The expenditure in this department for the year is \$24,130.31, an amount the lowest that can secure trustworthy employees and that is consistent with safety and good order.

*For Temporary Buildings.*—The continued addition to the number of convicts, with the needful care for their health, has

made it necessary to enlarge the cell accommodations. A new building of two stories, containing four rooms, as far removed from the cells of the male convicts as possible, has been erected for the use of the female convicts. In order to make this building as secluded as possible, it has been inclosed with a high board fence that proves to be an admirable arrangement. The Directors propose to engage the services of a matron for this department as soon as one competent for its duties can be found, who shall oversee its labor and enforce the prison rules. There are now 24 convicts in this department. This arrangement of the cells very much facilitates the discipline of the institution and secures larger results from the labor of this class of convicts. The hospital accommodations also proved too limited for the increase of patients, growing out of the increase in the number of convicts. The building formerly used as an hospital has been raised and an additional story placed *under* it, and thus there is now afforded larger and better accommodation for the sick and convalescent. This was due to the sick prisoners, not only as an act of humanity, but was simply also an act of justice to the health officers of the institution. The expense thus incurred amounted to \$6,879.48.

*For Health.*—The expenses of this department for the year are \$1,192.67. Although the number of the convicts, and consequently the number of the sick has been largely increased, the salaries of the officers has not been raised. If the expenses have been increased it can only be for medicines, which prove to be a serious item in the monthly expenses of the institution. To secure for the prisoners the highest possible degree of health it will be seen is not only humanity but also economy. It saves cost of medicine. It adds to the amount and value of the labor.

We proceed next to speak of

#### THE CONVICTS.

*Their Health.*—The report of the Physician will give satis-



factory information as it respects the sanitary condition of the inmates of our Penitentiary. The Directors are aware that the mortality per centage is too high in the prison. For this year it is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of all the convicts in prison during the year. While this is an improvement on the two past years it is still greater than is found in other institutions of the same character. It is true many are brought here who are fatally diseased on their admission, part from neglect in the unhealthy county prison while awaiting trial, part from diseases contracted through want and crime before imprisonment. Yet even all this should not cause the amount of mortality set forth; the death rate is still too high. A part of the cause must be looked for at least in the inadequate accommodation afforded by the temporary cells, the deprivation of warmth and ventilation to which the convicts are there exposed. No remedy can be found for this in the skill or assiduity of the Physician, nor in the attention and humanity of the officers, and only the completion of separate cells, well and properly heated, with adequate ventilation can do this. There has been no care and effort wanting to secure the health of the prisoners with the means at hand as it regards cleanliness, nursing, proper diet, etc., etc.

*Their Conduct.*—When it is borne in mind that the population of the Penitentiary is made up from among those who are the greatest offenders against society in the State—are the violators both of the laws of God and man, it will not be expected that very high praise could be justly awarded them for good conduct. However, while part of them cause much trouble and give continuous exercise for patience—who study only to do mischief and gratify their proclivities for wrong doing, there is another part who give the officers no trouble. On the whole the conduct of the prisoners during this year has been an improvement on any past year while the Institution has been under the management of the present Directors. No attempt at insurrection or any combined effort to escape has been made. Isolated and individual cases of escape have occurred through the want of precaution on the part of guards,

or by reason of the opportunity afforded when taken beyond the limits of the prison-inclosure to the quarry or the brick-yard. The commutation law enacted by the last General Assembly has proved quite an inducement to good conduct to the well-disposed among the prisoners, so that quite a number of them have been singularly obedient and industrious. The time and money given in this case to the deserving has done good service to the State, and it is to be hoped to the convicts also, leading them to perceive the motives to amended life. It may in this connection be proper to state that the rule adopted and published by the late Governor Caldwell and adhered to by his successor, Governor Brogden, not to pardon a convict under any circumstances who could not be recommended for good behavior by the officers in charge of the prison, has also been of signal service in the management of the Penitentiary. No one cause has had better effect on the discipline of the Institution than this determination of the Executive of the State, and the Directors confidently hope that in all cases this rule will be adhered to in the future while they have charge of the prison, and that no convict, no matter who he may be—that no circumstances connected with his commission of crime, and no matter by whom or how many his pardon may be sought, shall cause this rule to be relaxed in its application, so that the idle, disobedient and ungovernable shall be pardoned.

*Their Religious Advantages.*—The Directors, as authorized by section 18 of chapter 158 of the laws of 1873-'74 secured the services of several of the ministers resident in the city of Raleigh, to hold divine service at the prison on the Lord's day during the year. But the prison should have its own chaplain, who could devote his whole time and attention to the welfare of the convicts. Not alone to preach on the Sabbath, to superintend a Sabbath School for the benefit of the prisoners, but to be present at all times to instruct and counsel the sick, and perform the solemn offices of our religion for the dying. No argument is needed to enforce this plea but to say that all these are offenders against God's law, and that



the overwhelming majority of them cannot read that law. Is it right, is it politic to shut all these immortal beings out from the advantages of instruction and religion? But the services of such an one as is for character and aptness to teach, qualified for this position, cannot be secured for the sum appropriated by the General Assembly, yet a chaplain's salary would be money prudently spent, for perhaps the officer in the Ohio Penitentiary who does the State and society most service is Chaplain Newton. The Directors are grateful for the labors of those ministers who have preached to the convicts, while they are conscious that one man's service could all be well devoted to the Institution.

*Their Labor.*—It may be seen by reference to the architect's valuable report, in detail, what the value of the convicts, labor has been during the year. Here attention is only directed to that portion of it which is done, above that which is required in the care and conduct of the prison. Its value, as done in connection with the erection of the prison and the walls, etc., is estimated at \$58,350.87½, and is so much clear profit to the State. Were this labor estimated at the prices given outside the prison, and deduct the expense of keeping them, the result would show still better. Work which in the architect's report is counted at 65 cents per day, is work that commands from \$2 to \$4 per day, making the real value of the prison labor worth \$100,991.81.

*Their Work on the Grounds.*—This has now been completed to the extent of what can be done until the prison yard wall is raised above the yard level, and the temporary buildings are made useless by the removal of the convicts to the permanent cells. An immense amount of labor has been expended on grading the grounds, and the site is now reduced to a beautiful situation for the assemblage of buildings required by the original plan of the institution. A beginning has been made to lay out and beautify the grounds about the intended administration building and facing on the line of the railroads, so that already by the time the permanent offices are ready for

occupancy, these grounds will relieve the dull and gloomy appearance of the solid masonry so common to prison buildings, and contrast the cheerfulness and beauty of nature and freedom with the depressing restraints about those who, in silence, are made to suffer for the violations of the law by the deprivation of liberty and the enjoyment of God's beautiful world. May not this be calculated to awaken and cherish a desire in the crime-blasted bosom to return once more to the world free and better? A visit to the Penitentiary, even in its incomplete state, will already well repay the members of the General Assembly and other visitors to the capital of the State.

*Their Work on the Wall of the Prison Yard.*—Progress has been made on this huge structure to a gratifying extent since the last report was made, as may be ascertained from the Architect's report. The heaviest portions of the work are now done, and the tower on the south-east corner is a massive piece of masonry. Those portions of the wall that still remain to be built can be carried up to completion much more rapidly than was the superstructure. The entire wall, on its completion, will form a most substantial inclosure, and may well defy any labor or skill to penetrate it for the purpose of escape. It is so well done, beside, that it invites commendation for its fine appearance, and proves that the labor of the convicts has been well and skilfully employed. For the prompt realization of the plans that were laid for the safe-keeping of the convicts and the profitable employment of their labor, it will be necessary to prosecute the building of this wall to its completion by the time the cells are ready for occupancy and the permanent workshops are put up. Then the officers will be enabled to dispense with a large portion of the guard, and, in this particular, at once to reduce the expenditure.

*Their Work in the Brick Yard.*—The work done here is not in such stage of forwardness as to enable us to give the finished results. A large number of brick have been made, but they have not been burned. Some loss may eventuate from this, but every precaution has been taken to prevent it and



have the unburnt brick carefully housed against exposure to the weather, where they are secured until such time as they may be burned. Very little expense has been incurred in this department of labor, as all the work has been done by the convicts themselves. The inability of the Steward to pay for the necessary amount of wood has deferred the burning until such time as he may be provided with means for this purpose. This inability to burn the brick may, possibly, also hinder the work of erecting the cells. Great effort should be made to hasten the work of getting the brick ready for use, as an immense number will be needed and required too, at once, so that no delay need be suffered in the erection of the cells when the workmen are prepared to set to work on them.

*Their Work in the Quarries.*—The labor done in the quarries cannot so well be judged of by its enumeration in cubic feet of stone gotten out for the walls as by seeing the vast piles after they have been placed in their proper position. With the exception of a few men—experts in blasting—all the work is done by the convicts. The value of this labor to the State can be had from the Architect's report.

*Their Work at Stone-Cutting.*—All the stone for the walls are now dressed by the convicts alone, and one of the beneficial results of the contract with the Coleman Brothers was that in their employ a number of excellent workmen were prepared out of the convicts for the future service of the State. The fine work done on the Administration building that calls forth the admiration of visitors is all done by skilled convicts. Not only is the work well done but the workmen have become expert at their business. Much of this work if hired by the State would cost from \$3 to \$4 per day for the cutters. Its value at the low rate of estimate calculated by the architect does by no means set forth its real value.

*Their Work done on the Prison Building.*—A large force has been engaged on the wall of the prison building at all times when the weather permitted. The work done this season has raised the wall so that when the eye takes in the whole struc-

ture some idea can be formed of its capabilities that will justify its design. The visitors will soon be able to appreciate what has been, and also to judge of the great work yet to be done before the grand whole is completed. The work on these walls is mainly done by the convicts and is, in the judgment of those qualified to judge, of the finest quality and would do credit to any skilled workmen. The building will not only be an evidence of the *advanced idea of punishment and reformation* in the State, but will also be an ornament to it as a public edifice that can challenge the attention of other States and countries. The walls are now nearly complete to the point where it will be proper to set the entire building force on the cells and bring one wing of them to completion so that they may be speedily occupied by the convicts suffering for want of room and consequently of fresh air.

*Their Work done in the Shops.*—The structure and arrangement of the shops is only temporary, yet quite a number of convicts are employed in them and no small amount of expense is thus saved to the State and the labor of such convicts here utilized that cannot be employed to advantage on the building walls, quarries, etc., for want of sufficient space and means. It will be borne in mind that it is only to save expense to the State in the conduct of the prison, in the erection of the buildings and to give employment to the redundant labor that *these temporary* shops have been organized. After the permanent buildings are ready for use no doubt part of these manufactories it will be advisable to abandon and to substitute for them some more profitable business.

*The Tin-Shop.*—The Directors found the machinery and tools for this business provided by their predecessors when they assumed control of the Institution, and one of the convicts being a skilled tinman, have used his labor to supply the prison with such tinware as was needed, and to repair it when required. It is not deemed in the judgment of the Directors to be of advantage to the State, at least under existing conditions, to enlarge this business or to put more of the convicts



upon it. While it pays when limited to the wants of the Institution and the work being done by a convict, it is not believed that it would pay to employ the services of an overseer skilled in the art, with a gang of convicts placed under him and go into the market to compete with other manufacturers.

*The Black-Smith Shop.*—In this department there is employed one skilled workman. All the work, and it is quite a business, required in the quarries, in stone-cutting and on the walls is done here. A large force is put into this shop and yet it is with great difficulty that the continuous and pressing demand from the two quarries and the stone-cutters for tools and their repair can be met. No outlay of means and no convict labor pays the State so well as the expenses saved by this shop. The work done and the saving to the State by it may be learned from the Architect's report. Some of convicts there are quite expert in this business and when their skill can be turned to the production of manufactures in iron, after the organization of permanent forms of business, will well repay the State.

*The Carpenter Shop.*—The incessant repair of the temporary buildings, the enlargement of the cell accommodation, the repair of the stockade and the manufacture of handles and other work in this line necessitated the organization of this shop. The convicts together with one skilled workman have done all the building and repairing required in this line about the Institution. The labor is entirely confined to the wants of the Penitentiary and the force will be increased or diminished as the call is greater or less for work of this kind.

*The Shoe Shop.*—As required by the action of the last General Assembly, the Directors instituted an investigation into the business of this department for the purpose of determining whether its prosecution would be profitable to the State or not. Their conclusion, reached after extended examination and careful figures was, that both for the advantage of the institution and for the benefit of the convicts, it was advisable to continue this branch of mechanic art. So far as the profit is concerned, it must be apparent that the labor of the convicts will

increase in value as their skill is enlarged—that every year more of them will become experts in their business, and can turn off more and better work in a given time. The shop, with its one hired overseer and gang, does not only make and mend all the shoes of the convicts, but does much work for the employees of the institution that is paid for; but beside this, several fine lots of shoes have been put into market on sale, where they already meet a great demand, and command a ready sale at remunerative prices to the State. The Directors are satisfied that it is advisable to continue this business, and that it will continue to improve in value as well as to afford an opportunity to give to quite a number of the convicts a good trade, and thus a means of livelihood on their discharge—a matter by no means to be left out of the count when the question of the abandonment of the business is under consideration.

*The Tailor Shop.*—This department has been discontinued under its previous form and in connection with the Shoe Shop. The male convicts, with one or two exceptions, engaged in it have been put on other work, and the making of the prisoners' clothes handed over to the female convicts in their new quarters, who do all the sewing, wash their own clothes, and all the ironing and mending, assisted, however, in cases of stress by one or two male convicts, with the sewing machine. While it is sad to think that the number of female convicts will increase, it is probable that soon all the work of this kind can be done by them, while the washing for the male convicts is now done by a gang of themselves.

It has been the effort of the Directors, as far as possible, to realize the purpose of the last General Assembly of affording as many as possible of the younger convicts who were sentenced for a term sufficiently long to warrant the attempt, the advantage of a trade. At present it is only possible to teach *stone cutting, shoe-making, blacksmithing and carpentry*, and not these in all parts of their mystery. On these several trades there have been employed 237 convicts during the year. Of this number 205 were in the stone-yard, 14 in the shoe-shop,



14 in the blacksmith-shop and 4 in the carpenter-shop. Several of the convicts in each of these trades are now fair workmen and will be able, on their discharge from the prison, to make good wages, and be in a condition to provide the means of living for themselves. To many of the prisoners, who were led into crime from the indulgence of habits of idleness, the very fact that they are required to *submit* to regulated hours of labor at any kind of business is an advantage, in so far as it gives them better habits and confirms them in a new manner of spending their time. A number of these, who have gone from the prison, are now good mechanics, and we learn are doing well, and are living proofs that it is better to reform a man—qualify him to live—make of him a productive citizen, and restore him to the State and society by the reforming and educating discipline of the Penitentiary than to degrade him by brutal punishments—imbrute him by idle and corrupting confinement and then turn him loose to depredate on the public and become a confirmed burden to society.

It may not be improper in this place for the Directors of the State Prison to invite the attention of the representatives of the people to several matters that are of interest, regarding the means by which the State may most fully realize, and as speedily as possible, the intention in the erection and conduct of a Penitentiary. The Directors can only attain to this in their administration as the General Assembly may give them authority and afford them the means.

1. The late General Assembly, in the words of section two of chapter 158 of its laws made, order that the Directors of the Penitentiary “use all diligence in the prosecution to an early completion, at least one wing of the State’s Prison, in order to afford accommodation for as many convicts as possible at the earliest day practicable.” Yet at the same time the appropriation that was in the bill to enable the Directors to accomplish this most urgent work, as it came from the Senate and was approved by “the Committee on Penal Institutions,” was stricken out in “the House” and barely enough was appropri-

ated to feed, clothe and keep the convicts, while the means needed to carry out the wise and economical intention of the bill were cut off. The effect of this form of economy by the representatives of the people has been to delay the work to an injurious degree. The Directors were able to use the convict labor to make nearly a million of the brick required to complete the one wing of the prison cells, required by the law to be hurried to an early completion, but the Steward, "the disbursing officer" of the Institution, had not money to purchase wood with which to burn them. While this was not requiring us to make brick without straw, yet it was requiring us to burn brick without wood. Neither could the Steward get iron with which to manufacture the cell doors, ordered to be made in the prison by section five of the same act. Nor could they proceed to erect temporary work-shops—provide the requisite machinery, with which to manufacture agricultural implements. If not all, yet part at least of this, was desirable to be done, and would have been of great advantage to the State. It would have afforded the Directors great pleasure to carry out the plans set forth in this act, but even the work, so far as it was possible to undertake it, could not be done effectively, because the means were wanting, with which to pay for the necessary skilled labor that was needed. Every thing has been done that was possible with the limited means at the command of the Directors, under the act of the last General Assembly. The large increase in the number of prisoners has required corresponding outlay for clothing and provisions as well as necessitated expenses for new cells, and for enlarged hospital accommodation, that left but a very narrow margin that could be used on the building and wall.

2. The General Assembly of 1872-'73 paid the Coleman Brothers the sum of \$35,000 for the relinquishment of the unexecuted part of their contract for the *stone and brick work* on the Penitentiary, thus setting a precedent which declares that the State will not abrogate a contract made by its agent without the consent of the party with whom the contract is



made. Further, in the building of the cells, to which the Architect will proceed as soon as brick can be burned—and they will be burned as soon as means are provided to purchase wood—the doors for the cells will be needed almost as soon as this work is begun. A contract has also been made with parties for the manufacture of these doors. *This* contract has, however, been virtually abrogated by the same General Assembly, when it ordered the cell doors to be made in the Penitentiary and with convict labor. The contractors in this case refuse to consent to the annulment of their contract, and claim to be ready at all times to fill its engagements as was agreed. In this matter the Directors respectfully ask for instruction from the General Assembly as to how they shall proceed in the case. Shall they go on and manufacture the cell doors without any respect to the existing contract, and allow the contracting party of the other part, if they choose to do so, to avail themselves of any redress they may obtain from the courts of law, or will the General Assembly formally set aside the contract by its legislative authority, and place the Directors at liberty, and without liability to censure; or will the General Assembly arrange the matter, as with the Coleman Brothers, on terms satisfactory to the party holding the contract to make the doors? The Directors will hesitate before, by their act—unless they be explicitly ordered—they make the State liable to any legal controversy resulting in trouble and, perhaps, loss to the people. It will be quite a relief to have the affairs of all the remaining contracts settled on some assured and satisfactory basis by the General Assembly, so that the way may be clear for the unobstructed progress of the work, or that the Directors be authorized to act in the premises as they may believe to be for the best interest of the State, compromise with the contracting parties, if best, or when most advantageous to the State, have the provisions of the contract carried out. Doubtless it would better satisfy the people to have their representatives of the General Assembly settle the whole business directly.

3. It is very probable that not all the labor of the convicts

can be made available in the future in the wall and prison building, inasmuch as the grading is now about completed, and the prisoners engaged in this work will need to be transferred to some other employment. In order to use this large force to advantage, there is in the judgment of the Directors no wiser procedure than for the General Assembly to enable them to carry out the provisions of section four of chapter 158 of the laws of 1873-'74, and enable them to institute some other branches of labor, to build shops and put up machinery, to put these convicts and all not needed on the building to profitable employment that will realize a return for the expenses of the State. Should they only, under this temporary organization, pay for their food and clothing, or even only a part of them, it will be at least so much gained for the State. At the same time it will require care only to provide such machinery as can be used when permanent shops are set up. Already at this time some machinery is greatly needed in the shoe shop, by which its business could be much facilitated and the gain correspondingly enhanced. It would also be a large saving to the State to have a corn mill where the meal needed for the prison could be ground as needed, and in the quantity needed daily. Such mill could be easily geared to the engine used at the quarry in raising stone, and would thus require no additional outlay for power, nor need it hinder the proper work of the engine. Such would be the saving by this arrangement in the cost of meal that in a few months it would meet the entire cost of the outlay for the mill. The Directors are satisfied from experience that it would be real economy in the representatives of the tax-paying citizens to make the appropriations needed for these purposes, and for this reason they are submitted to their cautious consideration.

4. It may have the appearance of importunity on the part of the Directors to renew their recommendations of previous reports and to repeat their conviction that the best interests of the State demand that the building of the prison be prosecuted to an early completion with all diligence, although it may



require some increase of appropriations. It is important that the people be relieved of the burden of the support of the convicts, and their own labor be made to do this. This, however, cannot be done until the building is finished and the convicts put on paying employment, and thus meet the expense of food, clothing and cost of restraining them, which are now items of no small amount, and foot up in a year the sum of \$67,000. The health of the prisoners cannot be properly and humanely subserved until separate cells are completed for their reception. It is no part of the sentence of the Courts, nor does justice demand it, that the convicts be huddled together to the great injury of health and the loss of life. By no kind of reasoning can the unusual death rate in our prison be attributed to any other cause than this overcrowding and unequal temperature and want of ventilation. The skill and attention of the physician and his health staff—the wholesome and abundant food—the cleanliness of the cells—moderate labor—protection against exposure, and the warm clothing, all forbidding any other causes for disease. A comparison of the death rate with other institutions of similar character will best exhibit this. Our own prison population during the year has been 623. Of these 27 have died, making one in every 23, or 4 $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. of all the convicts present during the year. The statistics show the population of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, where the confinement is solitary, during the year 1872, was 840. Of these thirteen died, being one for every 64.6, or 1.55 per cent. of the entire prison population of the year. In the Western Penitentiary, of Pennsylvania, near Pittsburg, there was, during 1872, a convict population of 599, of whom only four died, being about one in every 150 of the prisoners, or 0.67 per cent. The report of the Massachusetts Penitentiary, for 1872, shows a population of 736, out of which were nine deaths, or one for every 82 of the population, or 1.22 per cent. of all the convicts. In the Kansas Penitentiary, in 1870, one in 140, or 0.71 per cent. of the convicts died. In that of Kentucky, in 1870, one con-

vict out of 442 died, or about 2.25 per cent. of all the population. In that of Mississippi, one of every 52.5 died, or about 1.90 per cent. of all the convicts.

There is room given by this statement to raise the question of accountability for this loss of life. It was not forfeited to the law, and it should be as much a duty to preserve the health and life of the convict as it is to punish him by hard labor and restraint. It is to be feared that the indefinite postponement of the completion of the prison, making its erection to run over a series of years, all the while the convicts thus exposed to the causes of sickness and death, was at the cost of many convicts' lives.

Perhaps, however, sadder than even this are the moral results from the congregating of 12 or 14 convicts in one cell, when they are contiguous and communication can be had almost at pleasure. No proper discipline can be enforced; no arrangement to preserve the comparatively innocent from contaminating association with the vilest of the offenders; no way can be devised by which they can be kept from stealing of each other's clothes, blankets, etc., nor to hinder them stealing from the State, and no way by which to stop their plotting mischief and escapes. Neither is the separation so entire between the sexes as should be, and must be, in order to secure effective discipline. Indeed there should not be a female convict suffered within the prison precincts, and if ever the State is required to build a second prison to accommodate its criminal population, it should be for female convicts exclusively, and all from this prison transferred to it.

The condition and wants of the discharged convicts also seek some redress at the hands of the representatives of the people. There is not in the city of Raleigh or in the State a society that charges itself with the counsel and care of the convicts discharged from the Penitentiary. Such, however, are the consequences resulting from neglect of this part of our criminal population, that it should receive attention from all interested. The disposition of the homeless and shiftless por-



tion of discharged convicts is to settle down or loiter about the vicinity of the prison on discharge. So notorious is this fact, that in almost every State it has compelled their removal by some means. Some too are deterred by a sense of shame or want of means from returning to their home and former associates after release from confinement. Already quite a number of discharged convicts are mingling into that part of the population of the capital which is its burden, and from which an increased number of criminals must result. A remedy should at once be applied to this evil; and unless it be done, the city of Raleigh will become the receptacle of the worst class of the convicts, as they are let loose on the expiration of their sentence, only to be returned after the lapse of a few months. The Directors have no means or authority to apply a remedy, although there grows out of the presence of these characters a danger to the safety of the prison. Already several attempts have been made to cut the stockade from without, and done no doubt by convicts discharged, in the hope of aiding the escape of their comrades within. Would it not in this case be competent and proper in the General Assembly to enact that convicts shall, on their release, be required to return to their homes, or at least depart the vicinity of the prison for a specified distance, and not to be found nearer, under pain of arrest and imprisonment, unless under some honest vocation. The officers of the prison should also in all cases where discharged convicts have not the means of reaching home or leaving the vicinity of the prison, be authorized to purchase tickets on the railroad of the cheapest rate to the point nearest their destination. There is no time for delay. Already serious crimes have been committed in the county of Wake by discharged convicts, who have now been returned to serve out a second term. It is possible that if sent home or to a distance where they could have been aided or obtained labor, this had not been the case. Indeed, unless some such relief is afforded the city of Raleigh, this refuse penitentiary population will become unendurable, and the burdens on the county of Wake

for their repeated prosecution for crime will become a serious wrong through the neglect of the State. To the convict it would, in many cases, be a real kindness, and aid him to take a fresh start in life.

It may be proper yet to set before the General Assembly the amount that will be needed in order to carry out properly the work on the Penitentiary. These expenditures should be estimated for a prison population of 500, as it is to be feared at least that number will be sent hither. At the present cost per convict for food, clothing, guarding, etc., there will be required for this purpose \$76,650. That there may be no hindrance or delay in pushing forward the work on the prison building, so as to provide cells for the prisoners at an early day, there will also be needed the sum of \$30,000. This includes the material and skilled labor that will be needed. For the prison yard wall and such building and repairing of stockade and temporary buildings, there will be needed \$12,000. Thus making a total of \$118,650.

The Directors feel assured that proper economy, as well as the interests of humanity, requires this outlay on the part of the State. A liberal appropriation will give the work an impetus that will, during this year, set it far forward in its progress, and better show its real value.

In concluding their report the Directors would say that they have attempted to conduct the Penitentiary with the greatest degree of economy consistent with the safe-keeping and health of the convicts that were entrusted to their care. The conditions under which this had to be done have all been adverse to the attempt. The means of safe-keeping required an unusual number of guards; the fact of one of the quarries and the brick-yard being beyond the limits of the stockade also required additional outlay. Yet on comparison with other and mostly older institutions well and securely inclosed by walls, the result is not unfavorable to the North Carolina State Prison.

Our expense of officers, gate-keepers and guards, etc., has



been \$23,406, while that of the Kansas Penitentiary has been for 281 convicts,	\$13,870.00
Texas,	31,940.00
Michigan,	27,001.00
Massachusetts,	42,361.00
Western Pennsylvania,	24,350.00
Sing Sing, New York, (without walls,)	99,253.00
Auburn, New York,	64,195.00
Ohio,	61,950.00

The Directors take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the fidelity and efficiency of the several officers of the Institution, who seem to vie with each other in the purpose to realize the highest objects of the Institution. The overseers and guards have been prompt in the discharge of their duties and have rendered satisfactory service to the State.

Respectfully submitted,

JACOB S. ALLEN, *Pres't.*

G. WM. WELKER,

J. M. COFFIN,

STEWART ELLISON, *Directors.*

## REPORT OF ARCHITECT OF PENITENTIARY.

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OFFICE OF ARCHITECT,  
NORTH CAROLINA PENITENTIARY,  
Raleigh, November, 1874.

*To the Honorable Board of Directors  
of the North Carolina State Penitentiary :*

GENTLEMEN :—I beg leave to submit my annual report of the labor performed, and the cost to the State of the same, for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1874.

## TEMPORARY BUILDINGS, &amp;c.

During this year the following improvements have been made : 1st. Shingle roof on carpenter and blacksmith shop—buildings 24x130 feet. One shed at brick yard, plank cover and siding, 25x100 feet. One hospital room, complete, 21x58 feet. One cell-house and work room for females, 20x43 feet. This building is two stories in highth, making four large rooms with good passage way, well supplied with light and ventilation. The windows in the rooms used as cells, are secured with substantial iron gratings. Said building is enclosed with a high, close plank fence, so as to separate it from the main prison yard.

In order to prevent unauthorized passing around the cells, all the openings between the cells occupied by the male convicts have been closed with open slat-work, which has proved to be of great benefit. The work of changing the ends of the stockade poles, has been continued entirely round the enclosure. The poles had become very much decayed at the ground,



many not having strength to bear handling, and a large number had to be replaced with others.

The above work, including incidental repairs, improvements, &c., together with Superintendent's salary, have cost the sum of \$ 6,879.48½

To this add amount in report 1873 for temporary buildings, &c., 69,423.81

And you have the aggregate cost of temporary buildings, including Superintendent's salary, Penitentiary site, rock quarry, brick yard, mules, wagons, &c., to November 1, 1874, \$76,303.29½

#### NEW BUILDING.

Your report of October 31st, 1873, brought to the notice of the Honorable General Assembly the pressing and urgent necessity of an appropriation of money for the building department, stating at the same time, the indispensable demand for forwarding the work with all possible dispatch.

The Institution was afterwards visited by the Committee on Penal Institutions of the General Assembly, and after a careful examination as to the management in all the various departments.

When seeing clearly the wants and necessities of the Penitentiary, Col. W. C. Troy, Chairman of the Penal Committee, urged as a matter of State economy, that an appropriation sufficient to vigorously prosecute the work should be made, so that the building might be pushed forward to completion at the earliest day practicable.

Therefore we did hope during this season to be able to put in a large amount of work, and had made every preparation for that purpose; having a considerable stock of quarried stone on hand. We kept the coinvcets cutting and preparing stone all winter, so that we should be sure of a good supply of cut stone on hand, that we might commence building as early as

the weather would permit in the spring, and push the work with all possible speed through the entire season.

But to our great disappointment and mortification, we learned there had been barely sufficient taxes levied for the benefit of the Penitentiary to feed, clothe and guard the prisoners, leaving the building department no money with which actively to prosecute the work, and the only thing left us then was to do the largest amount of work possible with the limited means at our command.

At once we dispensed with two of our hired men which we had superintending cutting and setting stone, and in every way reduced the expense to the lowest possible amount, just retaining the skilled help that was indispensable to keep the convicts constantly employed.

The work this season has mainly been on the Administration building, and all things being considered has progressed quite as well as could have been expected.

The following is the work done on main building this season :

19,581.9 cubic feet masonry,	\$ 11,627.19
5,463.8 feet sup'l cuttings,	2,782.56

At contract price would have cost,	14,409.75
While the cash cost to the State has only been,	9,881.76½
From this deduct the money received in this department from the sale of stone, old rope, &c., (which properly becomes a credit on this account,)	2,881.38
Showing the actual cash cost to be only	\$7,000.38½

The above amount of \$7,000.38½ covers cost of a large lot of stone already quarried and delivered in the Penitentiary yard, and quite a good stock that is cut ready to be set in the wall.

The following are the persons to whom stone, &c., have been sold, and the amount received from each :

Messrs. Cayton & Wolfe,	(stone,)	\$ 126 82½
T. H. Briggs,	"	44 65
U. S. C. H. and P. O.,	(concrete,)	1,750 01



John Harris,	(stone,)	32 80
W. O. Wolfe,	"	107 37
J. S. Allen,	"	22 40
John King,	"	124 24½
Messrs. Whitelaw & Crowder,	"	95 00
Messrs. Cheatham Bros.,	"	33 60
P. C. Alston,	"	5 60
Silvester Dunston,	"	1 60
John Putney,	(ashes,)	2 50
M. Grausman,	(stone,)	40
R. H. Page,	"	40
Mr. Renfrow,	"	60
L. H. Adams,	"	4 40
Wm. Matthews,	"	3 20
Peter Jones,	"	1 60
W. G. Upchurch,	"	3 60
Wm. Grimes,	"	25 00
Wm. Rand,	"	40
Sydney Bryan,	"	8 80
G. W. Atkins,	"	4 80
McCallum Wyckoff & Hope,	"	2 00
Sam. Grover,	"	2 40
City of Raleigh, (scrip,)	"	208 33
W. J. Hicks,	(manure,)	3 00
Julia Lane,	(stone,)	2 00
W. N. H. Smith,	"	8 00
L. Carver,	"	3 20
Patrick Dolan,	"	5 20
Maj. J. C. Winder,	"	18 40
Z. W. Haynes,	"	11 20
G. Rosenthal,	(old rope,)	53 40
G. W. Wynne & Co.,	(stone,)	6 80
W. T. Lee,	"	6 80
Hilliard Williams,	"	7 20
Henry Hill,	"	40
D. W. Whitaker,	"	10 60

Hilliard Bishop,	(stone,)	11 20
Calvin Strickland,	"	2 40
John Weir, U. S,	"	43 20
R. S. Pullen,	"	14 00
R. Eatman,	"	10 40
Stanford Nichols,	"	18 40
J. R. H. Carmer,	"	3 00
Wm. Pope,	"	2 40
J. W. B. Watson,	"	3 20
G. A. Dichtal,	"	9 20
Col. D. M. Carter,	"	15 25

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\$2,881 38

Total work on Penitentiary building from commencement to November 1st, 1874, as follows :

By contractors,	9,547 cubic feet Concrete,
	48,580 " " Footings,
	148,251 " " Masonry,
	180½ feet Sup. Cuttings,
	64 Stone Lintels,
Furnished	307,517 Brick,
Laid	134,789 "

Costing, including Maj. Levi T. Scofield's fees for drawings, &c., and the salary of Architect, the sum of one hundred and thirty-four thousand nine hundred and twenty-three dollars and thirty-four and one half cents,

\$134,923 34½

Less convict labor,

18,718 57

Cash paid on prison building while under contract,

\$116,204 77½

For Engine, Derricks, Tools, &c., 1873,

\$5,438 00



State work on building, 1873, was as follows :

14,695 cubic feet masonry,	\$8,727 93	
1,456 feet sup. cuttings,	698 88	
	<hr/>	
At contract price would have cost,	\$9,426 81	
While the cash cost was only		5,042 53
Less for stone sold, 1873,	349 52	
Actual cash cost, 1873,	<hr/>	4,693 01

Thus giving total cash expended on the new building from commencement to November 1st, 1874, as follows :

Work under contract,	\$116,204 77½
Engine, Derricks, Tools, &c., 1873,	5,438 00
State work, 1873,	4,693 01
State work on building, 1874,	7,000 38½
	<hr/>
	\$133,336 17

#### EXTERIOR WALL.

This work is being pushed forward with all possible diligence. The entire east line is completed to the yard level, some portions of the work on this line being now over 38 feet in height. The foundations are all in on the south line, and a considerable portion of the work on this line is up to the level of the east wall. We have now reached the high ground on the south line, where the work will progress much more rapidly. This entire work is of a very massive and most substantial and durable character, and yet is being built for far less money than any work of the same kind, (whether built by prison labor or otherwise,) that has ever been constructed in my knowledge, as is plainly shown from the following statement. There have been laid in the wall from November 1st, 1873, to November 1st, 1874, 4,752 3-33 perches of stone,

which have cost, including expense for tools, &c., for the time as above stated, the sum of \$5,100.88. Add to this amount in report of 1873, being 9,640 4-33 perches of stone, costing, including \$3,927.21 paid for derricks, tools, &c., 1872, the sum of \$12,820.18; showing the total amount of stone laid in the wall, and cost of the same to November 1st, 1874, to be 14,392 7-33 perches of stone, costing \$17,923.28. This includes the cost of derricks, tools, &c., to November 1st, 1874, and shows the work to cost a fraction less than \$1.25 per perch.

## BRICK-YARD.

Since my last report we have burned and delivered to the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, 60,000 bricks. Up to the time of making last report we had made

and delivered the Institution,	250,050
And delivered from Penitentiary Yard,	192,550

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Total number of bricks delivered,	502,600
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These, at \$7.50 per thousand at the kiln,

(that being less than they could be bought for,) would amount to	\$ 3,769.50
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Add to this 229 days' convict labor, dig-

ging foundation, at 65 cents,	148.85
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Value of labor and material furnished

Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution to

November, 1st, 1874,	\$3,918.35
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During this season we have made 870,657 bricks, but having no money to buy wood to burn them, we have them nicely packed under shelters till we should have means to get wood to burn them.

There has been but little money used in this department (except cost of brick shelters,) there being only \$19.75 spent for hired labor during the year.



## GRADING GROUNDS.

The grading of the yard and grounds has been completed, We have that gang of men now removing rubbish from the stone-quarry, and, during the winter, will grade the avenue from the prison grounds to the Hillsboro road. Having quite as much labor now on the building and wall as we can keep profitably employed on stone work, it appears to me very desirable that some employment should be secured for our common labor at once, otherwise it will soon become a useless burden to the State.

## EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR 1874.

Total cash expended in the building department during the fiscal year 1874, and purposes for which it has been used, may be stated as follows:

For temporary buildings, including Architect's salary for 1874,	\$ 6,879.48½
For new building,	9,881.76½
For brick yard,	19.75
For exterior wall,	5,100.88
	<hr/>
	\$21,881.88
Less amount received for stone, &c.,	2,881.38
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Amount drawn from the State for the building department,	\$19,000.50

DAYS.	CONVICT LABOR FOR 1874.			
11,470 $\frac{3}{4}$	Kitchen, Wash-Room, &c.,	65	\$ 7,455	98 $\frac{3}{4}$
1,232	Bakery,	65	800	96 $\frac{1}{4}$
2,438	Hospital,	65	1,584	70
5,534	Shoe and Tailor Shop,	65	3,597	10
1,270 $\frac{1}{2}$	Carpenter,	65	825	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
3,664	Blacksmith,	65	2,381	60
2,272 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sweeping,	65	1,477	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
278	Garden,	65	180	70
24,443	Wall and Quarry,	65	15,887	95
24,598	New Building,	65	15,988	70
24,773 1-12	Grading Ground,	65	16,102	50 5 12
4,108	Brick Yard,	65	2,670	20
1,380	Making Concrete,	65	897	00
107,462 1-12			\$ 69,850	35 5-12

To this add labor in report November 1st, 1873, 252,075 $\frac{1}{2}$  days, amounting to \$162,258.52 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and you have the total labor of convicts since the commencement, which is 359,538 days, amounting to \$232,109.15.



DAYS.	DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS :			
43,807 $\frac{3}{4}$	Kitchen, Wash-Room, &c.,	65	\$	28,475 03 $\frac{3}{4}$
4,054 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bakery,	65		2,635 42 $\frac{1}{2}$
8,189 $\frac{1}{4}$	Hospital,	65		5,323 01 $\frac{1}{4}$
15,517 $\frac{3}{4}$	Shoe and Tailor Shop,	65		10,086 53 $\frac{3}{4}$
5,195 $\frac{1}{4}$	Carpenter,	65		3,376 91 $\frac{1}{4}$
6,429 $\frac{3}{4}$	Blacksmith,	65		4,179 33 $\frac{3}{4}$
4,296 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sweeping,	65		2,792 88 $\frac{3}{4}$
1,415	Garden,	65		919 75
61,241 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wall and Quarry,	65		39,806 97 $\frac{1}{2}$
37,245 $\frac{3}{4}$	New Building,	65		24,209 73 $\frac{3}{4}$
31,811	Coleman Bros.,	60		19,086 60
130,430 $\frac{7}{8}$	Grading Ground,	65		84,780 04 $\frac{7}{8}$
7,615 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brick Yard,	65		4,950 07 $\frac{1}{2}$
2,058	Making Concrete,	65		1,337 70
229	Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute,	65		148 85
359,538			\$	232,109 15

## BLACKSMITH SHOP.

The average value of work done in this shop for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1874, has been \$706.62 per month, making \$ 8,479 44

The average cash expense for coal, &c., and hired labor has been \$130.75 per month, 1,569 00

Gain to the State by convict labor, \$ 6,910 44

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. HICKS,  
*Architect.*

## REPORT OF THE DEPUTY WARDEN.

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DEPUTY WARDEN'S OFFICE,  
NORTH CAROLINA PENITENTIARY,  
Raleigh, November 1st, 1874.

*To the Board of Directors*

*of the North Carolina Penitentiary :*

GENTLEMEN : Another prison year, with its labors, cares, duties and responsibilities, has closed. It now becomes my duty to present for your consideration my report for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1874.

By reference to Table No. 1, it will be seen that the number of prisoners remaining in the prison at the expiration of the fiscal year November 1st, 1873, was 409. There have been received from November 1st, 1873, to October 31st, 1874, 214 convicts. Two of this number were recaptured, having escaped in 1870 and 1872. There were discharged on expiration of sentence, 106. Pardoned by the Governor, 30. Died, 27. Escaped from rock-quarry and brick-yard, 5. Leaving in the prison at the expiration of the present year, 455. Of the 214 received during the year 23 are white males ; 180 colored males ; 1 white female, and 10 colored females. The highest number of prisoners confined here at one time during the year was 465—on the 6th of June, 1874 ; the lowest number was 406—on the 20th November, 1873. The average number for the year was 436—being 45 more than the preceding year. I am happy to be able to say that while the discipline has been maintained firmly, punishment has been less frequent than



formerly. The General Assembly of 1873-'74 passed an act providing for the commutation of the sentence of convicts, provided they in all things conformed to the rules of the prison and faithfully discharged all the duties imposed upon them during their incarceration. This law has been an efficient power in the reformation of the convicts and the preservation of discipline in our prison. In cases of insubordination and stubbornness prompt and certain punishment is inflicted. I am gratified, however, to be able to say it is seldom necessary to resort to severe punishment and only in extreme cases, the loss of certain little privileges granted for good behavior and highly prized by the convicts being sufficient correction in most instances. Your attention is invited to the Physician's report from which may be gained a correct idea of the health of the convicts for the past twelve months. Owing to the rigid sanitary regulations enforced no disease of an epidemic nature has appeared in this prison except mumps, erysipelas and dysentery, and the generality of the sickness has yielded readily to proper treatment under the skillful management of the prison Physician. The number of deaths, as will be seen, has been twenty-seven during the year, a gratifying exhibit, considering the over-crowded condition of the cells. Strict cleanliness in the person of the convicts, the cells and the prison grounds and shops is enforced. Divine service has been, and is still regularly kept up each Sabbath, a minister from one of the religious denominations of the city officiating, to whom the prisoners all listen with marked attention, so much so that some who officiate express themselves much pleased at the order and attention paid to their discourse. For whatever degree of success has characterized the management of the officers of the prison during the year, I am to a great extent indebted to the efficient aid rendered by the other officers and guard who have performed their duties, each in his proper department, in a manner creditable and satisfactory.

I cannot close this report without expressing my heartfelt

thanks to you, gentlemen of the Board of Directors, for the uniform kindness you have ever shown me, and the confidence that has characterized all your official intercourse with me.

I, am gentlemen,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. THOMPSON,

Deputy Warden.



TABLE No. 1.

*Prison Record during the Year.*

Convicts in Prison, November 1st, 1873,	409
“ received during year, males,	202
“ “ “ “ females,	10
“ recaptured,	2
	— 214
In Prison during the year—total,	623
Discharged during the year by Expiration,	106
Pardoned,	30
Died,	27
Escaped,	5
	— 168
Remaining in Prison, November 1st, 1874,	455

TABLE No. 2.

*Prisoners discharged during the Year.*

White males, by expiration,	9
“ “ pardoned,	7
“ “ died,	5
“ females pardoned,	3
Colored males, by expiration,	96
“ “ pardoned,	19
“ “ died,	22
“ “ escaped,	5
“ females, by expiration,	1
“ “ pardoned,	1
Total,	— 168

*Number of Prisoners in Confinement, November 1st, 1874.*

White males,	70
" females,	1
Colored males,	361
" females,	23
	<hr/>
Total,	455

*Number of Prisoners received during the Year.*

White males,	23
" females,	1
Colored males,	180
" females,	10
	<hr/>
Total,	214

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 TABLE No. 3.
*Prisoners received since opening of Penitentiary.*

From January 6th, 1870, to November 1st, 1870,	241
" November 1st, 1870, to " " 1871,	188
" " " 1871, to " " 1872,	150
" " " 1872, to " " 1873,	167
" " " 1873, to " " 1874,	214
	<hr/>
Total,	950

*Physical health of Prisoners received during last Year.*

Good,	168
Impaired,	46
	<hr/>
Total,	214



TABLE No. 4.

*Age when received of the Convicts in Prison, Nov. 1st, 1873.*

Under 20 years,	102
From 20 to 30,	238
“ 30 to 40,	60
“ 40 to 50,	25
“ 50 to 60,	24
“ 60 to 70,	5
“ 70 to 80,	1
Total,	<hr/> 455

*Age when received of Prisoners admitted during the Year.*

Under 20 years,	48
From 20 to 30,	109
“ 30 to 40,	29
“ 40 to 50,	10
“ 50 to 60,	16
“ 60 to 70,	2
Total,	<hr/> 214

TABLE No. 5.

NAMES OF CONVICTS SENTENCED FOR LIFE, NOW IN PRISON.

NAME.	Color.	County.	Age	Sex.	Offence.	Date of Admission.
John A. Owens,	White,	Gaston,	24	Male,	Murder,	January 6, 1870.
George Bayline,	Colored,	Halifax,	30	"	Murder,	January 6, 1870.
Nero Davis,	"	Orange,	23	"	Murder,	January 12, 1870.
Jennie Green,	"	Orange,	17	Female,	Murder,	April 27, 1870.
Minta Hairston,	"	Stokes,	21	"	Murder,	December 12, 1870.
Jacob Manuel,	"	Cumberland,	44	Male,	Murder,	January 31, 1871.
Joseph Coppage,	"	Anson,	16	"	Murder,	December 22, 1871.
John Mills,	"	Halifax,	19	"	Murder,	June 18, 1872.
Kelly Luck,	White,	Randolph,	31	"	Murder,	June 24, 1872.
Simpson Mordecai,	Colored,	Wake,	30	"	Burglary,	June 1, 1873.
Thomas Griffice,	"	Wake,	25	"	Burglary,	June 1, 1873.
George Graham,	"	Wilkes,	22	"	Murder,	July 1, 1873.
Ed. Williams,	White,	Pitt,	20	"	Murder,	July 12, 1873.
David B. Jones,	"	Wayne,	26	"	Arson,	September 26, 1873.
David Collins,	"	Johnston,	26	"	Murder,	June 18, 1874.
Alexander Blalock,	Colored,	Johnston,	26	"	Murder,	June 18, 1874.



TABLE No. 6.

*Social Relations of the Prisoners in Confinement, Nov. 1, 1874.*

Single,	245
Married,	192
Widowers,	16
Widows,	2
Total,	455

*Education of Convicts in Prison, November 1st, 1874.*

Illiterate,	316
Read only,	75
Read and Write,	62
Good English Education,	2
	455

Nearly seventy per cent. of the convicts can neither read nor write.

TABLE No. 7.

*Nativity of Convicts in Prison, November 1st, 1874.*

North Carolina,	346
South Carolina,	70
Georgia,	3
Tennessee,	4
Mississippi,	1
Delaware,	1
West Virginia,	1
Alabama,	1
Indiana,	1
Maryland,	1
Ohio,	1
Virginia,	25
Total,	455

More than 76 per cent. are natives of North Carolina.

## TABLE No. 8.

*Period of Sentences of Convicts in Prison, Nov. 1st, 1874.*

For life,	16
“ 40 years,	1
“ 30 “	1
“ 25 “	15
“ 15 “	3
“ 10 “	72
“ 9½ “	1
“ 9 “	3
“ 8 “	2
“ 7½ “	1
“ 7 “	8
“ 6 “	7
“ 5 “	100
“ 4½ “	1
“ 4 “	24
“ 3 “	80
“ 2½ “	1
“ 2 “	119
Total,	455



## TABLE No. 9.

*Crimes of Convicts in Prison, November 1st, 1874.*

Larceny,	305
Burglary,	20
Arson,	15
Murder,	22
Horse stealing,	8
Assault and battery,	5
Forgery,	5
Felony,	6
Larceny and felony,	1
Manslaughter,	17
Robbery,	10
Rape,	2
Attempt to rape,	5
Assault and battery with attempt to rape,	11
Assault with intent to kill,	3
Felonious slaying,	3
Poisoning,	2
Barn burning,	2
Robbery and burglary,	1
Bigamy,	3
Highway robbery,	3
Misdemeanor,	1
Receiving stolen goods,	4
Foreible entry,	1
	<hr/>
	455

## TABLE No. 10.

*Occupation of Prisoners Received During the Year 1874.*

Laborers,	182
Seamstresses,	1
Blacksmiths,	2
House servants,	9
Shoemakers,	3
Cooks,	3
Coopers,	3
Painters,	1
Waiters,	2
Brickmaker,	1
Bookkeeper,	1
Barber,	1
Fireman,	1
Tanner,	1
Farmer,	3
	<hr/>
	214



## TABLE No. 11.

*Occupation of the Convicts in Prison, Nov. 1, 1874.*

Bookkeeper,	1
Barbers,	2
Brickmakers,	2
Blacksmiths,	7
Carpenters,	3
Cooks,	4
Coopers,	4
Ditchers,	1
Farmers,	16
Farm laborers,	260
House servants,	15
Laborers,	120
Merchants,	1
Painters,	2
Physician,	1
Shoemakers,	8
Seamstresses,	3
Tinner,	1
Tobacconist,	1
Wagoner,	1
Waiters,	2
<hr/>	
Total,	455

More than 88 per cent. of all the convicts are persons who never learned a trade.

## TABLE No. 12.

*Counties whence Convicts now in Prison were sent.*

Pitt,	6	Union,	3
Rockingham,	2	Wake,	35
Robeson,	9	Wayne,	8
Rowan,	8	Wilson,	5
Randolph,	3	Warren,	7
Sampson,	3	Washington,	7
Stokes,	4	Wilkes,	4
Surry,	2	Yadkin,	6
Tyrrell,	4	Harnett,	6
Bladen,	9	Richmond,	1
Alamance,	3	Rutherford,	1
Granville,	8	Alamance,	2
Guilford,	10	Anson,	3
Halifax,	16	Beaufort,	12
Henderson,	2	Bertie,	6
Hertford,	1	Brunswick,	3
Hyde,	2	Buncombe,	4
Iredell,	13	Cabarrus,	3
Dare,	2	Carteret,	1
Greene,	1	Caswell,	8
Johnston,	10	Catawba,	5
Gates,	2	Chowan,	5
Lenoir,	3	Chatham,	6
Macon,	1	Columbus,	10
Martin,	10	Camden,	1
Madison,	3	Craven,	10
McDowell,	2	Cumberland,	14
Mecklenburg,	12	Cleaveland,	6
Montgomery,	2	Currituck,	1
Mitchell,	1	Davie,	5
Moore,	2	Davidson,	2
Nash,	6	Duplin,	10
New Hanover,	38	Edgecombe,	16
Northampton,	6	Forsythe,	3
Person,	6	Franklin,	2
Orange,	6	Gaston,	3
Pasquotank,	6	Perquimans,	3



## REPORT OF STEWARD.

RALEIGH, November 2d, 1874.

*To the Honorable Board of Directors  
of the North Carolina State Penitentiary :*

GENTLEMEN :—I have the honor herewith to submit my report as Steward of the North Carolina State Prison for the year ending November 1st, 1874.

The receipts from all sources, together with disbursements on the different accounts during the fiscal year just closed, as shown by the annexed tables I and II, are as follows :

Received from State Treas. through the Directors,	\$91,000.00
from the shoe shop,	1,135.78
“ clothing sold,	21.50
“ rock sold,	1,131.37
“ concrete sold,	1,750.01
	<hr/>
Sum,	\$95,038.66
Add the receipt for rocks sold in October, 1873,	48.73
	<hr/>
Total,	\$95,087.39
Of the above \$209 is in city scrip.	

Paid out for Building account,	\$ 21,881.88
for Salaries for Officers and Employees,	24,130.31
for Directors' Expenses,	1,040.50
for Clothing and Bedding,	3,775.09
for Leather and Shoe-findings,	4,734.91
for Fuel and Light,	4,394.68
for Medicine,	1,192.67

Paid out for Furniture and Wares,	1,070.11
for Stationery and Printing,	393.81
for Commutation and Tobacco,	511.81
for Extra Expenses,	467.55
for Provisions,	26,752.76

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Sum, \$ 90,346.08

Add here the overpay for the year 1873, as shown  
on the Tables I and II, pages 50 and 51, in my  
last year's report, \$ 7,052.71

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Total, \$ 97,398.79

Balance due the Steward over and above total  
receipts, \$ 2,311.40

The Table II, showing the aggregate amount paid each month on the different accounts, is based on Book Letter A, and the Vouchers, systematically arranged and numbered, are kept in the Steward's office open to inspection.

All purchases of supplies have been made with an eye to the best interest of the State. I have always endeavored to purchase by the wholesale, and at the lowest current rates, and I think it can be safely said, that in no single instance has an article been bought at a price above the medium market rate, while many have been bought at the lowest.

The average number of officers, overseers and guards, connected with the institution, has been sixty-eight, (68) and the cost of furnishing them good, substantial fare, has been (30) thirty cents per day for each one, making \$ 7,446.00

The average number of convicts was four hundred and thirty-six, (436) and the cost of feeding them with strong, solid and wholesome food, was a fraction over twelve cents per day, making in the aggregate, 19,312.76

The cost for safe keeping each prisoner, taking the entire



expenses of the prison into the account, excluding the building account and the income from the shoe-shop, has been forty-two cents per day.

The prisoners' clothing is all cut and made in the Penitentiary, and during the fiscal year there has been made: 260 jackets; 1,756 pairs of pants; 247 aprons; 64 pairs of drawers; 102 sheets; 1,639 shirts; 179 mattresses; and besides this a great deal of mending has been done.

#### IN THE SHOE SHOP

2,555 pairs of new shoes were made. Of these 1,582 pairs were given to convicts in the prison; 135 pairs to prisoners on being discharged; 106 pairs were sold, and 732 pairs are on hand. In addition to these, 1,364 pairs of old shoes were repaired, and \$896.48 worth of work has been done for the employees of the Institution as shown by table I. The prisoners have improved in shoe-making, and the shoes now turned out are well made and marketable.

The tin shop has not been enlarged, only one prisoner is working in it. All necessary tin-ware for the prison, as well as all blasting cartridges used in quarrying, are manufactured by this prisoner.

The soap used in the prison is made by prisoners from the savings in the kitchen.

There was fatted and killed 4,919 lbs. of pork during last winter, and from the kitchen offal are now fed 52 hogs, large and small.

The products of the prison garden have saved to the State a large expense in the item of vegetables.

All the work in the garden, wash-house, kitchen, bakery, &c., &c., is done by convicts, and the Penitentiary has no employees in this department except the Foreman in the shoe shop.

Your obedient servant,

M. GRAUSMAN,

*Steward.*

TABLE I.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RECEIPTS OF MONEY BY THE STEWARD  
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA PENITENTIARY FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
NOVEMBER 1st, 1874.

MONTHS	Directors.	From Shoe Shop.	From Rock and Concrete sold.	From Old Clothing, &c.	Total amount.
Nov.,	\$ 5,000 00	\$ 78 05	\$ 7 25	\$ 2 50	\$ 5,087 80
Dec.,	10,000 00	88 63	588 96	5 60	10,653 19
Jan'y,	6,000 00	48 20	744 81	5 75	6,799 36
Feb'y,	10,000 00	72 45	501 89		10,574 34
March,	8,000 00	74 65	146 07	30	8,221 02
April,	5,000 00	47 70	309 28		5,356 98
May,	8,000 00	59 95	203 40	2 35	8,265 70
June,	8,000 00	67 75	139 97		207 72
July,	7,000 00	65 75	94 35	5 00	7,165 10
Aug.,	8,000 00	67 50	90 45		8,157 95
Sept.,	8,000 00	203 00	66 10		8,269 10
Oct.,	8,000 00	261 55	18 85		8,280 40
Total,	\$91,000 00	\$1,135 78	\$2,881 38	\$ 21 50	\$95,038 66



TABLE II.

*STATEMENT, showing the aggregate amount of each class of Expenditures or Disbursements for the North Carolina State Penitentiary for the year ending November the 1st, 1874.*

Months.	Building Account.	Pay Roll.	Directors.	Clothing and Bedding.	Leather and Findings.	Medicine.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture and Wares.	Stationery and Printing.	Commutation and Tobacco.	Extra.	Provisions.	Total Amount
Nov.	\$ 1,613 83	\$ 2,037 08½	\$ 89 50	\$ 230 85	\$ 265 06	\$ 32 35	\$ 544 50	\$ 51 10	\$ 133 75		\$ 23 50	\$ 2,341 51	\$ 7,363 08
Dec.	1,477 87	1,961 24½	85 00	221 02	280 85	80 78	704 67	36 40	14 65		84 75	2,390 72	7,338 45
Jan.	1,439 47½	1,914 57½	102 00	87 05	432 65	41 48	414 68	13 45	18 00		100 00	1,885 85	6,449 21
Feb.	1,064 29	2,018 82	88 50	488 ½	422 35	27 50	266 90	124 70	37 68		4 50	2,543 14	7,087 20
March,	2,125 64	2,062 50	75 00	788 ½	493 96	58 25	376 75	103 08	56 65	\$ 57 65	50 00	1,321 05	7,568 80
April,	2,009 63	2,040 41½	80 00	358 33	309 33	90 80	172 80	49 20	25 80	15 30	200 00	2,367 74	7,519 35
May,	1,846 69½	2,015 00	80 00	207 88	598 95	103 50	242 43	53 98	6 70	84 94	4 80	1,854 79	7,294 86
June,	2,857 42½	2,031 50	100 00	321 75	284 01	210 80	40 64	36 85	22 18	72 24		2,243 98	8,236 18
July,	2,165 09	2,017 99	90 00	71 16	590 73	162 39	251 29	317 75	6 50	57 88		2,860 82	8,591 10
Aug.	2,348 41	2,027 72	80 00	16 90	603 34	164 91	31 72	25 00	18 25	63 20		1,999 31	7,378 76
Sept.	1,685 56½	2,025 28½	80 00	92 26	133 56	97 06	1,270 39	154 85	48 90	84 84		2,577 22	7,079 94
Oct.	1,247 96	1,979 17	90 00	60 80	320 12	122 85	77 91	103 75	4 75	75 76		2,367 13	6,450 20
Total,	\$ 21,881 88	\$ 24,130 31	\$ 1,040 50	\$ 3,775 09	\$ 4,734 91	\$ 1,192 67	\$ 4,394 68	\$ 1,070 11	\$ 393 81	\$ 511 81	\$ 467 55	\$ 26,752 76	\$ 90,346 0½

## REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

*To the Directors of the State Penitentiary:*

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the regulations, established for the government of the institution, I now submit my report of the sanitary condition of the prison, during the year ending the 31st day of October, 1874, being the fifth year for which I have had charge of its medical department.

The admissions, since the 1st of November, 1874, have been as follows: White, males, 23; females, 1; colored, males, 180; females, 10; making the total number of admissions, 214, of whom 168 were received in good health, and 46 in imperfect health or condition.

## TABLE OF THE SICKNESS OF PRISONERS ON ADMISSION.

*Syphilitic* 9.—Syphilis, 3; Secondary Syphilis, 3; Gonorrhœa, 2; Chronic disease of Urethra, 1.

*Thoracic* 4.—Chronic pain in chest, with Dyspepsia, 1; Chronic Cough, 1; Chronic Pleuritis, with Aphonia, 1; Chronic disease of Lungs, 1.

*Abdominal* 8.—Inguinal Hernia, 7; Umbilical Hernia, 1.

*Rheumatic* 8.—Rheumatism, 2; Chronic Rheumatism 3; Chronic Rheumatism, with Anchylosis of knee, 2; Chronic Rheumatism, with Varicose veins, 1.

*Various* 17.—Dysmennorrhœa, 1; Leucorrhœa, 1; Pregnant, 2; Hæmorrhoids, 1; Old gun shot wound, with Fistulous opening, 1; Calculous disease, 1; Abscess, 1; Chronic disease of Rectum, 2; Scirrhus Testis, 1; Chronic Ulcer of the leg, 1; Chronic disease of Kidney, 1; Subject to Spasms, 2; Intermittent Fever, 1; Moribund, 1. The last was brought from the jail at Charlotte. I will add that one prisoner was



received with one lower extremity wanting, it having been amputated above the knee; and two others had each lost an arm.

From the first of November, 1873, to March of the current year, inflammatory affections, incident to the season, were less prevalent than in former years, owing to the comparative mildness of the winter.

During November and December, *Cynanche Parotidea*, or Mumps, prevailed extensively, and many cases of Metastasis to the Testes occurred. Sporadic cases of Intermittent Fever, Rheumatism, Dysentery and Tonsillitis were also treated.

In January there was marked improvement in the health of the prison. Most of the convicts who suffered from the epidemic of the preceding month were well or convalescent. In addition to the usual inflammatory maladies, two grave cases occurred, one of Peritonitis, the other of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

In February there was a large amount of sickness. Pneumonia, Tonsillitis and Rheumatism were prevalent, and two other cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis were successfully treated.

In March the diseases were of the same general type, and the number of patients increased. There were also, as in previous months, Sporadic cases of Dysentery and Intermittent Fever.

April was signally inclement. Its frequent variations of temperature, from alternate winds and rains, affected injuriously the health of the community at large, and there was consequently an unusual amount of grave sickness among the prisoners. The ruling types of disease were notably aggravated in virulence, and the number of cases heavily increased.

About the middle of May, Erysipelas—a most formidable disease, propagated by contagion, and singularly fatal in hospitals—made its appearance and soon became epidemic, there being no adequate means of isolating the patients, and thus preventing its diffusion. Eighteen cases were treated, four of

which terminated fatally. Bowel diseases, especially Diarrhœa and Dysentery, were also rife, becoming epidemic before the close of the month.

Of Dysentery alone, one hundred and eighty-six cases were treated in June, July and August. To these may be added many cases of Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus, six cases of Dropsy, eight of Typhoid Fever and five of Rheumatism.

September was the most arduous and anxious month I have experienced since I have had charge of the Medical Department of the Penitentiary. Disease was terribly rife. Eighty-seven cases of dysentery, most of them assuming the gravest typhoid type, and not unfrequently complicated with hemorrhage from the bowels, were under treatment, together with a variety of cases of minor affections.

The opinion that dysentery in hospital is sometimes propagated by contagion, finds strong corroboration in the fact, that convicts suffering with other acute diseases, when cured of the primary affection, and about to be discharged, were frequently seized, without appreciable cause, with violent dysentery. The weather was also potential in producing the disease, or at least greatly predisposing to it. Checks of perspiration often occasion intestinal disease, as is evidenced by the greater prevalence of dysentery and kindred disorders, when the contrast between the temperature of day and night, as in the month of September, was most strongly marked.

In October there was manifest improvement in the health of the prison. Twenty-three cases of dysentery were treated, and a few of rheumatism and intermittent fever.

The following surgical cases have been treated, viz: One case of comminutive fracture of the right thigh and compound fracture of left leg, complicated by wounds of both ankles, the one in the left opening the cavity of the joint; one case of incised wound of the fore-arm, severing an artery, requiring to be ligated; one penetrating wound of the body, a number of severe contused wounds, abscesses, &c.



The following mortuary table exhibits the diseases which terminated fatally:

Congestion of Brain with Spasms, 1; Scrophulous Marasmus, 1; Inflammation of Bronchia and Lungs, 1; Erysipelas, 4; Colitis, 1; Colliquative Diarrhœa, 1; Typhoid Dysentery, 13; Peritonitis, 1; Typhoid Fever, 1; Rheumatism-metastasis to heart, 1; unknown, 1—the man being almost moribund when admitted. Whites, 5; Colored, 22. Total, 27.

The number of prisoners at this time in the Penitentiary is 455. Of these 71 are whites; the remaining 384 are colored. As stated in a former report, this large excess of colored prisoners, accounts in a great degree for the sickness, mortality, medical expense and labor. It will be seen from the mortuary tables, that in proportion to numbers, the mortality is greater among the colored than the whites. This is due, in a considerable degree, to their characteristic improvidence, recklessness and disregard of sanitary regulations.

In my report for the month of April, I said: "We cannot expect for some months to come the medical reports to be as favorable, or the sanitary condition of the prison so satisfactory. With constantly increasing numbers, the overcrowding which has existed, as you are aware, must be correspondingly increased. The best medical authorities assert that overcrowding and insufficient ventilation are among the most prolific causes of typhoid fever and other zymotic diseases, and that all artificial modes of purifying the atmosphere have proved futile where overcrowding existed. I do not believe that the most watchful care, the intelligent and unremitting use of deodorizers and disinfectants, and all other sanitary measures known to the medical profession, can succeed in warding off disease where bodies of men are crowded together, especially in the hot months of summer. We cannot escape (under existing circumstances) a great amount of sickness and increased mortality the ensuing summer. Diarrhœa and dysentery are already the prevailing diseases, and will become epidemic by the 1st of June."

In the month of June *sixty-two* cases of dysentary and many cases of diarrhœa were treated. *Seven* prisoners died during the month, *being two more deaths than occurred in the seven months preceding.*

Again, in my report for the month of June I said : " The officers of the Institution have done and will continue to do all in their power to promote and preserve the health of the prisoners ; but notwithstanding the adoption and enforcement of the most approved hygienic measures, such as the admirable police of the prison, the abundant and constant use of the best known disinfectants, &c., should we unfortunately be visited by an epidemic of typhoid fever, or should dysentery, at present so prevalent, assume the typhoid type, we cannot escape considerable mortality among the convicts."

In the month of September, as stated above, eighty-seven cases of dysentery, mostly of a typhoid type were under treatment in hospital.

There is no gainsaying the logic of these predictions and their literal fulfillment. They are inserted here in vindication of the views I have advanced relative to the causes of disease in the Penitentiary, and as giving cumulative force to medical authority in the premises.

I have been much grieved to witness this great amount of sickness and suffering ; and the more so from the conviction that much of it would have been avoidable, if the institution were provided with suitable arrangements and appliances for the health of the convicts during their confinement in the cells. Hence I am constrained to refer again, and with emphasis, to the palpable evil of crowding so many human beings into small, unhealthy apartments, in which, owing to their peculiar construction, proper warmth and ventilation are absolutely impossible. I am sure that the Board join me in deprecating this evil, and I gladly acknowledge the humane and devoted efforts they have made, with the insufficient means at their command, to remedy it. By enlarging the hospital, and erecting a suitable building for the female convicts, they have added



four cells for the accommodation of the males. But this increase of room is more than counterbalanced by the large number that have been received into the prison during the year. Both economy and humanity demand that this evil should be modified immediately by changes and additions in the temporary buildings, and should be entirely remedied as soon as possible, by pressing the erection of the permanent buildings to completion. This enormous amount of preventable sickness involves the expense of medicines and medical appliances and the loss of the labor of the sufferers, and the nurses that must attend them. The aggregate of avoidable loss and expense from these deplorable causes for one year is immense.

The day has passed when the claims of humanity can be ignored in the management of penal institutions; and humanity demands change, immediate change, in behalf of the health and life of those committed by the State to your keeping. Humanity forbids that your Board should be longer compelled, for want of means, to enforce confinement in such cells as will inevitably impair, if not destroy, health, aggravate disease and increase the loss of life. To allow men to sicken and die when it can be prevented, even though they are convicted felons, is to disregard every plea of mercy, and to assume a most startling responsibility. While testifying to the commendable fidelity of the Board in doing all in its power to alleviate this crying necessity, I feel that professional integrity and official duty require that I should not say less upon the importance of the Board urging prompt action by the Legislature, which alone can provide relief.

I am under obligations to the efficient Deputy Warden, Capt. Thompson, for the admirable police of the prison, and other kind assistance rendered me in discharging the duties as Physician; also to Mr. M. Grausman, Steward, for his uniform promptness in responding to all requisitions made upon him for articles of diet, &c., needed for the hospital. I am greatly indebted to the excellent Superintendent of the Hospital, Mr.

Wm. A. Lodge, who, by his kind, intelligent and faithful discharge of his responsible duties, contributed much to my success in the management of the sick. The corps of nurses have been kind and attentive.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. G. HILL, M. D.





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*Ordered to be Printed.*

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JOSIAH TURNER, PUBLIC PRINTER AND BINDER.

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## REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

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ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
November 10th, 1874.

*To His Excellency* CURTIS H. BROGDEN,  
*Governor of North Carolina :*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report, as required by statute, in relation to matters pertaining to this office. I regret that owing to the disjointed and non-operative condition of the Militia Laws of the State, I have but little of interest to report. I have not attempted to organize the militia under existing laws, (or assumed laws,) for several reasons : 1st. The validity of the militia law as printed in the Revisal is doubted, many—in fact nearly all—of its provisions having been repealed at various times since the adoption of the new Constitution. 2nd. If it is valid, the proper legal machinery to reorganize the various companies and regiments is lacking. The provisions of the old law were adopted after an organization had already been effected, when companies, battalions and regiments had been enrolled and officers elected, and commanders of companies were required to continue the enrollment from year to year. Now, however, we have no township militia organizations, nor have we had any since the close of the late war ; and, consequently, the old machinery is destroyed. To initiate the reorganization, it will first be necessary for the General Assembly to delegate authority to



some person in each township to make the enrollment of all citizens subject to militia duty, to assemble the same, and superintend the election of officers. 3rd. Even if this initial authority was supplied, any effort to establish the old system would end in failure, for our people are thoroughly satisfied that it is a fraud and a humbug. It has never, in the past, borne any substantial fruits; it never imparted a solitary martial idea, or taught a single military lesson.

Every State in the Union with an operative military code upon its statute books has discarded the old system. The most approved system, and the one which seems to work well where adopted is to divide the militia into two classes—an active and a passive class. The active is composed exclusively of uniformed volunteer companies, organized into battalions, regiments and brigades, with officers of their own selection, commissioned and with arms and accoutrements furnished by the State. The passive class is composed of the remainder of those subject to bear arms in case of war or invasion. This class are not required to muster, but are annually enrolled by township officers, who simply forward a consolidated return of the number of arms-bearing citizens of their township, other than volunteers, to the proper department for use, should a draft or other requisition be necessary on the part of the State. By the adoption of this system the active class would be enabled to furnish a sufficient force for immediate need in case of war, and at the same time furnish officers of sufficient military education to properly drill and discipline the passive class, should there be a necessity for their use in the defence of the country.

It should be borne in mind, also, that another element has been added to our citizenship since the war, and that in case of war, or other national peril, the colored people will be called upon to perform their part in defence of the State and Nation. They, too, need military instruction properly to fit them for such an event. I do not recommend their enrollment in the same regiments, as the law at present implies, for obvious

reasons. By the proposed change, the colored militia, both active and sedentary, could be formed in entirely distinct organizations, and the objections to mixed regiments of citizens avoided.

I have recommended the adoption of a military code, of which the above is an outline, to the General Assembly at every session since I have been in office; and I would again respectfully suggest that some action be taken to render the militia effective, or else repeal all laws relating thereto.

The present militia of the State is composed of students of the three military schools of the State; of two volunteer companies in New Hanover; of three in Cumberland; of two in Wake; two in Rowan, and one in Martin county. Two of the military schools (Horner's at Hillsboro', and Bingham's at Mebaneville,) have been furnished with muzzle-loading arms of the old pattern. The Charlotte Military Academy will, as soon as the arms arrive for which requisition has been made, be furnished with modern breech-loaders; and it is proposed also to furnish the other schools with the same kind in the place of those they are now using. The two companies in New Hanover are composed of colored men, and are armed with muzzle-loaders. The three companies in Cumberland are composed of two white and one colored: one of the white companies have breech-loading arms, the other two muzzle-loaders. Only one (white) of the two companies in Rowan have been as yet furnished with arms (muzzle-loaders), and only one in Wake have arms. The company (white) in Martin have no arms.

I have applications from about twenty volunteer companies, which have been recently organized in various portions of the State, for commissions and arms, but have taken no action in regard to their applications as yet. I have delayed doing so, with a hope that the General Assembly, about to assemble, will enact a more perfect code. If no other action is taken, better regulations than now exist should be adopted for the organization, equipment and distribution of volunteer companies.



I have made requisition for the annual quota of arms due from the General Government under the act of Congress of 1808, and those due under the act of 1873. The requisition is for 1,200 breech-loading rifle muskets and one battery of artillery. This requisition will afford arms sufficient for as many companies (perhaps more) as are now in process of organization. Should a modern military code be adopted, I would recommend the recall of all the muzzle-loaders belonging to the State now in the hands of volunteer organizations, and the modern arm be issued in their stead; and that a sale or exchange of the obsolete arms be authorized. No civilized nation on the globe now uses for war purposes the muzzle-loader. Even the Indians of the plains have thrown them aside as worthless. In a conflict opposed to the modern arm, they would be about as effective as pop-guns. The General Government have adopted the breech-loader as the standard arm, and hence to be of service, it is necessary that the citizen soldier, who may be at any time called upon to assist in the defence, or to maintain the honor, of the nation, should become familiar with the use of the modern arm.

In closing this meagre report, Governor, allow me to again repeat my former recommendation. "The genius of the age, the impulse of our people, patriotism, love of country, self-defence, as well as the laws of the United States, and the provisions of our own Constitution" demand that a comprehensive and "well regulated" militia system should be enacted. I sincerely hope you will see proper to urge the importance of the matter upon the attention of the General Assembly now about to assemble.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

JOHN C. GORMAN,

*Adjutant General.*

*Ordered to be Printed.*

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JOSIAH TURNER, PUBLIC PRINTER AND BINDER.

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## REPORT OF KEEPER OF CAPITOL.

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OFFICE KEEPER OF THE CAPITOL,  
RALEIGH, N. C., November 4th, 1874.

*To His Excellency* CURTIS H. BROGDEN,  
*Governor of North Carolina:*

SIR:—The law which requires me to lay before you an annual report, makes it your duty to transmit the same to the General Assembly, where such recommendations from my experience as an officer, which have been submitted to you, may undergo the test of legislation and the approval of the representatives of the people. But permit me, however, at this moment, before my report passes from beyond your control, to record my public thanks to you for the kindness and courtesy which you have ever extended to me, the memory of which is only the more enhanced by the fact that in your late lamented predecessor I had always found a staunch friend and truthful counsellor on each occasion. And I trust that the Legislature will receive my report from your hands with as conscientious and kind a spirit as the one in which it is now made for the public good.

The value of the property under my charge, not to speak of the safety of the archives and the protection constantly due to



the Arsenal, is such as to demand a close and careful inspection, for the Capitol of the State, renowned through the breadth of our land for its symmetry of architecture, is a just source of pride to every North Carolinian, and should be guarded from the insidious approaches of decay with a jealous eye and a watchful hand. It is, therefore, with pride that I point to the cleanliness which now prevails throughout the building, to the new upholstery in each of the public halls, and within each of the offices below, and to the removal of stains and scars from the floors and walls wherever practicable, as well as to the washing and scrubbing, which has made many parts of the building put on the appearance of youth once more.

Therefore, it is with regret that I call your attention to the south-end pillar, which supports the roof to the western portico. At its base signs of crumbling, with the parting of the stones, show the first gap to be found in the building, save the pillar which supports the roof of the eastern portico, on the northern end, where the marks of a similar calamity are now visible. Beneath the very pressure of both these elegant and yet gigantic supports are to be found two cisterns, whose open space has undermined the pillars and caused them to lean outwards gradually from day to day, until the work of ruin demands a speedy arrest at the hands of the General Assembly. I pray you, therefore, to urge upon that body some action in this particular at the earliest day.

Besides this matter, I would call attention to the condition of the rotunda, near the sky-light, which badly needs repairs, and to similar breakage in the roof of the Hall of Representatives, over the Speaker's chair. The former was caused by leaking in the sky-light, the latter, no doubt, by action of the base of the heavy flag-pole above this very spot. I would recommend a removal of the pole to the crest of the rotunda, so that its swaying and the apertures occasioned thereby may no longer disfigure one of the handsomest legislative halls in the world.

The furniture inside the building is in good condition, with new carpetings, and gas-lights thoroughly burnished, presenting a pleasant spectacle, but the chairs in the Senate Chamber are sadly in need of repairs, while those in the House are in a better condition. It is merely necessary, I deem, to call attention to this matter, as the honorable Senate itself will no doubt order the repairs, which are plainly visible, in its own good pleasure.

The autumn of this year found our Capitol grounds in a luxuriantly lovely condition, but the wings of the frost king have already swept the flowers from their stems and stripped our oaks of their wealth of foliage, so that what is left is but a shadow of what has been present, awaiting its resurrection in the coming spring. It has been my constant delight to add adornments to the grounds of Union Square, to regulate the flow of water in all its walks, and to endeavor to perfect some system of paving its gutters, for the thorough draining of its lovely avenues that wind through flowers and trees and shrubs. Indeed, the outside way which is coolest and exhibits the most varied scenery, is now in a deplorable condition, owing to the presence of a water-closet and wood yard upon one corner of the Square, and a damp, flat, unprotected line of walks in the other corner, which absolutely prohibits ladies and children from the vicinity of the National Hotel in the first instance, while in the second the coolest part of the grove is made unhealthy by a lack of drainage which ought to have been established years ago. Therefore, in relation to the better sewerage of the Square and the paving of the open gutters, I ask an inspection of the grounds and an application of funds to defray the expenses of the same.

As to the water-closet, I can say that it has been kept in good order, but has always been an eye-sore, not only to the citizens of Raleigh, but to hundreds of others throughout the State, who have been pained to see such an ungainly structure publicly exposed on the grounds. Consequently with due respect to the opinions of others, I recommend the removal



of this building and the preparation of different accommodations for the public. But in the event that the Legislature does not see fit to accept this recommendation, I ask for authority to advertise for the sink being cleansed of its poisonous accumulations of many years, or that sufficient funds be set aside by the State to annually discharge this matter without further trouble or complaint on my part.

The public walk, outside the Capitol fence, also needs attention. The wooden walls are falling away in many places and should be replaced with stone, making a permanent improvement. A small appropriation for this purpose would accomplish lasting and substantial good.

Owing to the growth of population and the large number of strangers frequenting the city of Raleigh, who commit not only depredations, but nuisances, upon the grounds of the Square, I deem it imperatively necessary to recommend also the appointment of one, at least, or more, day policemen for the protection of public morals, as well as public property. An efficient man could be obtained, I have no doubt, at the same salary as now paid to such officers by the municipal authorities of the city of Raleigh.

Owing to the condition in which rents for public property was left by my predecessor, in this place, who failed to take securities or to provide for the collection of said rents, I have been put off with promises and failed to collect the same regularly, save in one or two instances. I know that next year will find an improvement in this particular, for if I am acquainted with myself, I shall do my duty honestly and conscientiously in this matter, both to the tenant and to the State.

The old carpets have been partly sold, partly used about the Capitol and partly stowed away. I am ready to make an exhibit on this point at any moment required by your Excellency.

In conclusion, permit me to return thanks, through you, sir, for courtesies constantly extended me by the other public officers, with whom I am constantly associated in my public duties; nor can I forbear to remember the laborers under me,

who have each and all proven themselves worthy of their hire. And now having discharged my duties as well as I possibly could do under the circumstances, I turn my report into your hands, praying for the continued good health of your Excellency and for an harmonious, useful and pleasant session of the General Assembly of this State, which is about to convene.

Respectfully,

H. M. MILLER,

*Keeper of Capitol.*





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*Ordered to be Printed.*

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JOSIAH TURNER, Public Printer and Binder.

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OFFICE OF THE STATE LIBRARIAN,  
RALEIGH, N. C., November, 1874.

*Hon. CURTIS H. BROGDEN, Governro of North Carolina :*

YOUR EXCELLENCY :—In compliance with the statute, I have the honor to transmit the accompanying annual report of the condition and increase of the State Library, and request that the same be laid before the General Assembly.

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. R. PURNELL,

*State Librarian.*

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REPORT OF STATE LIBRARIAN.

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A resolution was passed at the last session of the General Assembly authorizing the Librarian to have constructed and placed in the State Library four additional alcoves, similar to those already there, and appropriating therefor the sum of one hundred dollars. The appropriation was not as much as was thought necessary, but the best alcoves that could be purchased for the amount have been placed in the Library. They are of not so good quality as the old ones, but serve every pur-



pose. This gives a temporary relief from the over crowded condition of the shelves, but during the year these have filled up and the great word of the Library is still, more room. Two years ago the Librarian recommended to the Legislature the erection of a suitable building on capitol square, saying it would greatly tend to the increase and enlargement of the Library. I repeated the suggestion in my last annual report and asked for the alcoves as a temporary relief. The relief was granted and has served its purpose. The question now presents itself: What is to be done with the large number of valuable books annually received by gift, purchase and exchange? When the present Library room was built forty-three years ago, the intention seems to have been more for a safe place to store State papers and documents for reference, than to provide for a Library of the size the State Library has since attained, and hence no provision was made for the great increase, now approximating, in all, forty thousand volumes. By erecting a suitable building for the Supreme Court and State Library, all the books could be collected together under one control, and by being properly classified make a State Library that would be an honor to the State, a source of infinite value to public officers and the citizens generally, and of which every North Carolinian might feel proud. The necessary expenditure would be one eminently wise and beneficial to our fellow-citizens. I therefore again repeat the suggestion of my predecessor in office, "that a suitable building be erected on capitol or one of the public squares in the city of Raleigh for a Supreme Court and State Library building.

By and with the consent of the Trustees, the Codes and statute law of the different States of the Union have been collected together in the Executive office and there properly classified and arranged; the reports of the decisions of the different State Courts sent to the Law Library, where they more properly belong. It is contemplated to collect together all the educational reports in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, those of finance in the Treasury Li-

brary, and in the office of the Secretary of State, the reports of statistics, thus having in each Department of the State government a complete set of the reports belonging and referring thereto, all to be under the general supervision of the State Librarian.

Of the State statutes there are many duplicate volumes, which might be exchanged with the different State governments for valuable works, if some one were authorized to make the exchange.

The following books have been received during the year :

	VOLS.
Appleton's Annual Cyclopedia, 1872-'73,	2
Affairs in the Insurrectionary States, (two sets,)	52
Breakfast, Dinner and Tea,	1
Romances of the Revolution,	1
Bulwer's Coming Race and Kelm Chillingly,	2
Bulwer's Maltravers, (duplicate,)	1
Brickle's History of Civilization,	2
Barclay's Digest and Rules of the House. Presented by Hon. A. S. Merrimon,	1
Becket's History of Rome,	1
Becket's History of England,	1
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress,	1
British Quarterly Review,	1
Burham. Secret Service of the United States,	1
Buffon's Natural History,	1
Battle's Revisal,	5
Connecticut Reports, Vol. 38,	1
Connecticut Acts of Assembly, 1873,	2
Chambers' Encyclopedia,	10
Connecticut Colonial Docs. Vol. 6,	1
Connecticut Public Documents,	4
Clemmons' Mustang Gray and the Rivals,	2
Collins, Wilkie, Works of	9
Congressional Globe,	6



	VOLS.
Dickens, Charles, Works of	3
Educational Report 1873, U. S.,	1
Georgia, Code of	1
Georgia Reports, Vols. 46, 44 and 45,	3
Georgia Reports, Vols. 47, 48 and 49,	3
Geneva, Arbitration of, Reports	20
Holly. Life of Ben. Franklin,	1
Iowa, Laws of 1873,	1
Iowa Reports, Vols. 33 and 34,	2
Iowa, Code of	1
Iowa Public Documents,	2
Indiana Reports, Vol. 11,	1
Indiana Geological Survey,	1
Kansas Reports, Vols. 8 and 9,	2
Kansas, Laws of	1
Kansas Public Documents,	6
Kentucky, General Statutes of	2
Kuklux Conspiracy,	23
Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence,	1
Louisiana, Civil Code of	1
Louisiana Revised Code,	1
May. Constitutional History of England,	2
Mill, John Stuart, Works of	10
Maryland, Public Documents of	4
Michigan, Reports of, Vol. 27,	1
Michigan, Laws of	1
Michigan, Public Documents of	16
Maine Agricultural Reports, 1873-'74,	1
Michigan Agricultural Reports, 1873,	1
Maine Supreme Court Reports. Vol. 61,	1
Montana, Laws of	1
Mississippi, Laws of	1
Mississippi, Public Documents of	3
Michigan Reports. Vols. 24, 25,	2
Massachusetts, Public Documents of	6

	VOLS.
Massachusetts Reports. Vol. 108,	1
Mason's Life of Lee,	1
Moore's Works,	1
Michigan, Compiled Laws of	2
North Carolina Laws, 1873-74,	10
North Carolina Senate Journals, 1873-74,	10
North Carolina House Journals, 1873-'74,	10
North Carolina Legislative Documents, 1873-'74,	10
Nevada Laws, 1873,	1
Nevada Public Documents, 1873,	3
Nebraska, Laws of	1
Nebraska Supreme Court Reports. Vols. 1, 2,	2
Nebraska General Statutes, 1873,	1
Nebraska Agricultural Reports, 1873,	1
New York Laws, 1873,	1
New York Reports,	3
New York Public Documents,	30
New York State Library Report,	1
New York State Museum Report,	1
New York Natural History Report,	1
New Englander,	1
New Jersey Laws, 1873,	2
New Jersey Public Documents,	5
New Jersey Chancery and Equity Reports,	2
New Jersey Law Reports,	1
Nullification Papers. Presented by Maj. W. A. Hearne,	1
North Carolina Supreme Court Reports. Vols. 69, 70,	12
Pennsylvania Reports. Vol. 20,	1
Pennsylvania Laws of 1874,	1
Pennsylvania Public Documents,	12
Pennsylvania, Smell's Legislative Hand Book,	1
Patent Office Drawings and Specifications,	12
Pope's Poetical Works,	1
Rollins' Ancient History,	2
Raleigh Sentinel, 1874,	2



	VOLS.
Raleigh News, 1874,	2
Raleigh Era,	1
Salem Press,	1
Stephens', A. H., "Reviewers Reviewed,"	1
South Carolina Acts, 1873,	1
South Carolina Public Documents,	3
South Carolina Reports. Vols. 1, 2, new series,	2
Spencer, Herbert, Works of	13
Sterne, Lawrence, Works of	2
Stanly. How I found Livingstone,	1
Smith, Lyman, Works of	1
Smithsonian Report, 1871, '72, 73,	3
Smithsonian Contribution to Knowledge,	1
Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections,	3
Shelley's Poetical Works,	1
Texas, General Laws of, 1874,	1
Trescott. Life of J. J. Pettigrew,	1
Thackeray. Miscellanies,	1
Tennessee, Public Documents, 1873,	2
Tennessee, Acts of, 1873,	1
United States Census,	
United States Exploring Expedition,	2
United States Treaty of Washington,	5
United States Public Documents,	40
United States Survey of Ship Canal,	5
United States, Diseases of Cattle in	1
Virginia Reports, Vol. 29. Chatton,	1
Virginia Reports, Annual,	1
Virginia, West, Acts of, 1873,	1
Virginia, West, Reports,	1
Wisconsin Public Documents, 1873,	4
Walker's Science of Wealth,	1
Wilson. Report of the Committee,	1
Wheeler's N. C. Hand Book,	10

## FOR THE SENATE LIBRARY.

	VOLS.
Laws of 1873-'74,	6
Legislative Documents of 1873-'74,	6
Senate Journals of 1873-'74,	6
House Journals of 1873-'74,	6

## FOR THE HOUSE LIBRARY.

Laws of N. C. 1873-'74,	8
Legislative Documents of 1873-'74,	8
Senate Journals of 1873-'74,	8
House Journals of 1873-'74,	8

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. R. PURNELL,  
*State Librarian.*





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## COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, December 12, 1874.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly  
of the State of North Carolina:*

I transmit herewith a special report of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary, and earnestly invite your attention to the facts and suggestions which it contains. It shows the necessity for immediate action in the matter of providing additional accommodation for the rapidly increasing number of convicts in the Penitentiary—eighty-six having been added within the last forty days, making the total number now in the prison five hundred and twenty-eight. This large number of course increases the expense of the institution, and therefore it will be necessary to increase the annual appropriation if they are all to be kept there.

If provision shall be made for the working of a portion of the convicts on any railroad or other public work, the law should provide for their management and protection while they are thus employed. They might do a great deal of work at the Penitentiary by the erection of necessary cells and workshops, but there has been no money to spare from the last ap-



propriation to pay for lumber, or for wood to burn the brick made by the convicts.

The main object of imprisonment in the Penitentiary would seem to be to punish crime and reform the convict and thereby make him a better citizen when he is released from imprisonment. And while the demands of justice and the violated law should be satisfied, humanity and christianity require that those who are working out the penalties should receive sufficient quantities of good and wholesome food, and that the cells for their confinement should not be so over-crowded as to cause untimely sickness and death.

I would respectfully suggest that the Committee on Penal Institutions of your honorable body confer freely with the Board of Directors of the institution, for the purpose of obtaining such information in relation to its condition and prospects as may be necessary to promote and secure wise and judicious legislation.

I commend this subject to your careful consideration, gentlemen, with the hope and belief that you will be governed in your legislation by a proper regard for the public necessities, and a true sense of public duty.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. BROGDEN,

Governor.

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*To His Excellency, GOVERNOR BROGDEN:*

The Directors of the State Prison present the enclosed address, and respectfully ask that you will be pleased to transmit it to the Honorable General Assembly, now in session.

Respectfully,

JACOB S. ALLEN, President.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly  
of North Carolina :*

GENTLEMEN :—The Directors of the State's Prison, owing to the peculiar condition of the Institution they have in charge, are compelled to bring its wants to the attention of your Honorable body in this direct manner. Already since the adoption of our annual report have *eighty-six* been added to the prison population, and that within forty days, making the number of convicts at this date in prison, five-hundred and twenty-eight. This rapid increase, so unexpected and without precedent in our history, gives rise to serious inquiry as to what shall be done with them, and how they shall be cared for? It will be at once apparent that if an increase in the same proportion continues during the time that the several Courts in the State be in session, that an enlarged appropriation will be required for their maintainance. They must have food, clothing, etc., and there will be required also, an enlarged cell accommodation, owing to the already over-crowded condition of those now in use.

But the gravest question forced to be met by this increase of convicts is, *how shall they be employed?* In a very short time the work on which quite a number of them are employed will be completed, and they will be without any employment on which they can be placed. What shall be done with them? The State cannot well adopt the old County Prison mode of feeding and clothing them, in idleness; neither will it be safe or endurable to have such a crowd of idle and vicious persons congregated in the same place. Their presence and conduct would create conspiracies and revolt among the prisoners. A large body of men are easily managed when they have steady employment, while a small body in idleness are ungovernable. Besides this our prison securities are by no means adequate to the large increase of convicts, unless employment can be devised for them. Under the provision of existing law a part could be put on burning brick, but there exist no means to



procure word for that purpose. Shops for several mechanic employments could be organized, and the convicts distributed to them, but while the law provides for this no appropriation of means to carry it out has been made, neither for the erection of temporary buildings nor the purchase of the necessary machinery and materials. Provision has been made for their hire to Railroad Companies, but no application is before the Directors for any number of them, neither does the law provide for their care or management while thus on hire, and the Directors would not feel authorized to contract with parties. So far as the Directors know there is no provision made to meet the possibility of failure in any of these plans, and unless some *positive* provision is made for the employment of the convicts that cannot profitably be crowded on the work now on hand, they may at any time become a burden on the State. In any contingency there should be some way open to the Directors so that they can relieve the state from their maintainance while unemployed. The Directors respectfully submit this urgent necessity to find employment for this surplus of convict labor to the consideration and action of the representatives of the people. Doubtless the people would not have them sent back to them to be provided for in the county prison; neither would they have them turned loose on the State without restraint. The Directors, however, are ready to carry out any provision the General Assembly may make. They would also venture to suggest that in the event of the State being unable to provide any *certain* employment for the convicts that cannot profitably be employed on the prison building and walls, that they direct their Committee on Penal Institutions to consider the Irish Prison system, introduced into the prisons of that country by Sir Walter Crofton, and successfully adopted in other Institutions—not with a view to its adoption as a whole system, but to find out whether some modification of that system could not be adopted and applied to the circumstances of our prison that would relieve the State of burden—the prison of its crowded condition, while at the same time the ends of justice

and humanity can be reached. The Directors are ready at any time to furnish any information in their possession to the Committees of the General Assembly, and to appear before them for that purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

JACOB S. ALLEN,

Dec. 10, 1874.

*President of Directors.*





*Ordered to be Printed.*

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JOSIAH TURNER, PUBLIC PRINTER AND BINDER.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Raleigh, December 18th, 1874.

HON. J. L. ROBINSON,

*Speaker of House of Representatives:*

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the House of Representatives asking me for information on the following points:

1st. What is the greatest amount of money which, during his term of office, has been lying in the treasury for three successive months?

2d. What is the greatest amount which has been lying idle for six consecutive months?

3d. Whether at any time said funds, or any part thereof, have, in any manner, been deposited or loaned to the benefit of any individual or company?

4th. What is my judgment as to the propriety of investing from time to time any surplus which may be in the treasury in United States bonds, or other interest bearing, and readily convertible securities for the benefit of the State?

In answer to the first question, I state that the greatest amount of the public money unemployed for any three consecutive months was \$400,000 in round numbers, viz: during three months ending February 28, 1874, soon after the taxes came into the treasury.



2d. The greatest amount for any six consecutive months was \$300,000 in round numbers, viz: during the six months ending May 31, 1874. It must be borne in mind that the funds were constantly decreasing as each month expired.

3d. Most of the public funds have been deposited in the following National Banks: Raleigh National, State National and Citizens' National Banks of Raleigh, and the First National Bank of Charlotte.

I selected these banks because I am well acquainted with their officers, and the management of the banks comes under my personal observation, residing as I do in Raleigh, while business calls me frequently to Charlotte, near which I have always lived. The money has been deposited strictly on call, without interest, for the reason, *firstly*, that I have no authority to do otherwise; and *secondly*, because I wished to keep the power to withdraw the money at any moment when its safety may be endangered.

I have always watched these institutions with such care as it would have been almost impossible for me to exercise over those at more distant points. I have not only studied their printed reports made several times a year according to law, but have kept myself posted as to their mode of doing business, and the character of their investments; and inasmuch as the stockholders of the National Banks are liable to depositors for an amount equal to their stock, I have enquired as to the solvency of such stockholders and am sure a large majority of them have the means to respond to their liability, in case their respective Banks should become insolvent. Besides the deposits mentioned, I have made deposits of smaller amounts in the Bank of New Hanover, at Wilmington, First National Bank of Wilmington, and Merchants' and Farmers' National Bank, and Bank of Mecklenburg, both of Charlotte, certificates of deposits in those institutions having been accepted for the convenience of sheriffs.

I think it highly probable that the Banks derived some profit from being the depositaries of the funds of the State, to

what extent I do not know. But of course this profit is less on account of the necessity to be prepared to respond to my call at any and all times.

At no time have the "public funds, or any part thereof, in any manner been loaned or deposited, or in any many turned to the benefit of any individual or company," other than as already stated.

While the Banks have perhaps derived advantage as suggested, from the custody of the public funds, they have been of great benefit to the State. In the first place, the funds have been safer than they could be at any place at present provided by the State. In the next place, currency has been so scarce that in many counties it could not be obtained in amounts sufficient to pay the taxes; certainly not without harassing the people.

Many sheriffs each year, not having the full amount of funds with which to pay the taxes, present drafts and checks on distant points. Many of these I could not take the responsibility of accepting in discharge of their dues to the Treasury, and the Banks have been in the habit of passing them to the credit of the State without charge for collection, thus being of great assistance to the sheriffs, as well as to tax-payers.

In the next place it is vastly more safe, as much of the responsibility of counterfeit money is assumed by the Banks. Again, it is vastly more safe and convenient to make payments to many of the public creditors by checks rather than in currency. Indeed I think it likely that the present limited clerical force of this Department would be entirely insufficient to carry on the business, if the Banks did not relieve the treasury to a great degree of the trouble of counting money, and paying out the same on the warrants held by persons at a distance.

The fourth question propounded by the resolution I have had under consideration for some time. It certainly would be well if the State funds, when not needed for expenditures, could be drawing interest, but there are difficulties in the way.



First, as to temporary investments in Government securities, it must be remembered that these securities fluctuate in value like everything else.

In May, 1873, they were at  $119\frac{1}{2}$ , while in November, 1873, a period as remote from the date of payment of interest as the former date, they had fallen to  $112\frac{1}{4}$ . Now suppose \$100,000 had been invested at the former date, the cost would have been \$119,500, besides the expenses of buying and of transportation, while at the very time the necessities of the treasury would have required a sale in the fall of 1873, only \$112,250 could have been obtained, thus losing \$7,250, only receiving the interest \$3,000, making a net loss of \$4,250 besides the expenses of buying and selling.

Another objection is the withdrawal of currency from North Carolina and sending it to the great money centres, thus causing stringency in the State money market. If the speculation should be successful and a few thousand dollars realized, that would be insignificant compared to the advantages accruing to the people by having the money in the State.

A third objection is that the scheme would change the whole character of the office of State Treasurer. So far as relates to the moneys of the State, since the foundation of the Government, the Treasurer has been by law merely a custodian charged with no discretion, except to keep them securely and pay them out on the warrants of another officer. For this he gives bond with approved security in the sum of \$250,000. Now if he should be ordered to engage in buying and selling government bonds, such duty would be totally different from any which has been heretofore imposed on him. His sureties would have a right to complain of this change.

There would not be wanting in times of party excitement persons who would bring charges against the Treasurer of fraud in the buying or the selling, or in both, which charges in consequence of the rapid changes in the price of bonds, could at any time be made, to the minds of the credulous, however false, to have the appearance of plausibility. This might

possibly be avoided by advertising for proposals, but this would be at a sacrifice of economy. If the funds should be sent to New York or any other great city for investment another danger would ensue—they might be attached in some suit like that of Self against the Treasurer, instituted in 1873, for the recovery of special tax moneys, or like that of Wilson against the Treasurer, now pending for the recovery of interest on old bonds. It is altogether likely that Self, if he had found State funds in New York, might have procured an attachment from some State Judge who would have tied up the funds for an indefinite period.

The agitation in the country of the question of specie payment, and the expressed policy of the President and members of Congress in reference to it, indicating a probability of its resumption at no distant day, have a fluctuating effect on the bonds of the government in the markets, and make the risk of gain by such investments, at present even more uncertain.

To this must be added the fact that the taxes paid this year into the Treasury, being the proceeds of a smaller revenue levy than usual, will be very little more, if any, than sufficient, with the balance on hand the 1st of October, to meet the contemplated expenses of the State Government in all its departments and branches. These facts present difficulties in the way of investments, and in view of them I think the plan of buying United States, or other securities, to be sold when necessary, very unadvisable.

It might be said that the funds should be lent to Banks or individuals, demanding interest for the loan, but I do not see my way clear to recommend this.

As said before, my practice has been like that of my predecessors since the foundation of the government, to deposit the moneys in approved Banks strictly on call. Where the Banks are so located that I can personally watch their management, I think this the safest and best plan, while the incidental advantages, as pointed out, are great.



Now no safe Bank will pay interest on deposits on call except to a very limited extent. If interest be paid, of course the Banks expect to gain interest by lending out the funds. In times of panics these funds cannot be readily recovered. During the fall of 1873, the borrowers from these institutions stopped paying their debts. Now, if before the panic the Banks had been paying interest, as the public moneys would all have been loaned out, they would probably have been unable to respond to my drafts. All experience shows that the most unsafe debts to Banks are those which they take when stimulated by the necessity of employing in some manner funds on which they pay interest. It is a bad practice for them to pay interest on deposits at all; it is especially bad to pay on deposits on call.

It will be said that loans might be made for a certain time, and thus a larger rate of interest secured. This might be done, but it would take away from the Treasurer all power of withdrawing the funds in case he should become satisfied that the institution is becoming unsafe. Besides, if the General Assembly orders the Treasurer to lend out the funds for a definite time, it seems to me that he and his sureties would, to that extent, be relieved from responsibility. The General Assembly would take on themselves this responsibility, and if a loss should occur the people would hold them morally accountable.

It is impossible to estimate the extent of the importunities the Treasurer would be subjected to for loans under any law which should be passed on this subject. All the Banks and associations dealing in money would claim loans as a matter of right. Some of these would be good and some not. All would deem it a duty to their stockholders to lend the funds as soon as obtained, in all kinds of speculation. Hazardous ventures would be made—bad investments gone into, and it requires no prophet to predict that when the money should be needed by the Treasurer, it would not, in all cases, be forthcoming. Suits would be necessary—lawyers' fees be paid—

while the General Assembly would be beset with clamorous appeals for indulgence.

If the General Assembly should undertake to designate the Banks to be favored, not only would a clamor be made by those not favored, but the General Assembly would enter on a dangerous course. Meeting once in two years, it is impossible for them to act understandingly in such selections. An institution solvent now may in twelve months, or much less time, be bankrupt.

If discretion should be given me or any board or committee, similar difficulties would occur. Institutions of uncertain solvency, having only a temporary basis of operation, would spring up, if not already in existence, hungry for the public money. They would be located in different parts of the State, so as to bring the sectional argument to bear on the discretion of the authorities. The Treasurer or committee would be compelled to either refuse the applications, thereby falling into the odium of undue discrimination, or they would be obliged to trust to reports in writing of men of whose management they know nothing. The bondsmen of the Treasurer would insist that they ought not to be held accountable for the action of the Treasurer, thus hampered and controlled by the action of others.

I recommend that no loans be made except by way of deposit in first class Banks, which make regular reports *on call*. I am of opinion that even then no interest should be charged, but that each Bank should, hereafter as heretofore, look on and treat the public deposits in the manner of "special deposits," liable to be withdrawn when the Treasurer thinks it best, either for the necessity to meet his expenditures or because he may think it best for the interests of the treasury for any cause. The Banks in which the larger deposits were made have responded liberally to calls for aid. Even during the panic which commenced in 1873, they were ready to respond further in the event of calls for loans.



When matters have worked so well in the past it scarcely seems advisable for the sake of the hope of realizing a small amount of interest, to enter, for the first time in our history, on the unknown dangers of lending out the public moneys.

I have, in this communication, stated my views at length, from a desire to give fully and satisfactorily all the information and suggestions asked for or contemplated in the resolution.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

D. A. JENKINS,

State Treasurer.

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Doc. No. 14.]

[SESS. 1874-'75.

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*Ordered to be Printed.*

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JOSIAH TURNER, PUBLIC PRINTER AND BINDER.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT,  
Raleigh, December 16th, 1874.

HON. J. L. ROBINSON,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives, N. C. :*

SIR: In obedience to a joint resolution requesting certain information from this Department, I have the honor to submit the accompanying statement.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN REILLY,

*State Auditor.*



## STATEMENT

*Showing the amount of Disbursements of the Public Fund of the State of North Carolina for each of the years from 1855 to 1860 and from 1866 to 1874, inclusive, also the assessed valuation of Real and Personal Property and number of Polls for said years as per returns made to this Department.*

YEARS.	ASSESSED VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY.										POLLS.		
	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.				CONTINGENCIES INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.		REAL.					PERSONAL.	
	DISBURSEMENTS INCLUDING APPROPRIATIONS FOR ASYLUMS, PENITENTIARY, INTEREST ON STATE DEBT, &C.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.				
	Dollars.	Cts.	Dollars.	Cts.	Dollars.	Cts.	Dollars.	Cts.	Dollars.	Cts.	Number.		
1855	1,953,538	27	370,440	54	5,811	12	2,323,978	81	68,528,583	00	No returns,	205,776	
1856	584,828	00	649,131	40	1,661	25	1,233,959	40	99,800,636	00	"	214,284	
1857	1,594,575	68	499,631	67	3,936	19	2,094,207	35	97,411,601	00	"	215,125	
1858	1,130,658	20	505,750	91	1,744	11	1,636,409	11	97,442,481	00	"	216,101	
1859	1,208,887	74	631,195	50	8,281	80	1,900,083	24	98,075,970	00	"	214,654	
1860	1,660,941	94	1,015,981	72	5,185	85	2,676,923	66	97,672,976	00	"	221,221	
*1865											No returns,	88,162	
1866	263,714	00	1,586,270	12	29,997	93	1,849,984	12	No returns,		No returns,	80,289	
1867	855,000	00	1,230,604	24	29,876	05	2,085,604	24	97,648,266	00	11,738,471	80,289	
1868	1,504,356	89	515,552	52	35,345	94	2,019,909	41	89,590,286	00	13,730,658	60,184	
1869	7,924,054	67	763,374	30	76,506	64	8,687,428	97	105,063,950	00	10,859,912	125,028	
870	2,685,777	69	768,436	41	57,884	82	3,454,214	10	79,557,344	00	45,914,279	113,351	
1871	106,525	12	539,054	85	36,274	78	645,579	97	81,141,510	00	39,768,709	101,511	
1872	158,606	43	469,926	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	24,266	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	628,532	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	82,190,063	00	41,347,565	121,858	
1873			520,007	08	26,816	50	524,168	47	83,987,448	00	40,834,000	126,876	
1874			448,839	68	30,267	14	448,839	68	93,611,324	00	50,112,489	140,320	

\*State under Provisional Government.

*Ordered to be Printed.*

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12th, 1875.

JOHNSTONE JONES, ESQ.,

*Clerk of Senate of North Carolina :*

SIR: I herewith transmit my report, made in compliance with the resolution adopted by the Senate of North Carolina, on the 5th of December, 1874.

Respectfully Yours,

W. A. SMITH.

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REPORT OF W. A. SMITH.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12th, 1875.

*To the President of the Senate of the State of North Carolina :*

SIR: In response to the Senate resolution adopted December 5th, 1874, calling upon me for information in relation to the Western North Carolina Railroad, I have the honor to submit the following :

In the month of April, 1873, I was appointed Receiver of the Western North Carolina Railroad by the Circuit Court of the United States of the Western District of North Carolina.



All the indebtedness of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company was contracted previous to my appointment as such Receiver. During my possession and control of the property I have paid all debts contracted by me as Receiver, and have now in my hands a large surplus derived from the earnings of the road.

Prior to my appointment as Receiver, I had no connection with the business affairs of said Company, consequently my information about its debts, to whom due, &c., is very meagre. Capt. G. P. Erwin, former Treasurer of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, is now acting as my treasurer. Believing he knows as much about the affairs of said Company as any other person, I wrote him, asking him to furnish a statement that would give the information called for by your resolution, I have the honor to submit herewith his answer, with accompanying items of indebtedness, which you will find as correct as they can be given. It is impossible for any one to tell how much the Western North Carolina Railroad Company does owe.

In 1872, Hiram Sibley, in behalf of himself and other bondholders, creditors of said Company, holding bonds issued under an act passed by the General Assembly of 1866-'67, commenced a suit in the said Circuit Court to foreclose a mortgage upon all the property of said Company, given to secure the payment of said bonds. A decree was obtained for the sale of the said property. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States by the State of North Carolina.

Pending this appeal, as President of the North Carolina Railroad Company, I purchased the bonds held by Sibley and others, and also the title claimed by Rufus Y. McAden and R. T. Wilson, President of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company. It was agreed by and between all the parties to this contract of sale, that I should purchase the property of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, when the same should be sold under a decree in the Sibley suit, and that I should, as trustee for the creditors of the

Western North Carolina Railroad Company, keep possession of the said property until the North Carolina Railroad Company should pay the amount agreed to be paid by them in the above mentioned contract.

In consequence of this agreement of purchase and sale, the State of North Carolina withdrew its appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and a decree of sale was obtained. A short time previous to the day fixed for said sale, Judge Watts made an order in which I was enjoined from bidding at the sale, and in which the North Carolina Railroad Company was forbidden to purchase the said property. Owing to this restraint, and the discovery that one of the parties to the contract of purchase and sale was acting in bad faith, and had determined to take advantage of the withdrawal of the appeal to buy the property of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company by bidding an amount sufficient to cover the bonds held by him, which cost him \$240,000, the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company petitioned Hon. R. P. Dick to postpone the sale to allow time to remove, if possible, the objection against the North Carolina Railroad Company becoming a purchaser.

The sale was accordingly postponed, and at the October Term, 1874, of the United States Circuit Court at Greensboro', N. C., it was stipulated and agreed by and between the attorneys for the different parties to the Sibley suit, that it should be continued until the next term of said Court without prejudice to the rights of those interested.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. SMITH.



REPORT OF TREASURER OF THE WESTERN N. C.  
RAILROAD.

MORGANTON, December 15th, 1874.

*Hon. W. A. Smith, Receiver, &c.*

DEAR SIR:—I send you herewith a statement showing the approximate indebtedness of this road to be, (which includes interest to date,) \$764,065.97. This estimate is based on the actual cash borrowed on the bonds as collateral. If the face value of the bonds is counted, it will increase the estimate by \$302,651.49, and make the total debt to be \$1,066,717.46. I placed the accounts due contractors, amounting to about \$84,241.51, separate from the others, because the accounts have been running so long that they are out of date, and the statute of limitation could be pleaded as a bar to their recovery. Still, the Railroad Company owes the amount, and I have so included it. This amount, \$84,241.51, added to the former total of \$1,066,717.46, makes the entire debt to be \$1,150,958.97. These latter figures are based on the assumption that the road would have to pay the *full face value* of the bonds. But if you consider that the road owes *only* the actual cash received from the hypothecation of the bonds, then the entire debt is \$848,307.48.

I see that a resolution has been introduced into the Legislature asking you for information as to the “sales” of this road, who were the purchasers, for how much, &c., &c. The following information may assist you.

In the summer of 1872, (about July or August, I think,) the road was sold in every county along the line, under a judgment of \$20,000 due Bank of Cape Fear. In Catawba county, M. L. McCorkle became the purchaser as agent for the stockholders in that county, for the sum of \$10. In the other

counties the purchase was made by Wright & Steadman, Attorneys of Wilmington, as agents for Bank of Cape Fear.

This bid was afterwards transferred to R. Y. McAden, who advanced money to pay off the Cape Fear claim.

Some six or eight months afterward, R. Y. McAden fearing that the first sale was not in accordance with law, got control of a small judgment against the road, and had the road sold at Statesville, where he became the purchaser for about \$200.

The road was afterwards sold in McDowell county under a judgment in favor of Jno. Rutherford, and bought by S. McD. Tate as his agent, for the debt which, I think, was about \$1,300.

It was afterwards sold in Burke under sundry small judgments, and bought by the county commissioners for the county for \$1,005.00 These two last sales occurred while you were Receiver.

Very truly yours,

GEO. P. ERWIN,

*Treasurer.*

<i>Western N. C. R. R. Company,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
To New York loans, secured by 596 bonds,	\$ 240,825 00
“ First National Bank of Charlotte, by 26 bonds,	11,400 00
To Tredegar Company, by 10 bonds,	6,897 77
“ Norris & Sons, by 24 bonds,	17,975 74
“ Bonds sold, 183 (redeemable for,)	149,250 00
“ Page for bridge lumber,	800 00
To Renno, \$965.77; Haas, \$1,693.75, and Petty \$1,051.55 for bridges and track-laying,	3,711 0'
To Bank of Cape Fear, judgment for,	20,000 0
“ Robert Walker, arbitration,	4,000 0
“ J. L. Lyerly, depots and lumber,	1,000 0
“ Bills of costs in various Courts,	600 0
“ Notes due R. Y. McAden (from Jno. Malone & Co.,)	175,000
Total,	<hr/> \$ 631,459



Total brought forward,	\$631,459	58
Interest on this amount about 3½ years,	132,606	39
Total debt and interest,	\$ 764,065	97
To account due John Malone & Co., tranferred to R. Y. McAden,		
Aden,	\$75,000	00
To account due Conly & Young,	2,084	11
" " S. J. Neal,	1,290	21
" " A. M. Erwin & Co.,	3,400	00
" " R. Burgin & Co.,	2,000	00
" " Penland & Fortune,	467	19
Total debt and accounts and interest to date,	\$848,307	48

Receiver.

Very truly yours,

GEO. P. ERWIN,

Treasurer.

Western N. C. R. R. Company,

To New York loans, secured by 200 bonds,

\$ 240,825 00

" First National Bank of Charlotte, by 20 bonds,

11,400 00

To Tredegar Company, by 10 bonds,

6,897 7

" Norris & Sons, by 24 bonds,

17,975 7

" Bonds sold, 183 (redeemable for),

140,250 0

" Page for bridge lumber,

800 0

To Renno, \$965.77; Haas, \$1,633.75, and Petty \$1,051.55 for bridges and track-laying,

3,711 0

To Bank of Cape Fear, judgment for,

20,000 0

" Robert Walker, arbitration,

4,000 0

" J. L. Pyerly, depots and lumber,

1,000 0

" Bills of costs in various Courts,

600 0

" Notes due R. Y. McAden (from John Malone & Co.),

175,000 0

Total,

\$ 631,459

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Doc. No. 16.]

[SESS 1874-'75.]

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*Ordered to be Printed.*

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JOSIAH TURNER, Public Printer and Binder.

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REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE N. C. INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

N. C. INSTITUTION FOR THE D. D. AND B.,  
Raleigh, January, 1875.

Hon. R. F. ARMFIELD,

*President of the Senate of N. C.:*

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of North Carolina, adopted Dec. 18th, 1874, directing the "Superintendent of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind to furnish an itemized account of expenses for salaries," &c., I have the honor to submit the following statement:

Very respectfully,

JOHN NICHOLS,  
*Principal.*



# STATEMENT

*Showing an itemized account of expenses for Salaries, &c.*

NAME.	OFFICE.	TIME EMPLOY'D	AMOUNT RECEIVED.	IN ADDITION TO SAL-ARY STATED.
*John Nichols,	Principal,	12 Months,	.....\$ 1,800	House unfurnished.
*R. B. Ellis,	Steward,	12 "	..... 900	Board and Lodging.
*W. D. Cook,	Teacher,	10 "	..... 980	.....
*W. J. Young,	"	10 "	..... 980	.....
*Mrs. S. E. Young,	Music Teacher,	10 "	..... 740	.....
*John A. Simpson,	Teacher,	10 "	..... 750	.....
*N. J. Dupree,	"	10 "	..... 250	Board and Lodging.
*D. R. Tillinghast,	"	10 "	..... 1,200	.....
*Thomas H. Tillinghast,†	"	10 "	..... 640	.....
*D. C. Dudley, Jr.,	"	10 "	..... 880	Board and Lodging.
V. C. Ayer,	"	8 "	..... 280	.....
*L. E. Ballinger,	"	10 "	..... 500	.....
*Z. W. Haynes,†	"	10 "	..... 750	.....
E. C. Nichols,	"	8 "	..... 320	.....
Thos. A. Williams,	"	8 "	..... 120	Board and Lodging.
*Maggie Bromley,	Assistant Music Teacher,	10 "	..... 50	"
C. Feribault,	Teacher,	8 "	..... 120	"
Maggie Alston,†	"	8 "	..... 480	.....
*W. F. Debnam,†	"	10 "	..... 160	Board and Lodging.
*E. A. Gorman,	Matron for Deaf and Dumb,	12 "	..... 300	"
*L. E. Campbell,	Matron for Blind,	10 "	..... 250	"
*E. J. Taylor,	House-keeper,	12 "	..... 360	"
*Maria Harrison,†	Matron,	12 "	..... 300	"
*L. E. Heart,	Treasurer,	12 "	..... 500	.....
*J. H. Harris,†	Supervisor,	12 "	..... 661 33	.....
*J. Q. Holt,	Engineer,	12 "	..... 240	Board and Lodging.

* Monroe Vass.....	Carpenter,.....	12	“	480	.....
** Robert Wyche,.....	Watchman,.....	12	“	418	.....
* J. M. Costner,.....	Mattress and Broom Maker,.....	10	“	130	.....
* A. Brodie,†.....	Teacher,.....	1	“	60	.....
				<hr/>	
				%	15,599 33
Board and Lodging.					

Those marked with an asterisk (\*) are the present officers of the Institution.  
 Those marked (†) are the officers of the Colored Department. The others are not now employed.  
 The Principal has charge of both Departments; and the Steward purchases supplies for both Departments.





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*Ordered to be Printed.*

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JOSIAH TURNER, PUBLIC PRINTER AND BINDER.

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## REPORT OF JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC DEBT AND LIABILITIES.

Pursuant to the Joint Resolution of the two Houses of the General Assembly, the "Joint Select Committee on the State Debt and Liabilities" met in the Senate Chamber at 12 M. on the 14th January instant, to confer with the creditors of the State, and remained in session during that and the two days following.

During this time gentlemen were present from New York, Virginia and North Carolina, representing in the aggregate about two millions of the "old" and "funded interest" bonds, with less amounts of "new" and "special tax" bonds. Numerous letters addressed to the Governor, the Chairman and members of the committee from persons in various sections of the country, owners of different classes of bonds of this State, were read and considered.

Several propositions were made by bondholders looking to a settlement of the State debt. Those from North Carolina very generally said that they had entire confidence in the judgment and fairness of the Legislature, and would accept such terms as it might propose. One of the Virginia gentlemen expressed his willingness to accept any terms of settlement which might be offered by this General Assembly. The other Virginia creditors present, representing over half a million dollars of the "old" bonds, and professing to be able to influence a very large amount of the entire debt, proposed to surrender the "old" bonds and the "funded interest" bonds



with the accumulated interest on them and take in lieu thereof a new bond for the face of the others, bearing 4 per cent. interest for 5 years, five per cent. for five years, and then six per cent. for the remainder of the term.

The chief representative for the New York interest, proposed that the "old" bonds, "funded interest" bonds and the accrued interest on the same be taken up with a new bond at fifty cents in the dollar. That the "new" bonds, not "special tax," be taken at thirty cents in a like bond, and that the "special tax" bonds be discharged by the same new bond at fifteen cents in the dollar. He said, however, that he did not believe the State was morally bound to pay any portion of these "special tax" bonds, but that in order to get rid of them would advise such compromise as suggested.

Separate propositions were made in regard to the settlement of the "construction" bonds. One holder of half million of these securities was willing to take a new five per cent. bond in exchange, if interest was secured. Another representative of half million of these last named bonds was content with his present position, but both were willing to take stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company in exchange for their bonds, at par. Attorneys for the holders of the "construction" bonds presented a bill which they had prepared embodying and elaborating the proposition to issue new five per cent. bonds in exchange for the construction bonds of the North Carolina Railroad.

The committee are seriously considering the different propositions and deem it proper to report progress in order that the General Assembly may be in possession of all the information elicited by the conference, and hope to make a further and final report at an early day.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. P. WARING,

*Chairman Joint Committee.*

*Ordered to be Printed.*

JOSIAH TURNER, Public Printer and Binder.

## COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Raleigh, Jan. 29, 1875.

*To the President and Senate of North Carolina :*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution passed by the Senate requesting me to furnish certain information in relation to the financial condition of the North Carolina Railroad, and in compliance with said request I transmit herewith such information as I have been able to obtain concerning the subject matter of the resolution.

The whole number of State bonds issued for the construction of the North Carolina Railroad, under the act of 1848-'49, chapter 82, and the act of 1854-'55, chapter 32, 3,000

The number of said bonds taken up in exchange for stock formerly owned by the State in the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,

206

Leaving whole number of N. C. R. R. construction bonds outstanding,

2,794

Par value of \$1,000 each,

2,794,000



Whole number of North Carolina Railroad bonds proved in the United States Circuit Court, Eastern District of North Carolina, in the suit of Anthony H. Swasey, for self and others, against the North Carolina Railroad Company, D. A. Jenkins, Public Treasurer, and others, 1,827, making \$ 1,827,000

---

Whole number of past due coupons of said bonds proved up to and including those due October 1, 1874, 25,683, of \$30 par value each, \$ 770,490

Of this there has been ordered to be paid under decrees of the Court, made in the above named suit, at several times, about 524,000

---

Leaving balance of coupons proved and still due of \$ 246,490

Interest is claimed on these coupons by the holders, and if allowed will amount to between \$175,000 and \$180,000.

Balance of bonds outstanding and not proved 967, making, 967,000

Estimated coupons past due on these bonds 11,504, making, 345,120

---

In addition to balance of coupons on proved bonds now due and unpaid, to-wit, \$ 246,490

The coupons on three bonds falling due January 1 and April 1, 1875, will amount to 54,810

---

Making the total of coupons on proved bonds due on or before April 1, 1875, \$ 301,300

I have not yet seen any satisfactory reason to change the opinion expressed in my regular message in regard to this matter, which was as follows:

“The sum necessary to be raised by the present General Assembly to pay the past due interest on the construction bonds, and thus save the stock of the State from sale under

the decree of the United States Circuit Court, will probably amount to more than \$200,000."

I entertain this opinion from information derived from Hon. W. A. Smith, President of the North Carolina Railroad, J. A. McCauley, Treasurer of said road, and from Jos. B. Batchelor, Esq., the Commissioner to ascertain the amount of interest past due and unpaid in the Swasey suit.

The North Carolina Railroad has already paid three million nine hundred and sixty thousand dollars (\$3,960,000) in dividends, and reducing the dividends paid in Confederate currency to six per cent., this road has paid two million four hundred and forty thousand dollars (\$2,440,000.)

This valuable and important road ought not to be lost to the State. It gives encouragement to labor and enterprise, and increases our taxable wealth. It tends to the promotion of trade and commerce, and is of great public benefit and utility. Judging from the past prosperity and future prospects of this road, it is reasonable to expect that it will be able to pay at least six per cent. dividends on its capital stock.

The rent of the North Carolina Railroad, (\$260,000), has been paid punctually by the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, according to the terms of the lease made by said company, September 11, 1871.

I respectfully and earnestly recommend the General Assembly to preserve and protect the State's interest in this road.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. BROGDEN,

*Governor.*



COMMUNICATION FROM HON. W. A. SMITH,  
PRESIDENT N. C. R. R.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13th, 1875.

HON. C. H. BROGDEN, *Governor of North Carolina :*

DEAR SIR :—In answer to your letter of 11th inst., I must state that it is impossible to answer definitely, because it depends upon circumstances over which the North Carolina Railroad Company has no control. The amount due on the back interest upon construction bonds recorded in the Swasey suit, I am informed, is about \$210,000 (Mr. Batchelor can give you the exact figures.)

Say there is about two millions of the construction bonds recorded in the Swasey suit, and I am of the opinion that not quite that amount has been recorded, the interest upon that amount will be \$120,000 per annum.

The income from the lease of the North Carolina Railroad annually, after paying interest upon its debt, and necessary amount to the sinking fund to pay off the mortgage debt upon the road at maturity, will be about \$140,000.

This amount will pay the accruing interest upon the construction bonds at present recorded in the Swasey suit, and leave a balance annually to be paid upon the back interest now due, \$20,000.

This calculation is based of course upon the calculation that the lease of the North Carolina Railroad will not be broken up by the courts. Should the lease be broken up, it is impossible to say what the income of the North Carolina Railroad Company would be.

Should the Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company be able to compromise with the construction bondholders by buying the construction bonds for the proposed consolidation bonds, the State will be relieved from the necessity of

laying any tax to pay the back interest, accruing interest, or the principal of said bonds, and will also save all of the interest she now owns in the various railroads of the State, besides finishing them to their western terminus.

But should the State think proper to pay off the accrued interest upon the construction bonds recorded in the Swasey suit, it would be best to lay a tax of \$200,000 this year. Thereafter the North Carolina Railroad Company will be able (if the lease stands,) to pay the accruing interest, besides paying \$20,000 into the public treasury annually. I would suggest that at the meeting of the committee appointed by the Legislature to meet the bondholders on 15th, that the *construction* bonds should be *included* in the compromise with other bonds of the State. I have talked with some of the bondholders and they desire to have the construction bonds out all together, or put them in the compromise at par. This would be wrong, for if they are left out of the compromise, the old fight is left upon us, and I fear that unless consolidation is carried out that these bondholders will get possession of all the roads in the State at a VERY nominal price.

The consolidation and building the Western North Carolina Railroad to Paint Rock, and buying up the construction bonds with the consolidation bonds is the true key to the ultimate settlement of the public debt of North Carolina, and the State's prosperity.

You will see that it is impossible for me to give you the exact figures in this case, for the reason a portion of the information should come from the Treasurer of the State, and a portion from the Clerk of the Circuit or District Court of the United States. But I think my figures are near enough for all practical purposes.

It will afford me pleasure at any time to give you any information in my possession.

Yours truly,

W. A. SMITH,  
*President N. C. R. R. Co.*



## A STATEMENT OF DIVIDENDS DECLARED BY THE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. COMPANY TO JANUARY 1ST, 1875.

Dividend No.	WHEN PAYABLE.	THE PER CENT.		ON CAPITAL STOCK OF	AMOUNT PAYABLE.	PAYABLE IN.	
		2 per cent.	cent.			\$	Currency.
1,	July 13th, 1859,	3	"	\$ 4,000,000 00	80,000 00	120,000 00	Currency.
" 2,	July 10th, 1860,	8	"	4,000,000 00	120,000 00	320,000 00	"
" 3,	July 2d, 1862,	10	"	4,000,000 00	400,000 00	400,000 00	Confederate money.
" 4,	Jan. 16th, 1863,	10	"	4,000,000 00	400,000 00	400,000 00	"
" 5,	June 26th, 1863,	10	"	4,000,000 00	400,000 00	400,000 00	"
" 6,	Feb. 1st, 1864,	6	"	4,000,000 00	240,000 00	240,000 00	"
" 7,	Sept. 19th, 1864,	15	"	4,000,000 00	600,000 00	600,000 00	"
" 8,	Feb. 1st, 1865,	25	"	4,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	"
" 9,	Oct. 1st, 1868,	6	"	4,000,000 00	240,000 00	240,000 00	Scrip convertible into 20 year Bonds.
" 10,	April 1st, 1870,	3	"	4,000,000 00	120,000 00	120,000 00	Currency.
" 11,	July 1st, 1870,	3	"	4,000,000 00	120,000 00	120,000 00	"
" 12,	March 1st, 1871,	3	"	4,000,000 00	120,000 00	120,000 00	"
" 13,	July 1st, 1871,	3	"	4,000,000 00	120,000 00	120,000 00	"
" 14,	July 1st, 1872,	3	"	4,000,000 00	120,000 00	120,000 00	"
" 15,	Dec. 31st, 1872,	3	"	4,000,000 00	120,000 00	120,000 00	"
" 16,	April 1st, 1874,	3	"	4,000,000 00	120,000 00	120,000 00	"
" 17,	Oct. 1st, 1874,	3	"	4,000,000 00	120,000 00	120,000 00	"

J. A. McCAULEY,  
Treasurer N. C. R. R. Company.

# LIABILITIES OF THE NORTH CAROLINA RAIL-ROAD COMPANY, JANUARY 1st, 1875.

Loan of 8 per cent. due March 1st, 1867,	\$	38,500	00
Interest due on same,		1,205	00
Amount of 8 per cent. mortgage bonds due November, 1877,		170,000	00
Interest due on same,		740	00
Amount of 8 per cent. mortgage bonds due November, 1888,		210,000	00
Interest due on same,		500	00
Dividend certificates fundable in 20 years, 8 per cent. mortgage bonds,		480	00
Dividend No. 9, balance payable in 20 years, 8 per cent. mortgage bonds,		522	00
Amount due on Dividend No. 1,		146	00
“ “ “ “ “ 2,		549	00
“ “ “ “ “ 10,		675	00
“ “ “ “ “ 11,		1,335	00
“ “ “ “ “ 12,		1,818	00
“ “ “ “ “ 13,		5,565	00
“ “ other companies,		259	95
“ “ station agents,		55	34
“ “ individuals,		4,686	82
“ “ post-office department,		25	55
“ “ pay-roll, <i>old</i> ,		4,521	82
“ “ on negro bonds, 1864-'65,		21,236	00
“ “ bills payable,		17,000	00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$ 479,820	48

J. A. McCAULEY,  
*Secretary N. C. Railroad Co.*



## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM JUNE 1ST, 1874, TO JANUARY 1ST, 1875.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
From Rents,	\$ 671 73	Salaries and Fees,	\$ 4,059 70
From Interest, Premiums and Disc'ts,	2,158 44	Dividends,	131,491 89
From Temporary Loans,	29,000 00	W. A. Graham, Trustee,	37,000 00
From Certificate issued Dividend No. 9,	66 00	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	18,200 00
From Real Estate,	2,146 33	Interest on other Debts,	173 33
From U. S. Tax Collected,	7 80	Dividend Script,	72 00
From Lease of N. Carolina Railroad,	130,000 00	Loss and Damage,	222 90
From Miscellaneous Sources,	83 39	Taxes paid,	43 87
Cash on hand and with Banks, June 1st, 1874,	77,991 91	Travel Expenses and other Incidentals,	1,278 21
		Old Pay Rolls,	6 25
		Advertising and Stationery,	277 75
		Bills payable,	12,000 00
		Cash on hand and with Banks, Jan'y 1st, 1875,	372,99 70
	\$ 242,125 60		\$ 242,125 60

J. A. McCAULEY,  
Treasurer N. C. R. R. Co.





RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM JUNE 1<sup>ST</sup>, 1873, TO JUNE 1<sup>ST</sup>, 1874.

RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.		
From Station Agents,	\$ 404 00	Legal Expenses,	\$ 8,613 10
From Rents,	1,262 34	Salaries,	3,050 00
From Interest, Premiums and Discou'ts	4,656 98	Dividends,	107,300 11
From Individuals,	3,762 48	W. A. Graham, Trustee,	30,000 00
From Temporary Loans,	5,247 00	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	33,740 00
From Certificates issued Divid'd No. 9,	108 00	Interest on Other Debts,	241 88
From Real Estate,	486 00	Dividend Scrip,	108 00
From Bills Receivable,	176 00	Loss and Damage,	15,062 64
From United States Tax collected,	19 50	Taxes Paid,	56 18
From Lease of N. C. Railroad,	260,000 00	Negro Bonds,	75 00
Cash on hand and with Banks June, 1,	22,047 37	Right of Way,	500 04
1873,		Travel Expenses and other Inci- dentials,	2,458 18
		Balances paid other Company,	102 01
		Pay Rolls,	25 28
		Overcharges, (old,)	2,817 15
		Advertising and Stationery,	316 70





# RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM JUNE 1st, 1872, TO JUNE 1st, 1873.

RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
From Station Agents, From other Roads, From Government Transportation, From Temporary Loans, From United States Tax Collected, From Real Estate, From Rents, From Property Sold, From Bills Receivable, From Interest, Premiums and Discounts, From Certificates issued, Dividend No. 9, From Lease of N. C. Railroad, From Taxes Collected, From Supplies sold R. & D. R. R. Co., 1872, Cash on hand and with Banks, June 1st, 1872,	Salaries and Fees, Transportation, Advertising and Stationery, Overcharges, Pay Rolls, Balances paid other Company, Travelling Expenses, Negro Bonds, Dividend Scrip, W. A. Graham, Trustee, Dividends Paid, Taxes Paid, Loss and Damage, Stock Killed, Maintenance Bridges, Maintenance Road, Coupon Bonds Paid, Other Debts Paid, Interest on Coupon Bonds, Interest on other Debts, Cash on hand and with Banks May 31st, 1873,
\$ 1,263 40 533 06 3,113 79 10,000 00 158 02 1,963 84 2,096 95 160 63 91 00 2,383 10 252 00 260,000 00 789 27 20,000 00 47,730 40	\$ 6,436 28 4 50 367 57 3 65 101 12 86 78 1,359 40 339 30 388 00 9,150 00 234,794 00 3,009 66 3,724 61 42 00 13 50 240 00 31,500 00 308 09 36,489 63 130 00 22,047 37
\$ 350,535 46	\$ 350,535 46

J. A. McCAULEY,  
Treasurer N. C. R. R. Co.





## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1871, TO JUNE 1ST, 1872.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
FROM TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.		FOR TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.	
From Station Agents,	\$ 38,380 15	Salaries and Labor,	\$ 13,423 43
From Conductors,	428 15	Incidentals,	791 84
From Southern Express Company,	1,776 66	Printing and Stationery,	217 10
From Mail Service,	4,423 64	Overcharges,	219 78
From other Roads,	10,842 87	1,687½ Cords Wood,	3,049 53
From Government Transportation,	2,261 29	Balance paid other Roads,	19,755 20
From Miscellaneous Sources,	555 27		\$ 37,456 88
	\$ 58,668 03		
LOANS.		MOTIVE POWER.	
From Mortgage Coupon Bonds payable in 10 years from Nov. 1st, 1867,	\$ 16,500 00	Salaries and Labor,	\$ 2,685 25
From Mortgage Coupon Bonds payable in 20 years from Nov. 1st, 1867,	4,000 00	Material,	299 22
	\$ 20,500 00	Oil, Tallow and Waste,	206 54
			\$ 3,191 01
MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES.		CARS.	
From United States Tax collected,	\$ 107 20	Salaries and Labor,	\$ 3,428 49
From Real Estate Sold,	2,837 05	Material,	455 35
From Rents,	563 08	Oil, Tallow and Waste,	304 55
From Bills Receivable,	166 75		\$ 4,188 39
From Interest, Premiums and Disc'ts,	1,241 33		
From Shop and other accounts collected,	36 56	ROAD.	
	\$ 4,951 97	Salaries and Labor,	\$ 8,818 87
Certificates issued on Dividend No. 9,	72 00	10,056 Sills and other Material,	3,463 80
		Subsistence,	988 81
			\$ 13,271 48

From Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, for lease of the North Carolina Railroad from 11th September, 1871, to January 1st, 1872, Cash on hand and with Banks September 1st, 1871,

MISCELLANEOUS PURPOSES.			
Dividends,	78,000 00	1,863 00	
Taxes,		1,325 10	
Incidentals,	80,477 34	3,923 41	
Freight and other Damages,		9,370 74	
Stock Killed,		1,171 83	17,654 08
EXTRAORDINARY PURPOSES.			
Bridges,		643 90	
Building,		1,250 93	
Coupon Bonds paid,		8,500 00	
Other Debts paid,		258 00	
W. A. Graham, Trustee,		68,500 00	
Interest on Coupon Bonds,		40,024 18	119,177 10
BALANCE.			
Cash on hand and with Banks June 1, 1872,			47,730 40
	\$ 242,669 34	\$	\$ 242,669 34

J. A. McCAULEY,  
Treasurer N. C. R. R. Co.





*Ordered to be Printed.*

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JOSIAH TURNER, Public Printer and Binder.

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## COMMUNICATION FROM THE TREASURER.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Raleigh, N. C., February 3d, 1875.

HON. J. L. ROBINSON,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives:*

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of a certified copy of a resolution passed by the House of Representatives, as follows:

“WHEREAS, There was an act passed the 16th day of February, 1874, entitled ‘An act to provide for the better collection of fines, forfeitures and penalties,’

“*Resolved by the House of Representatives*, That the State Treasurer be, and is hereby instructed to report the amounts collected under the same; whether the said act has been beneficial in its operations, and whether any further legislation is necessary to carry out the objects contemplated by the same.”

I append hereto a statement of fines paid into this Department by the Clerks of the Superior Courts of the several counties during the year 1874, from the date of the report, (January 31st, 1874,) made to the Senate, also a statement of fines paid during the month of January, 1875.

The reports made by the Clerks do not enable me to state with precision the amount received under the act of 16th of



February, 1874, but the execution of the act has been effective in stimulating the Clerks to a more prompt discharge of duty in transmitting to this office the amounts received by them, and quite a large proportion of the sums shown by the accompanying statement marked No. 1, were arrearages unaccounted for by the Clerks of many counties until after the passage of the act mentioned.

I am of opinion that no further legislation is necessary to "carry out the objects contemplated" by the act in force, if Solicitors and County Commissioners are faithful in the discharge of their respective duties, as prescribed therein.

I regret to state, however, that the Commissioners of many of the counties have failed to make reports to this office as required by said act, although copies of the act, with my report to the Senate, were transmitted to them, as directed, early in the year 1874. Delinquent Clerks and Commissioners have been reported to the Solicitors of the several Judicial Districts.

Very respectfully,

D. A. JENKINS,  
*Treasurer.*

## STATEMENT No. 1,

OF FINES, &C., PAID BY CLERKS OF SUPERIOR COURTS TO STATE  
TREASURER FROM FEBRUARY 1ST, 1874, TO DECEMBER 31ST,  
1874, INCLUSIVE.

COUNTIES.	CLERKS.	AMOUNTS PAID.
Alamance,	W. A. Albright,	\$ 190
Alexander,	E. M. Stevenson,	35 40
Alleghany,	J. J. Gambill,	233 35
Anson,	J. C. McLauchlin,	63 25
Ashe,	G. W. Ray,	28 10
Beaufort,	G. L. Windley,	76
Bertie,	W. P. Gurley,	398 65
Bladen,	Evander Singletary,	115
Brunswick,	S. P. Swain,	255 89
Buncombe,	J. E. Reed,	200
Burke,	D. C. Pearson,	108
Cabarrus,		
Caldwell,	R. R. Wakefield,	51 45
Camden,		
Carteret,	James Rumley,	15
Caswell,	H. F. Brandon,	54 90
"	J. H. Kerr,	88
Catawba,	M. O. Sherrill,	134 40
Chatham,	S. T. Petty,	83 80
"	W. F. Foushee,	86
Cherokee,	J. C. Axley,	68 55
Chowan,	W. R. Skinner,	55 68
Clay,	G. W. Sanderson,	11 40
Ceaveland,	J. Jenkins,	106
Columbus,	Isaac Jackson,	44 65
"	W. M. Baldwin,	80 75
Craven,	J. E. West,	423
Cumberland,	A. McPherson, Jr.,	291
Currituck,	A. O. Dey,	210
Dare,	W. D. Chaddic,	10 25



STATEMENT No. 1.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	CLERKS.	AMOUNTS PAID.
Davidson,		
Davie,	H. B. Howard,	\$ 57 64
Duplin,	J. D. Southerland,	155 71
Edgecombe,		
Forsythe,		
Franklin,	R. H. Timberlake,	370 85
“	W. K. Davis,	5
Gaston,	E. H. Withers,	95 45
Gates,	R. B. G. Cowper,	96 39
Graham,	Jno. G. Tatham,	41 10
Granville,	B. H. Cozart,	222 30
Greene,		
Guilford,	Abram Clapp,	227 63
Halifax,	Jno. T. Gregory,	148 46
Harnett,	B. F. Shaw,	128 70
Haywood,	J. Rateliff, Jr.,	94
Henderson,	C. M. Pace,	110 90
Hertford,	W. J. Gatling,	53 30
Hyde.		
Iredell,	C. L. Summers,	231 65
“	J. B. Connelly,	6 95
Jackson,		
Johnston,	P. T. Massey,	264 19
“	J. H. Abell,	98
Jones,	J. H. C. Bryan,	47 50
Lenoir,	W. W. N. Hunter,	239 41
Lincoln,	S. P. Sherrill,	304 40
Macon,	W. N. Allman,	114 80
Madison,	D. F. Davis,	13 50
Martin,	J. M. Siterson,	13
McDowell,	D. O. H. W. Gillespie,	59 25
Mecklenburg,	E. A. Osborne,	266 40
Mitchell,		
Montgomery,	C. C. Wade,	23 13
Moore,	A. H. McNeill,	41 75
Nash,	J. P. Jenkins,	55
New Hanover,		
Northampton,	N. R. Odom,	305 95

STATEMENT No. 1.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	CLERKS.	AMOUNTS PAID.
Onslow,	H. C. Huggins,	\$ 40
Orange,	George Laws,	659 50
Pamlico,	J. H. Miller,	45
Pasquotank,	W. E. Vaughan,	22
Perquimans,		
Person,	N. N. Tuck,	385 20
Pitt,	W. L. Cherry,	219 70
Polk,	R. S. Abrams,	2
Randolph,	A. M. Diffie,	128 25
Richmond,	D. Stewart,	101
Robeson,	W. A. Dick,	35 50
“	W. E. Thompson,	116 05
Rockingham,	R. H. Wray,	84
Rowan,	J. A. Boyden,	147
“	J. M. Horah,	150 51
Rutherford,	M. O. Dickerson,	10 60
Sampson,		
Stanly,	J. M. Redwine,	100 75
Stokes,	Squire Venable,	206 05
“	James Rierson, Jr.,	191 30
Surry,		
Swain,	S. B. Gibson,	15
Transylvania,	Geo. C. Neill,	37
Tyrrell,	Eli Spruill,	32
“	T. S. Jones,	4 85
Union,		
Wake,	John N. Bunting,	727 15
Warren,	W. A. White,	122 90
Washington,	J. A. Melson,	123 07
Watauga,		
Wayne,	Geo. Jno. Robinson,	131 50
Wilkes,	G. H. Brown,	341 22
Wilson,	A. Barnes,	733 56
Yadkin,	J. A. Martin,	195
Yancey,	J. W. Burton,	1
“	S. B. Briggs,	5
		<hr/>
		\$ 12,524 44



## STATEMENT No. 2,

OF FINES, &C., PAID BY CLERKS OF SUPERIOR COURTS TO STATE  
TREASURER, DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1875.

COUNTIES.	CLERKS.	AMOUNTS PAID.
Alexander,	W. A. Pool,	\$ 37
Alleghany,	J. J. Gambill,	41 50
Cabarrus,	Jas. C. Gibson,	57 62
Caldwell,	R. R. Wakefield,	17 80
Cumberland,	A. McPherson, Jr.,	75 40
Davie,	H. B. Howard,	83 40
Forsythe,	C. S. Hauser,	97 80
"	Jno. Blackburn, (former clerk,)	145
Gates,	R. B. G. Cowper,	70
Guilford,	J. A. Nelson,	82
Halifax,	J. T. Gregory,	356 76
Henderson,	C. M. Pace,	66 75
Iredell,	J. B. Connelly,	94
Johnston,	J. H. Abell,	74 92
Jones,	J. H. C. Bryan,	175
Montgomery,	C. C. Wade,	40 99
Orange,	George Laws,	55
Perquimans,	J. H. Cox,	96 45
Richmond,	D. Stewart,	7
Watauga,	J. H. Hardin,	55 75
Wayne,	W. T. Yelverton,	165
Wilson,	H. C. Moss,	106 50
		\$ 2,001 64

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*Ordered to be Printed.*

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JOSIAH TURNER, Public Printer and Binder.

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REPORT OF THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE TO WHOM WAS REFERRED THE MEMORIAL OF H. G. ONDERDONK.

The Internal Improvement Committee to which was referred the memorial of H. G. Onderdonk relating to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, with power to send for persons and papers, beg leave to submit the following report :

The Committee met for the first time in the Senate Chamber on Wednesday, Nov. 24th. Present—Messrs. Waring, (Chairman,) Cantwell, Love, Bell, Mills, Waddell and LeGrand. After reading and considering the memorial, it was deemed necessary for a full and fair investigation that H. G. Onderdonk, with such witnesses as he should desire to present, should appear before the Committee, whereupon the Clerk of the Committee was instructed to address to said H. G. Onderdonk a letter of which the following is a true and exact copy :

SENATE CHAMBER,  
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 25th, 1874.

TO H. G. ONDERDONK :

The Senate of North Carolina, before which body you placed your statement of facts regarding the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, has referred the same



to the Committee on Internal Improvements, with power to investigate the matters set forth by you in said statement. The Committee is invested with power to send for persons and papers. In accordance with this power, at a meeting of the Committee held in the Senate Chamber this afternoon, the Clerk of the Committee was instructed to communicate to you the foregoing facts, and to request you to notify the Committee at once by letter the earliest practicable moment at which you can appear before it. Also, to request you to telegraph at once to the Committee the names of any persons whom it is necessary for the Committee to summon before it in order to thoroughly investigate the charges contained your statement.

Please give the names and residences of all persons you desire to appear before the Committee. The Committee begs leave to assure you that you will be protected by the General Assembly in coming, remaining here, and returning to your home. Nothing shall be left undone which is necessary to a fair and impartial investigation of the whole subject.

Very respectfully,

R. P. WARING, *Ch'mn.*

CANTWELL,

LOVE,

BELL,

MILLS,

WADDELL,

LEGRAND, *Committee.*

By P. H. WINSTON, *Clerk.*

In reply to this letter, H. G. Onderdonk declined to appear, but recommended the sending of a sub-committee by the General Assembly to New York city to examine the books, accounts, etc., of the railroad company, and the witnesses who live beyond the State.

The Committee desiring, before recommending to the Senate a compliance with this request, to ascertain if possible what interest, if any, the State has in the matters alleged in

the memorial, summoned Hon. Wm. M. Shipp, late Attorney General, Col. Robert Strange, Silas N. Martin, John B. Neathery, Private Secretary of his Excellency Gov. Brogden, who appeared before the Committee and made statements. Edward Matthews also appeared before the Committee and requested permission to be heard, which was granted.

The Committee addressed itself to the consideration of the following points:

1st. Has the State of North Carolina any interest in the property and franchises of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad?

On the 8th of December, 1870, the Attorney General, in response to a resolution of the General Assembly, gave the following opinion upon this point:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION AS TO THE  
STATE'S INTEREST IN THE WILMINGTON,  
CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.

---

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
December 8th, 1870.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly of  
the State of North Carolina:*

GENTLEMEN:—A joint resolution passed by your honorable bodies was sent to this office some two days since. It is expressed in the following language:

*Resolved, Senate concurring,* That the Attorney General is hereby requested to render as soon as possible, to the General Assembly an opinion upon the rights and interest of the State in the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad under existing laws.



The resolution is of a very comprehensive character, and has made it necessary to examine a number of statutes relative to this road, and running through a series of fifteen or sixteen years. It has likewise suggested the consideration of questions of the greatest importance arising out of the construction of the acts of the last Legislature, known as the repealing acts. With every disposition to comply with the request of the General Assembly immediately, I could not give an opinion without far examination and some deliberation. I can now scarcely hope to throw much light upon matters obscured by much conflicting legislation.

The corporation was created by an act of the Legislature ratified February 13th, 1855, and under that act and an act supplemental thereto, passed 14th February, 1855, the company was organized. By section 9 of the act it is provided, "That the affairs of the company shall be managed and directed by a general board to consist of nine Directors, to be elected by the stockholders at their first annual meeting, and at subsequent annual meetings." By an act amendatory it is provided: That the stockholders in general meeting, from time to time, have power to increase or diminish the number of Directors, and that the same shall never exceed twenty or be less than seven."

The State originally owned no stock in this company, but the treasurer was authorized by the act of incorporation to endorse the bonds of the company to a limited amount.

By acts of the Legislature passed in the years 1858 and in 1860, the State agreed to exchange bonds or loan the company a certain amount specified in the act, and take a lien on all the property of the road as security: under these acts of Assembly, the State loaned or exchanged bonds to the amount of two millions of dollars, according to my information.

Next in order was the act of 1866, entitled "an act to enable the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad to complete its road, pay its debt to the State," &c. By that act the company was authorized to issue its bonds to the

amount of four millions of dollars, and to execute a mortgage on its property to secure the same. The previous lien of the State to be postponed and made a second mortgage.

By an ordinance of the convention passed February 5th, 1868, upon a surrender by the company of one million five hundred thousand dollars of its first mortgage bonds, the State agreed to endorse one million of the remainder, five hundred thousand to be deposited in the treasury as collateral security. Thus far the State owned no stock in this road, but had a mortgage, a second mortgage on all the property of the company, and was endorser of the first mortgage bonds to the amount of one million of dollars.

On the 29th day of January, 1869, the act was passed making the State a stockholder. The first section provides that the capital stock shall be increased to seven millions of dollars, of which the State was to subscribe four millions.

Second section—Subscription to be paid in coupon bonds of the State for one thousand dollars each, to be delivered to the President of the company.

Section four limits the number of Directors to thirteen, of which number the Governor shall appoint seven and the stockholders six.

It is further provided upon payment of one million of dollars of bonds there shall be a meeting of stockholders and directors, elected and appointed as therein provided, and a re-organization immediately effected. That of the bonds seven hundred and twenty thousand shall be returned by the treasurer as collateral security.

By an act supplemental, April 5, 1869, it is provided that the six directors to be elected by the stockholders shall be chosen by stockholders other than the State, and that immediately upon the re-organization, the Treasurer shall deliver the remainder of the bonds, except seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars directed to be retained, and thereupon a certificate shall be issued to the State of eighty thousand shares. These acts were accepted by the stockholders.



One million dollars of bonds were delivered to the President and the Company was re-organized, directors were appointed and elected, and subsequently two millions of dollars more of bonds were delivered to the President of the Company. Of these bonds one million of dollars was sold by Robert H. Cowan, President, as appears by his report to the Governor, and of the remaining two millions which came into the hands of Wm. Sloan, seventeen hundred thousand dollars were hypothecated, and three hundred thousand dollars were retained by him, and so far as appears, are now in his possession. The amount of money received by these gentlemen, and how the proceeds have been expended, is stated in their reports. The Treasury Department, as stated by the Treasurer, paid in January, 1870, interest on these bonds to the amount of twenty-nine thousand four hundred dollars.

On the 5th day of February, A. D. 1870, an act was passed by the Legislature, entitled "an act to restore the credit of the State," &c. The first section requires the several presidents and other officers of railroads who have secured bonds or other securities of the State for the construction of railroads in which the State is interested to give a full statement concerning the same. The third section makes it the duty of such President or other officer to return these bonds, and to account for the proceeds of sales, &c.

The ninth section makes it an indictable felony to refuse, wilfully, a compliance with the provisions of this act. The sixteenth section makes the introduction of the bill notice to all parties of the purpose of the State, and thereafter forbids any sale, transfer or disposal of her bonds in the hands of any one except *bona fide* purchasers.

On the 8th day of March, 1870, an act was passed in these words: "That all acts passed at the last session of the Legislature making appropriations to railroad companies, be and the same are hereby repealed. That all bonds of the State which have been issued under said acts now in the hands of

any president or other officer be immediately returned to the Treasurer."

The second section provides that all money in the Treasury levied and collected under the provisions of said acts are appropriated to the use of the State government. This act is perhaps modified by an act of March 12th, 1870, directing the Treasurer to use \$250,000 of the special tax money, and authorizing him to replace it out of the first money collected, &c. By another act passed the same day the Treasurer was directed to deliver five hundred thousand first mortgage bonds to the company upon their compliance with certain conditions. The company was authorized to mortgage again for a loan of two millions five hundred thousand dollars, and State's mortgage to be postponed.

These repealing acts were submitted to the stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Company and formally assented to June 1st, 1870. This statement contains a compendium, as far as I can ascertain, of all the acts of the Legislature relative to this railroad.

From a general view of the subject I think it must be manifest that the object and purpose of the Legislature in the several acts passed in 1870, was to relieve the State of heavy liabilities incurred, and to sever her connection with certain railroad companies. As to the act of March 8th, 1870, language could hardly make it more comprehensive. All acts making appropriations to railroads, &c., are hereby repealed. Not simply the appropriations, but the acts making the appropriations. This includes the act of January 29th, 1869, as I think, for it was one of the acts passed at the session of 1868-'69.

Under the act of 1869 the State had a right to representation in the board of directors of this railroad, and the Governor was authorized to appoint seven directors. The power of the Governor to appoint directors must cease, I think, with the repeal of the act by which it was conferred. It may not be improper to say that the Executive Department has recognized the form and virtue of this repealing act by the appointment



of directors in the Western Railroad. The repealing act restored his power in that instance, and, as I think, takes it away in this. The cases are analogous.

It is objected that the act is unconstitutional. But the Legislature might repeal the act of 1869, provided it did not interfere with vested rights nor impair the obligation of contracts. What effect this repealing act may have upon the rights of these parties is not presented. But so far as this company is concerned, they have fully assented to the act and cannot therefore complain. And it seems clear the State can relinquish her right of representation. The courts, it is true, in construing charters will adopt that construction most favorable to the State. Yet they cannot disregard the plain letter of the law, although they may consider a statute unwise or impolitic.

I cannot suppose that it is necessary to express a definite opinion upon the precise interest which the State may have in this railroad. She has an interest as second mortgagee—she has outstanding bonds subscribed to this road to the amount of three millions of dollars. She has paid a comparatively small proportion of interest. What may be the future policy of the State in regard to these bonds cannot be foreseen. Her interest may be contingent. The company, too, may satisfy the State and return her bonds and the proceeds of sales of bonds. The company have, by assenting to the act so often alluded to, made themselves liable to the State for a return of bonds and their proceeds. This is plainly intimated by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, in the case of *McAden vs. Jenkins*, have intimated that the State has no interest as stockholder in this road. The point was not fairly before the court, but the dictum is entitled to consideration as coming from the highest court in the State. The question is one of great interest and importance. The interest of creditors as well as the State may be involved in its decision. For any purpose of legislation now pending, I cannot conceive that

any expression from me is necessary or advisable. I reiterate the opinion that the State has relinquished her right of representation in the Board of Directors of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company.

W. M. SHIPP, *Attorney General*.

The railroad has, since this opinion was given, been sold under the mortgage authorized by the act of the General Assembly on December 20th, 1866. On the 8th of June, 1872, the trustees named in said mortgage as plaintiffs, commenced an action in the Superior Court of New Hanover county against said Company and its creditors and the State of North Carolina. H. G. Onderdonk swore to the facts set forth in the complaint, and stated in his affidavit that he believed himself better acquainted with the facts in said complaint, stated, than the plaintiffs' trustees. The question may naturally arise, why the State was made a party to the suit for foreclosure upon this point? Judge Shipp stated before the committee: "In the Spring of 1872, a gentleman, a stranger, came in my office; said he was Judge Onderdonk, a bondholder in the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, and had filed a bill to foreclose the mortgage against the road; that he was anxious the State be made a party defendant. I consulted Gov. Caldwell, who refused. Onderdonk came again with Col. Strange to see the Governor, who finally consented on condition that the one thousand bonds of one thousand dollars each upon which the State was endorser, should be cancelled."

This condition was accepted by Onderdonk, who represented plaintiffs; the State was made a party, a decree of foreclosure obtained, the road sold and purchased by one T. H. Porter. Thus the State, in consideration of a release from her obligation as endorser for the railroad company for one million dollars, surrendered what interest she might as third mortgagee have in the road. Gov. Caldwell and Judge Shipp both re-



garded this as a "good bargain," and the committee have no reason to question the soundness of their opinion.

The committee next directed its attention to this question : Were the one thousand bonds cancelled upon which the State was endorser ? The committee find, from the testimony of Col. Strange, that all of the bonds save (5) five have been cancelled and are deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of New Hanover county. In further confirmation of this fact, we append a copy of a letter from E. J. Hale, State agent, appointed by Gov. Caldwell, to superintend the cancellation. The State has been protected from loss by reason of the outstanding five bonds, by a deposit of an equal number and of greater value of State bonds in bank, as designated by the Governor.

The Committee next turned their attention to the only remaining question in the memorial in which the State is interested, to-wit :

Whether the 500 bonds lodged with the State as security for the payment of \$1,000,000 of the Railroad Company's bonds endorsed by the State, and which said 500 bonds were by act of February 6th, 1871, of the General Assembly, surrendered to the President of the Railroad Company, the proceeds to be applied solely to the completion of the road, were applied to the completion of the road as required by the act ?

Upon this point Edward Matthews and Silas N. Martin both stated to the Committee that the bonds were sold, bought by Matthews at 43 cents in the dollar, Onderdonk refusing to buy any portion at that price, and the proceeds applied to complete the road, This was the only information which the Committee was able to obtain on this point. They will state, however, that they have full proof that the road is completed and the cars running thereon from Wilmington to Charlotte, and beyond. Your Committee found great difficulty in coming to any satisfactory conclusion in the matters charged by H. G. Onderdonk, owing to the failure of that gentleman or any of the witnesses indicated by him to appear before the Committee.

So far as we are able to discover the State has no interest in the controversy now pending between Matthews and Onderdonk, and we are opposed to any expenditure of State aid in that controversy to either of the parties. Nor do they believe that sending a committee to New York would throw any light upon matters in which the State has any interest. They therefore ask to be discharged.

R. P. WARING, *Chm'n.*

JAS. R. LOVE,

W. T. R. BELL,

JAMES T. LEGRAND,

L. R. WADDELL,

L. C. MILLS,

EDWARD CANTWELL, *Com.*

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[TELEGRAM.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

RALEIGH, N. C., 4th April, 1873.

E. J. HALE, Esq.,

17 *Murry Street, New York:*

Edward Matthews, 6 Broad Street, holds a number of bonds, say *nine hundred* or more, issued by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, and *endorsed by the State*. In adjusting a law suit in which the State is a party, he proposes to cancel the endorsement of the State on the bonds above alluded to, and also to further protect the State against her liability as endorser of a residue of said bonds making an aggregate of one thousand by depositing with you as collaterals bonds of the State, known as North Carolina old 6's, North Carolina funding act, 1866, and funding act 1868.



I authorize you as agent of the State to act in her behalf in perfecting this arrangement.

TOD R. CALDWELL,  
Governor.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Raleigh, 30th April, 1873.

E. J. HALE, SR., ESQ., *New York* :

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 26th inst., is to hand relative to the cancellation of the bonds endorsed by the State for the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company. As 926 of the bonds have been cancelled in New York, under your supervision, I think it best probably that the residue should be cancelled in like manner. When you shall have finished up the business of cancellation, please send me a formal certificate of the fact under your signature as agent and attorney for the State of North Carolina. You will, of course, hold on to the securities you now have until all the endorsed bonds are cancelled.

As nothing has heretofore been said to you about compensation for your services in this matter, I will inform you that it is understood that you are to be paid by the Carolina Central Railroad Company, which I have no doubt will be promptly done when your bill is presented. The State of North Carolina is, however, responsible to you, if you are not paid by the Railroad Company.

Please accept my thanks for your promptness in attending to the business committed to your charge.

Very respectfully,

TOD R. CALDWELL,  
Governor.

[TELEGRAM FROM GOV. CALDWELL TO E. J. HALE.]

RALEIGH, 7th April, 1873.

E. J. HALE, SR., ESQ.:

If bonds heretofore specified are not deposited, certified bank check for their *face* value will answer. Must be consummated to-day or will be compelled to stop sale of road. When arranged telegraph me. Must hear by 8 o'clock.

TOD R. CALDWELL,  
Governor.

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NEW YORK, October 9, 1874.

*His Excellency*

C. H. BROGDEN, *Governor, &c.*,

DEAR SIR:—As you are probably aware from papers in the Executive office, I was requested by your predecessor, Gov. Caldwell, in April, 1873, to act as agent for the State of North Carolina in superintending the cancellation of 1000 bonds, each of \$1,000 of the W., C. & R. R. R., which had been endorsed by the State. One of the conditions of the arrangement between the Governor and the bondholders was, that for every one of the 1000 bonds not produced and cancelled, the bondholders were to deposit with me a State bond of like amount of the old Sixes or new Funding bonds. When about 900 of the bonds had been cancelled I received the requisite number of old Sixes and Funding bonds to make up the deficiency. Subsequently, when 976 bonds had been cancelled, the party principally interested, Edward Matthews, (a man of large wealth) applied to me, and through me to the Governor, to return to him all the bonds thus held in pledge, he giving a receipt for them, conditioned to produce the six deficiency whenever required. To this the Governor gave his consent.



Up to this time the process of cancellation has gone on till there are only five of the 1000 bonds now outstanding and uncanceled. Desiring to bring this troublesome business to a close, I have urged Mr. Matthews, whose obligation I hold, to deliver the five old Sixes or Funding bonds that I might forward them to you. He demurred to this, though he professed a readiness to place the five bonds in the hands of Mr. A. N. Stout, (one of his associates in this bond business, and President of the Shoe and Leather Bank.) I replied to this proposition that if he would get your consent, I could not object. He said he would have his counsel, Col. Strange, to see you about it. I infer from the time which has elapsed, either that he has not done so, or that you have refused the request. Will you do me the favor to inform me whether Col. Strange, or any one else, has applied to you on the subject, and if so what your decision was?

I am very anxious to bring my agency in the matter to a close.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

E. J. HALE,

Agent for State of North Carolina.







*Ordered to be Printed.*

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COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR RELATIVE TO THE VACANCIES IN THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
*Raleigh, Feb. 15, 1875.*

*To the Honorable the General Assembly  
of North Carolina :*

GENTLEMEN :—I transmit herewith a communication from Kemp P. Battle, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, in relation to vacancies in said Board, and I respectfully invite your attention thereto.

In pursuance of the authority granted by the fifth section of the ninth article of the amended Constitution, providing for the re-organization of the University, the General Assembly, at the session of 1873-'74, passed "An act to provide for the election of Trustees of the University of North Carolina," and elected sixty-four Trustees of the University by joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly ; and provided further that the Trustees at their first meeting should be divided into four classes, so that one-fourth might be chosen every second year.

It appears by the communication of the Secretary of the



Board of Trustees of the University that there is one vacancy in the Board of Trustees, created by the death of Clandius B. Sanders, of Johnston county, and after the first day of December, A. D. 1875, there will be sixteen vacancies in the said Board of Trustees, created by the expiration of the term of service of the first class.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. BROGDEN,

*Presd't ex-officio of the Board of Trustees.*

---

RALEIGH, Feb'y 12th, 1875.

His Excellency C. H. BROGDEN,

Governor of North Carolina,

*Ex-officio* Chairman, &c.

SIR:—I have the honor to forward through you a communication to the General Assembly touching vacancies in the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina.

My duty in this regard is pointed out in section 3rd of "An act to provide for the election of Trustees of the University of North Carolina," ratified January 28th, 1874.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

KEMP P. BATTLE,

*Secretary.*

RALEIGH, Feb'y 12, 1875.

*To the General Assembly of North Carolina :*

In accordance with section 3rd of an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, entitled " An act to provide for the election of Trustees of the University of North Carolina," ratified 28th January, A. D. 1874, I respectfully communicate to your honorable body that there is one vacancy in the Board of Trustees, created by the death of Claudius B. Sanders, of Johnston county, whose term of service expires on December 1st, 1881.

I deem it my duty farther to announce that after the 1st day of December, A. D. 1875, there will be sixteen vacancies in the said Board of Trustees, created by the expiration of the terms of service of the following Trustees, viz :

Duncan C. Winston,	James A. Graham,
John A. Moore,	David S. Reid,
George Green,	Samuel H. Walkup,
John E. Dugger,	Z. B. Vance,
R. W. Nixon,	E. Hayne Davis,
B. F. Grady,	W. Kelly Gibbs,
Kemp P. Battle,	J. O. Hicks,
Paul C. Cameron,	C. D. Smith.

Respectfully submitted,

KEMP P. BATTLE,

*Secretary of Board of Trustees of University of N. C.*





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Ordered to be Printed.

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A COMMUNICATION FROM INTERNATIONAL  
AGENCY, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, TO THE  
COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF IMMIGRA-  
TION CONCERNING IMMIGRANTS TO THIS  
STATE.

INTERNATIONAL AGENCY, *Birmingham, Nov. 28, 1874.*

COL. GEO. LITTLE, N. Carolina :

*Dear Sir :*— We have just been writing to the State authorities in one of the Southern States in reply to enquiries as to the best methods and the lowest cost of a thorough distribution in Great Britain of information in regard to the State, and it strikes us that the attention of persons in England having already been extensively drawn to North Carolina, that the same plans which we have proposed for one of your sister States would, for several reasons, accomplish a great deal more for North Carolina.

We have in the past three years done a considerable work for North Carolina, and are still ready to serve the State in every reasonable way. There should be, however, a more extended work undertaken under the patronage of the State itself, so that the State, for two or three years, at least, should be kept prominently in the foreground, without any intermission. You will yourself have found that in order to certainly bring colonists and capital from abroad to your State, some machinery is necessary, as well as a constant and close supervision. You will understand that the class of emigrants whom the State will most wish to secure, are not those who can break



up their business and homes and go abroad at a moment's notice.

To insure a substantial emigration from England to the State of North Carolina, books, papers, maps, &c., must be kept before the people by constantly advertising them in all the leading papers, as well as distributed through private channels. A record should also be kept of applicants, and their special enquiries answered.

Hand-books should be distributed which would give detailed particulars of the peculiarities of North Carolina, its climate and its productions, the seasons and the methods of growing the crops, and also the social aspects of the State, the markets, &c.

A great point in influencing those who are so far away from the State, is by making the State a reality through maps of the State which appeal to the eye, so that the counties, towns, rivers, and railways become familiar facts among the people.

Among the majority of those who would be supposed to be well informed, there is no intelligent idea of the State, and in most cases the impressions both of the country and the people are unavoidably extremely extravagant. This is not so much to be wondered at for the reason that there is no opportunity open to the thousands whereby they can obtain a better knowledge of the State. The unusual and startling occurrences in the State are those which are chronicled in all the foreign press, and are calculated to give very distorted ideas of the country.

Most parts of the State of North Carolina would have strong attractions for English farmers, but there is a right way to go to work to demonstrate such attractions and the resources of the State, so that persons in foreign lands will perceive the advantages to be gained by going to the State, and to lay their plans for taking their families and their capital there.

If the State of North Carolina really desires an English immigration, they can no doubt secure it. They should have ten or twenty thousand descriptive books and maps of the State annually printed and distributed in Great Britain, and where

the recipients of these documents intended to emigrate, they should be looked after and directed to the State. Emigration to North Carolina would then become a settled fact.

The money outlay for printing, advertising and postage might be covered for £600 per year. This is really an insignificant sum for a State to pay for the work required, but the expenditure of this small sum would accomplish a great deal, and would prove a wise expenditure in the right direction. The outlay would doubtless be many times returned each year through the taxes on the property purchased by emigrants, to say nothing of other benefits to the State by the development of new industries.

It is impossible to turn the tide of emigration from old channels to North Carolina so that without reaching and influencing the people abroad through legitimate channels, and the South should be alive to the necessity of the correct method of reaching the people they desire should settle among them. The West have been much more enterprising in this direction, and as a natural consequence have secured a very large immigration.

In two or three cases, some of the Southern States have paid the expenses of some one to take a trip abroad in the interest of immigration, but these spasmodic efforts are not alone what is needed, as the States have no doubt found. There must be a resident accredited agent abroad, who cannot only supply detailed information, but who personally looks after those who are interested, and makes sure that these persons are not directed to some other, and very possibly, less attractive field. The immigration and the introduction of capital which might be secured in this way to North Carolina, would soon make the State independent of the aid of the capital and of the emigration from the Northern States.

We can only say that we will take up the work here vigorously and steadily for North Carolina, without any charge to the State for our services, if the State will pay for the actual



money outlay we have named. You will admit we could not be expected to do more, or the State to do less.

To accomplish the most with the amount of money named, the better way would be to have an appropriation made to insure two years' steady work in this field. The books and maps could be supplied in so much larger quantity if the State would make the appropriation for the two years. If this was done, we would at once have 40,000 books and maps struck off, and would see they were circulated and in the hands of all shipping agents, and circulated with other matter, from time to time; and we would agree to keep North Carolina advertised in the leading papers in Great Britain, without a days' intermission, for the whole two years, and so far as possible, keep a personal watch and direction over emigrants to the State.

Such efforts could not but bring about results of much importance to the State in the introduction of individuals, colonies and capital.

Should you approve these suggestions we have offered, you can make such use of them as you choose, and rest assured that we will give the business our careful and personal supervision.

Yours truly,

J. M. HOLMES.

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*Ordered to be Printed.*

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JOSIAH TURNER, PUBLIC PRINTER AND BINDER.

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## REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS IN WHICH THE STATE OWNS AN INTEREST.

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The Joint Committee to investigate Railroads in which the State owns an interest, authorized by H. R. No. 90, S. R. No. 326, report :

They find the State owns shares of stock in the Western North Carolina Railroad, North Carolina Railroad, Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad and the Western or Coal Field Railroad, and they submit statements concerning each, marked respectively "A," "B," "C," and "D :"

### WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Your Committee is of the opinion that the early completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad is greatly to be desired both as an act of justice to the citizens and counties along its line who have subscribed largely to it, as well as to the State ; and further, as its completion would greatly enhance the value of Railroad interests already completed.

Your committee have under consideration the practicability of the State proceeding further in court by renewing the appeal, or by a bill of review attacking the decree, but are of opinion that the interests of the State will be best served by



the State taking possession of the Road and making some arrangement to settle the various claims outstanding against it.

The Committee have endeavored to ascertain the claims outstanding against the Road, of which they transmit a statement (marked A), but have not examined into the *bona fides* of these claims. The execution of the mortgage seems to be prior to any judgments upon the Road.

The Committee have written to the Treasurer of the Western N. C. R. R. for a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Company during the past year, and submit herewith the statement received :

STATEMENT SHOWING RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1874.

GEO. P. ERWIN, Treasurer, in account current with W. A. Smith, Receiver W. N. C. R. R., for the year ending Sept. 30, 1874.					
1873. Oct. 1	To cash on hand and with banks and bankers, McDowell Co. bonds on hand	\$ 12,719 34 500 00		1874. Sept. 30	By cash disbursements as follows:
			\$ 13,219 34	"	On account transportation,
				"	On account motive power and cars,
				"	On account road bed, track, &c.,
1874. Sept. 30	To cash receipts as follows: From Station Agents, on account of freight and passengers, From Conductors, on account of freight and passengers, From U. S. Government, on account of mail service, From miscellaneous sources,	119,577 08 2,559 65 5,690 00 7,758 43	122,136 68 13,448 43	"	By balances on hand as follows: On deposit with Bank of Statesville, \$5,803.18, On deposit with 1st National Bank of Charlotte, \$378.59, On deposit with Wilson & Shober, Greensboro', \$14,673.33, Cash in safe, McDowell County bonds on hand,
			\$ 148,804 45		\$ 109,943 65
					\$ 69,828 76
					15,560 04
					24,554 85
					20,855 10
					17,505 70
					500 00
					\$ 38,860 80
					\$ 148,804 45



## NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

A statement is submitted marked "B."

Your committee recommend that this company (provided individual stockholders consent) be allowed to retire the construction bonds by issuing its 1st mortgage bonds, and in case this fails, that the Treasurer be instructed to exchange on the best possible terms, the State stock for the bonds and accrued interest.

This matter should receive early attention, for if it is not arranged, the stock may be consumed in paying interest, and leave the larger portion of the bonds still outstanding; and besides this, there is \$2,300,000 of bonds issued for construction of the Western North Carolina Railroad, which are also a lien on the State's stock in North Carolina Railroad, and which would come in as a lien if these North Carolina Railroad construction bonds were removed.

In case the lease is annulled by the Supreme Court, the committee think arrangement, paying fully as well to the State and much more equitable and agreeable to her citizens, can be made, by operating the company under its own management, and that steps should be taken to see that no further lease be made.

## ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

A statement is submitted marked "C."

Consolidation of this road with North Carolina and Western North Carolina Railroads to the Tennessee line would make this a valuable property. If operated only for the local freight and travel, it will not much more than pay expenses and interest on bonded debt.

## WESTERN OR COAL FIELD RAILROAD.

A statement is submitted marked "D."

It is hoped this road will soon set aside the alleged mort-

gage upon it, and the company be enabled to complete it to Greensboro', when it will become a valuable work.

W. A. GRAHAM, Jr.,	}	Senate Branch.
J. C. MILLS,		
T. R. JERNIGAN.		

A. OAKSMITH,	}	House Branch.
J. C. McRAE,		
A. M. ERWIN,		
T. D. BRYSON,		
W. T. GLENN.		

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(STATEMENT A.)

## WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD,

Extends from Salisbury to Asheville, completed to Old Fort, 115 miles. \$1,500,000 have been expended on the road beyond this point.

Whole number of shares of stock,	60,000
State owns,	40,000
For which she issued bonds amounting to	\$4,000,000
Individuals and counties subscribed	2,000,000

A mortgage was executed by the Board of Directors, and registered in Buncombe county in February, 1870, under which 1,350 bonds of \$1,000 each, were issued; but 500 were not completed, leaving 850.

The President of the Road, Dr. Mott, borrowed \$100,000 in April, 1870, and in June \$104,000, and gave in payment notes of the Company 6 months after date at 17 per cent. per annum, and deposited 458 of the bonds as security. This was renewed for 6 months, and an additional one effected for \$25,000, making whole debt \$240,000, and 600 bonds deposited as security. The President gave his individual endorsement to these notes. He also placed the 500 incomplete bonds with this company; they were only security in as far as this



prevented their being used to increase the indebtedness of the Company.

The Richmond and Danville Railroad agreed to complete the Road to the Tennessee line for half interest, and let first mortgage debt remain on Road when completed. The stockholders refused this.

Col. Tate, next President of the Road, renewed the loan in April, 1871, releasing 43 of these bonds, and leaving 557 as security. Renewed February 6th, 1872, for 30 days. On the 14th of March, 1872, these bonds were sold for the debt and bought by Hiram Sibley; thus originated the Sibley claim.

The following is the disposition of the bonds issued under the mortgage :

557 To Sibley as above.

36 Were paid First National Bank of Charlotte for advances to Road.

39 Were paid to North Carolina Railroad.

24 To Norris & Sons for engines, &c.

10 To Tredegar Iron Works for supplies, (are now owned by Dr. J. H. McAden, Charlotte, N. C.)

1 To Clews as Trustee.

183 To John Malone & Co., contractors in constructing Road, for which they allowed 75 cents in the dollar.

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850

500 Incomplete.

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1350 Total.

In 1872 suit was brought by Sibley in behalf of himself and others in the Circuit Court of United States in Western District of North Carolina, to foreclose this mortgage, and a decree

and order of sale obtained. The following persons are named in decree as owning amount set opposite their names :

Hiram Sibley,	\$633,600	} Original Sibley claim.
R. A. Lancaster,	5,900	
H. F. Atkinson,	5,900	
J. C. Mebane,	5,900	
— Proudfit,	5,900	}
N. C. Railroad,	41,340	
Norris & Sons,	28,320	
	<hr/>	
	\$726,860	

These amounts bear interest from October 12th, 1872.

The following is an extract from the report of W. A. Smith to the General Assembly :

“The State appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. Pending appeal the N. C. R. R. contracted to buy bonds of Sibley and others, and also title claimed by McAden and Wilson, Pres. E. T. Va. and Ga. R. R., and it was agreed that the N. C. R. R. should buy the property of W. N. C. R. R. Co. when sold under the decree, and that I, (W. A. Smith,) President N. C. R. R., should, as trustee, keep possession of said property until the N. C. R. R. Co. should pay the amount agreed to be paid by them in the above contract.

In consequence of this agreement of purchase and sale, the State of North Carolina withdrew its appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and a decree of sale was obtained. A short time previous to the day fixed for said sale, Judge Watts made an order in which I (Wm. A. Smith) was enjoined from bidding at the sale, and in which the North Carolina Railroad Company was forbidden to purchase the said property. Owing to this restraint, and the discovery that one of the parties to the contract of purchase and sale was acting in bad faith, and had determined to take advantage of the withdrawal of the appeal to buy the property of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company by bidding an amount sufficient to cover the bonds held by him, which cost him \$240,000; the



Board of Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company petitioned Hon. R. P. Dick to postpone the sale to allow time to remove, if possible, the objection against the North Carolina Railroad Company becoming a purchaser.

The sale was accordingly postponed, and at the October Term, 1874, of the U. S. Circuit Court at Greensboro', N. C., it was stipulated and agreed by and between the attorneys for the different parties to the Sibley suit, that it should be continued until the next term of said Court without prejudice to the rights of those interested."

#### R. Y. M'ADEN'S CLAIMS.

219 first mortgage bonds, judgments for \$208,844 and title to Western Division in counties of Buncombe, Madison and Haywood.

36 bonds, mentioned in decree of Circuit Court, paid to First National Bank of Charlotte.

183 bonds, mentioned in the decree, paid to Malone & Co.

\$ 20,000 A debt due the Bank of Cape Fear before the war for advances to contractors.

75,000 Notes of Company signed by J. J. Mott, President, and paid to Malone & Co., for work done as contractors.

175,000 Notes made and paid as above.

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\$ 270,000 Total.

For these 183 bonds and claims as above stated, McAden agreed to pay  
Malone & Co.,

\$ 262 000

Which he paid as follows:

Cash,	\$ 112 000
Notes,	50 000
Two plantations in Perquimans co'ty,	100 000
	<hr/>
	\$ 262 000

He also agreed to pay the First National Bank of Charlotte a debt of \$16,000, and take up 36 first mortgage bonds; and also to pay \$15,000 to the other contractors named, provided he could sell the securities for enough to pay them that amount.

Mr. McAden brought suit against the Company on these claims, not including bonds, which was tried in Rowan county before Judge Albertson, the road appearing by counsel, and obtained judgment for the amount of \$208,844.

#### OTHER CLAIMS AGAINST THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Page, for Bridge Lumber,	\$ 800 00
Reno, and others, for track laying, &c,	3,711 07
Robert Walker, Arbitration,	4,000 00
J. L. Lyerly, Depot and Lumber,	1,000 00
Costs in Various Courts,	600 00
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	\$ 10,111 07

#### CONTRACTORS.

Conly & Young,	\$ 2,084 11
A. M. Erwin & Co.,	3,400 00
S. J. Neal,	1,290 21
R. Burgin & Co.,	2,000 00
Penland & Fortune,	467 90
	<hr/>
	\$ 9,242 22



These embrace all the claims reported by the Treasurer of the Company.

The Committee have received propositions to sell claims against the Western N. C. Railroad, as follows, viz:

Edward Matthews (Sibley claim,)	\$ 277 000
East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad,	200 000
R. Y. McAden,	300 000

McAden's embraces not only claims against Eastern Division, but also a title to the Western Division from Asheville to Paint Rock (45 miles, 15 miles of which is said to be graded), which he bought at trustee's sale in Asheville, paying therefor \$55,000, and receiving title to the Road in the counties of Buncombe, Madison and Haywood, and a note of the Western N. C. R. R. on G. W. Swepson for \$150,000, which note was secured by a mortgage on mountain lands.

East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad claim was formerly a part of the McAden and Sibley claims.

It is questionable whether these claims can be purchased by the State, or any other party, until the contract of sale to N. C. R. R. is cancelled.

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(STATEMENT B.)

### NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

This Road extends from Goldsboro to Charlotte, a distance of 235 miles, and is considered the most important work of internal improvement in the State.

Capital Stock,	4,000,000
State owns,	3,000,000
Face value,	\$100
Market value,	40
Liabilities of Road January 1st, 1875,	\$479,820 48

This Road has been leased (a copy of the lease submitted,) to the Richmond and Danville Railroad for 30 years from 11th September, 1871, at  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on capital stock, \$260,000; of this three-fourths, \$195,000 would accrue to the State, but it is estimated by the President, Hon. W. A. Smith, that only \$140,000 per annum will go to the Treasury of the State, the act being necessary to pay outstanding claims, and interest on and contribution to sinking fund of Bonded Debt. The three million dollars of bonds, issued in payment of State's subscription to stock in the road, were made a lien on the stock subscribed for, and are known as "Construction Bonds," the interest on them being unpaid for some time, one Swasey, for himself and others, instituted suit in the Circuit Court of the United States at Raleigh, and obtained an order, at June term, 1874, Chief Justice Waite presiding, for the sale of a part of the stock to pay interest due. The State appealed from this decision to Supreme Court of the United States.

The following is an extract from His Excellency, the Governor's report, on the North Carolina Railroad :

" The whole number of State bonds issued for the construction of the North Carolina Railroad, under the act of 1848-'49, chapter 82, and the act of 1854-'55, chapter 32,	3,000
The number of said bonds taken up in exchange for stock formerly owned by the State in the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,	206

Leaving whole number of North Carolina R. R. construction bonds outstanding,	2,794
Par value of \$1,000 each,	\$ 2,794,000

Whole number of North Carolina Railroad bonds proved in the United States Circuit Court, Eastern District of North Carolina, in the suit of Anthony H. Swasey, for self and others, against the North Carolina Railroad Company, D. A.



Jenkins, Public Treasurer, and others, 1,827 making	\$1,827,000
<hr/>	
Whole number of past due coupons of said bonds proved up to and including those due October 1st, 1874, 25,683, of \$30 par value each,	\$ 770,490
Of this there has been ordered to be paid under decrees of the court made in the above named suit, at several times, about	524,000
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Leaving balance of coupons proved and still due of	\$ 246,490
Interest is claimed on these coupons by the holders, and if allowed will amount to between \$175,000 and \$180,000,	
Balance of bonds outstanding and not proved, 967, making	967,000
Estimated coupons past due on these bonds 11,504 making	345,120
In addition to balance of coupons on proved bonds now due and unpaid, to-wit:	246,490
The coupons on these bonds falling due January 1st and April 1st, 1875, will amount to	54,810
Making the total of coupons on proved bonds due on or before April 1st, 1875,	\$ 301,300

A copy of the opinion and decision of Judge Waite is herewith submitted :

[COPY.]

Anthony H. Swasey and others,	}
<i>against</i>	
The North Carolina Railroad Co.,	
David A. Jenkins, Pub. Treasurer of the State of North Carolina, and others.	

This cause, coming on for further order, the court doth declare :

1. That by the terms of the charter of the North Carolina Railroad Company and the amendments thereto, the shares of the stock in said company belonging to the State of North Carolina, meaning thereby the shares and all dividends thereon, are pledged as security for the payment of the certificates of debt in such charter and amendments provided for, and for any part of such certificate, meaning thereby the interest accruing upon the principal thereof as well as the principal.

2. That the plaintiff, and those he represents as owners of such certificates of debt or bonds, or of coupons detached therefrom, now hold large amounts of the past due coupons of said certificates of debt or bonds, and that they are entitled to have their respective proportions of the stock, or so much thereof as may be necessary, sold in order to pay such past due interest.

Upon motion of counsel for the plaintiffs, it is therefore ordered and decreed, that Joseph B. Batchelor, the commissioner heretofore appointed in this suit, take an account of such unpaid interest and of such further interest as will be due on or before the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and also of such proportion of the said stock of the State of North Carolina in said North Carolina Railroad Company as may be equitably applicable to the payment of the said interest found due to each of the said plaintiffs respectively, and that he make report to the next term of this court.

It is further ordered and decreed that unless, on or before the first day of April, 1875, it shall be made to appear to this court that the said State of North Carolina has levied a tax sufficient to pay the said arrears of interest, and has provided for its collection, or shall otherwise have paid or secured the payment of the said past-due interest, then so much of the said stock of the State in the said North Carolina Railroad Com-



pany as may be apportioned to the plaintiff, and those he represents, as may be necessary to pay off and discharge said arrears of interest, shall be sold to the highest bidder for cash; the said sale to be made under the direction and by the Hon. Samuel F. Phillips, the receiver in this suit, at the court house door in the city of Raleigh, sixty days' advertisement having been given of the day and place of sale in the Journal of Commerce, a newspaper published in the State of North Carolina, and that out of the proceeds of the said sale the said Samuel F. Phillips shall pay the said past-due interest, in accordance with the report which shall be taken as ordered in this decree, of the proportions of said stock which shall be equitably applicable to the payment of the interest due to the plaintiff and those he represents.

And this cause is held for further direction.

(Signed)

M. R. WAITE,  
Chief Justice &c.

From this decree the defendants pray an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United State, which is allowed upon their giving bond in the sum of five thousand dollars; and on the 12th day of August, 1874, they file their bond in the aforesaid sum in the office of said court."

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### LEASE.

#### DEED TO THE RICHMOND & DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

This deed, made this 11th day of September, 1871, by and between the North Carolina Railroad Company, a corporation incorporated by the State of North Carolina, of the one part, and the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, a corporation incorporated by the State of Virginia, of the other part, witnesseth: That whereas it is provided by the nineteenth section of the charter of the North Carolina Railroad Com-

pany, "that the said Company may, when they see fit, farm out their right of transportation over said road, subject to the rules above mentioned; and the said Company, and every person who may have received from them the right of transportation of goods, wares and produce, shall be deemed and taken to be a common carrier, as respects all goods, wares, produce and merchandise, entrusted to them for transportation;"

And whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, approved July 11th, 1870, entitled "An act to amend the second section of an act entitled an act to authorize the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to lease, hold, and operate the Piedmont Railroad, passed February 15th, 1866," the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company was duly authorized to make with any other railroad or transportation company any contract for the acquisition, by lease or otherwise, of the railway of such other company, its franchises and property, deemed judicious by the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company "in promoting a connection business" between its own line or said Piedmont Railroad and other roads, with the full right on the part of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to hold, use, and enjoy the same, as the proper franchises and property of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company;

And whereas, by virtue and in pursuance of said act of July 11th, 1870, the Board of Directors of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company did, on the 11th day of July, 1871, adopt the following resolution:

"Whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, approved July 11th, 1870, the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company was duly authorized to acquire, by lease or otherwise, the road, franchises, and property of any other railroad company which it might deem judicious to acquire to promote a connection business between its own or the Piedmont Railroad and the road of any other railroad or transportation company; and to hold, use, and enjoy the same, as the



proper franchises and property of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company ; And whereas it is now deemed judicious by this Board, in promoting a connection business with Southern railroads, that the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company should acquire, by lease, the entire railroad of the North Carolina Railroad Company, in the State of North Carolina, with all its works, property, and franchises, or a part of said road, property, works, and franchises : Be it therefore

“ *Resolved*, That the President of this Company be, and he is hereby authorized and instructed to contract with the North Carolina Railroad Company for a lease of the entire railroad of the said North Carolina Railroad Company, with all its works, property, and franchises, for any part of said road, works, property and franchises, for such term of years, and on such terms as to said President of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company may seem proper and judicious ; and he is hereby authorized, without further authority or instructions, to conclude and execute, in behalf of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, all contracts and deeds which may become necessary to carry into full effect the object of this resolution.”

And whereas, it now seems to the North Carolina Railroad Company to be fit and judicious, and to the advantage of the said Company, to “farm out” their entire railroad, with all the franchises, rights of transportation, works, and property, thereunto belonging and used, and connected therewith, to the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company aforesaid for a term of years :

Now this deed further witnesseth, that in consideration of the several sums of money, rents, covenants and agreements hereinafter specified and agreed to be paid, kept, and performed by the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, the said party of the first part, namely, the North Carolina Railroad Company, hath demised, let, hired, “farmed out” and delivered, and by these presents doth demise, let, hire, “farm out” and deliver to the said party of the second part, namely, the

Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, the entire railroad of said party of the first part, with all its franchises, rights of transportation, works and property, including, among other things, its superstructure, road-bed and right of way incident thereto, situate in the State of North Carolina, and leading from the town of Goldsboro', in the county of Wayne, to the town or city of Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburg, in said State; and also the depot houses, shops, buildings, fixtures, engines, cars, and all franchises, rights and privileges, and other things, if any, of whatsoever kind or nature to the said North Carolina Railroad Company belonging, and necessary, incident and appurtenant to the free, easy and convenient operation and use of the railroad leased hereby, and now or heretofore used in that behalf, for the full term of thirty (30) years from and after the 12th day of September, 1871, fully to be completed and ended, commencing on said 12th day of September, 1871. And the North Carolina Railroad Company aforesaid, for itself, its successors and assigns, doth covenant and agree with the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company aforesaid, its successors and assigns, that the latter Company, its successors and assigns, shall, during the entire term aforesaid, have and enjoy quiet, peaceable and uninterrupted possession of all the property, rights, privileges, franchises and estate herein above "farmed out" and leased by the North Carolina Railroad Company aforesaid to the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company aforesaid. And for and in consideration of such demising, letting, hiring, "farming out" and delivering of said railroad, works and property, including road-bed, superstructure, right of way and of transportation, depots, houses, buildings, shops, fixtures, engines, cars, franchises and privileges, and other things incident and appurtenant thereto, the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, on its part, doth covenant with and oblige itself to the North Carolina Railroad Company to pay to it a rent of two hundred and sixty thousand dollars (\$260,000) per annum, payable as follows, to-wit: The sum of seventy-eight thousand dollars (\$78,000.00)



on the 1st day of January, 1872, and thereafter the sum of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars (\$130,000.00) semi-annually, to-wit: on the first days of July and January in each and every year of said term, until the same be fully completed and ended; said semi-annual payments to commence on the 1st day of July, 1872; and to secure the prompt and faithful payment of the said rent as above stipulated to be paid, the said party of the second part doth covenant with and oblige itself unto the said party of the first part, to deposit and keep on deposit in the First National Bank of Charlotte, North Carolina, or in such other bank or banks as may be approved by the Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company, from year to year, and all the time pending said term, the sum of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars (\$130,000.00) in cash or its equivalent at all times in United States bonds, or railroad company bonds, or other acceptable bonds; which said sum of money, or its such equivalent, may be applied by the said party of the first part to the satisfaction and discharge of any such sum of money so semi-annually due and remaining unpaid; and in case of any such last named application of such deposit, then to renew the same from time to time as often as such application of any such deposit may become necessary. And the North Carolina Railroad Company aforesaid, for itself, its successors and assigns, doth covenant and agree with the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company aforesaid, its successors and assigns, that the latter Company, as a full compliance with its covenant aforesaid to deposit railroad company or other acceptable bonds, may, if it shall elect so to do, deposit the following bonds, to wit: Of the first mortgage bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, seventy thousand dollars (\$70,000.00); of the first mortgage bonds of the Piedmont Railroad Company, eighty thousand dollars (\$80,000.00); and of the first mortgage bonds of the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railway Company, fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00); the deposit of which bonds the North Carolina Railroad Company, for itself, its successors and assigns,

hereby agrees to regard and accepts as a full compliance with the covenant aforesaid: but any bonds so deposited, shall be deposited and held in such manner as to enable the said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to draw the interest accruing thereon from time to time as the same shall become due and payable: provided, the said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company shall faithfully perform its covenant to pay the semi-annual rent aforesaid as it may accrue. And should the market value of said bonds so deposited at any time become reduced to a sum less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000.00), then the said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company agrees and binds itself to increase said deposit so as to keep the market value thereof at all times equal to the said sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000.00). And for the considerations aforesaid, the said party of the second part doth covenant with and oblige itself unto the said party of the first part to keep the said railroad, road-bed, superstructure, depots, buildings, houses, shops, engines, cars, fixtures, and other property of every kind and every part thereof, so hired, let, "farmed out" and delivered, in equally as good condition and repair as when so delivered to it, or to keep, in the place of the same, like things of equally good condition and repair; and to return, at the end of the said term of thirty (30) years, or at the termination of said lease, to the said party of the first part the said railroad, road-bed, superstructure, depots, houses, buildings, shops, engines, cars, fixtures and other property, and all and every part thereof, in as good condition and repair as when so delivered to said party of the second part; or other property, when any part of said property shall be worn out, destroyed or abandoned, as good in quality and substance and in like good order and repair. And for the faithful keeping and performance of the covenant and obligation last aforesaid, the said party of the second part doth covenant with and oblige itself unto the party of the first part to execute to the said party of the first part a bond, good and sufficient at all times in the ability of its makers



to pay, in the sum of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars (\$130,000.00), conditioned for the faithful keeping and performance of said last named covenant.

But the said party of the second part is to be at liberty at the termination of the lease aforesaid (its covenants aforesaid having been fully and in good faith complied with) to remove or otherwise dispose of as its own, any and all property and improvements placed upon the said North Carolina Railroad, or used in connection therewith by said party of the second part, and not included in its said covenant with the party of the first part to maintain in repair and return in proper condition the road and property above leased; such removal or other disposition to be made within four months from and after the termination of said lease; and if not so removed, the same to become thereafter the absolute property of the North Carolina Railroad Company. And for the considerations aforesaid, the said party of the second part doth covenant with and oblige itself unto the said party of the first part, that the said party of the second part will not at any time during said term, fix or establish the rates of freights called "local freight," at a higher average price or rate from station to station than the average rate for "local freight" tariff, as fixed, established and printed by the said party of the first part on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1869, and the local passenger fare shall not exceed the local rates as fixed and established on the date last above named. And for the consideration aforesaid, the said party of the second part, for itself, its successors and assigns, doth covenant with and oblige itself unto the said party of the first part, to indemnify and save harmless the said party of the first part, against and from any and all damages which may be recovered from or against it, according to law, by reason of any failure of the said party of the second part to perform, in all things, its duties and obligations as a common carrier, whereby the said party of the first part may become liable in law to any party injured, or sustaining injury, in his or her person or property. And the said party of the first part, for the consid-

eration aforesaid, for itself, its successors and assigns, doth covenant with and oblige itself unto the said party of the second part, its successors and assigns, that its stockholders and directors will not do anything or take any action, as such stockholders and directors, that may or can interfere in any way whatsoever with the free use and operation and convenience of said railroad and other property so hired, let, "farmed out," and delivered by the said party of the second part, according to the terms and intents of these presents.

It is further agreed between the said parties, that if the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company shall make default in the payment of the sums of money they have agreed to pay on the 1st day of January, 1872, and semi-annually thereafter, for thirty days or more after the same shall become due and payable, or if they make such default in the payment of any part thereof, or if they fail to keep on deposit such sum of money, or its equivalent in bonds, as they have covenanted with and obliged themselves to the North Carolina Railroad Company to do, then the said North Carolina Railroad Company shall, upon giving to the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company at least thirty days' notice, have the right, should the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company still remain in default, to dispose of and apply the deposit to any unpaid rent, and to enter upon and resume possession of said railroad and all said other property, rights, franchises, &c., of every kind and description: Provided, nevertheless, this stipulation shall not be so construed as to abridge or discharge any of the said covenants which require and provide for the payment of such semi-annual rent, and for every part thereof, and for the return of the said railroad and other property, according to the terms of such covenants, at any termination of said term: And provided further, that the same shall be so construed that the said party of the first part shall be entitled to all the rent due at any termination of said lease, and to have the said road and other property of every kind returned as aforesaid to the said party of the first part, or damages for any



failure to so return the same, not exceeding the sum of two hundred and sixty thousand dollars (\$260,000.)

It is further agreed by and between the said parties, that a fair valuation and inventory of said railroad, and all and every part and parcel of said other property, shall be made and taken at once by two competent experts, one to be selected by the party of the first part, and the other by the party of the second part, who shall, in case of disagreement, select an umpire; and the valuation and inventory so made and taken shall be final, and shall be kept recognized, and acted upon at all times; and annually, in the first week of October of each year, a like valuation and inventory shall be made and taken by like competent experts and their umpire, to be chosen as aforesaid; and in case said railroad and said property are not in like good condition, and repair as provided in the several covenants as aforesaid, then the said party of the second part may have until the 1st day of January next after such default so to make good said railroad and said other property; and the said party of the first part shall not have the right to enter and take possession of said railroad and other property, for such default and breach of such covenants, until the said first day of January next after such default; and not then on such account if such default in the meantime shall be repaired, to the satisfaction of said experts or their said umpire.

It is further agreed, by and between said parties, that at any termination of said lease and term, whether by its own limitation or otherwise, the said railroad and all the said other property of every kind whatsoever, shall be valued, and an inventory thereof taken by like competent experts and their umpire to be selected as aforesaid.

It is further agreed, by and between said parties, that if the said lease shall be determined otherwise than by its own limitation, the said party of the first part shall only be entitled to have the rent due at such termination thereof, and to have said railroad and all and every part and parcel of said property so returned to it; or damages for failure so to do, not exceed-

ing the sum of two hundred and sixty thousand dollars (\$260,000), and indemnity for any loss it may have sustained by reason of any default or neglect of the said party of the second part, as common carriers.

It is further agreed, by and between said parties, that the said party of the second part shall not be required to pay any State or other taxes on account of said railroad or other property, or any part thereof, exceeding the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per annum, during said term; but the said party of the second part doth covenant with and oblige itself unto the said party of the first part to pay taxes to the said State of North Carolina to a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per annum during said term, if such and so much taxes shall be lawfully imposed on said railroad and other property or any part thereof.

It is further understood and agreed by and between said parties, that the said party of the second part shall not be required to make good any loss by fire or other unavoidable casualty, other than the loss or injury from such cause to the roadway, superstructure, engines, cars and depot buildings; nor shall the said party of the second part be required to make good any loss or injury, either to the property last above designated or any other property leased hereby, if such loss or injury result from the act of God or the public enemy.

It is further agreed by and between said parties, that the said party of the second part shall have leave to change any shops, tracks, houses and other things in such way as to promote the convenience of shipment of freights, travel, and the safety of the road and said property, without charge to the party of the first part; and also shall have leave, without charge to the party of the first part as aforesaid, to change the gauge of the said railroad track; but should the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company change the gauge of said railroad track, they do hereby covenant and agree with the North Carolina Railroad Company again to change the gauge of said



road to what it now is, at the termination of said lease, if required so to do by the North Carolina Railroad Company.

In witness whereof, the said North Carolina Railroad Company, by William A. Smith, its President, acting for and on its behalf, and the said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, by A. S. Buford, its President, acting for and on its behalf, have caused the corporate seals of their respective corporations to be affixed hereto, and the same to be signed by their respective Presidents aforesaid.

THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY,

By W. A. SMITH, *President.*

Official signature of } [L s.]  
Pres't N. C. R. R Co. }

CHARLES M. CRUMP, *Aud. & Sec.*

THE RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. COMPANY,

By A. S. BUFORD, *President.*

[L. s.]

Witness: G. M. LEA.

(STATEMENT C.)

ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Total number of shares,	18,000
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Number owned by State,	12,666
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Nominal value \$100 each. Market value \$5 to \$8. Bonded debt \$200,000, on which interest has been punctually paid. Bonds worth par.

Gross receipts for past 6 months from June to No-	
ber, 1874,	\$46,821 81

Disbursements for past 6 months, from June to	
November, 1874,	37,710 99

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\$ 9,110 82

No cases pending in any court concerning the bonded debt, or title to whole or any part of said Road.

Length of Road 95 miles.

The superstructure is in fair condition, but iron is needed for repair of tract. The local business is not sufficient to support the road, but if consolidated with other roads will do a paying business, and yield a revenue to the State.

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(STATEMENT D.)

WESTERN RAILROAD, GENERALLY KNOWN AS  
FAYETTEVILLE AND COALFIELD RAILROAD.

Total number of shares of stock in this corporation is 14,339. State owns 11,000 of this number. 5,000 of these shares are in consideration of 500 second mortgage bonds on W. C. & R. R. R., from which the company has only realized \$17,500 in interest.

Nominal value of said shares is \$100 each. Market value for past year from \$5 to \$10. The low price is caused by litigation arising from an attempt to press a mortgage, not recognized, upon the road.

The road recognizes no bonded debt. A. J. Jones, former president of this road, at a time when he had or ought to have had \$1,320,000 of special tax bonds on hand, executed a mortgage upon property of said road for \$900,000, against the protest of the private stockholders, which mortgage they (the stockholders) regard as illegal and void, and the present administration so advertised in the papers in New York city as soon as they got possession of the road. \$460,000 of these held by parties in this State were surrendered to the company. A suit is now being pressed in New York city for the recovery of \$425,000 of these held by L. P. Bayne & Co. A decision was rendered against parties suing in this State for foreclosure of



the mortgage in the Federal Court by J. B. Batchelor, commissioner appointed by Judge Bond. An adverse decision was also given by Chief Justice Waite at the last term of the court held in this city, from which decision an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The road has a suit pending in the Superior Court of Chatham county to set aside this mortgage.

There is a suit pending against the company for \$225,000 for alleged breach of contract by Seymour & Co., first contractors to build the road; this suit was instituted in 1857, went off the docket during the war, but has lately been re-instated.

A suit has been brought in past few weeks to foreclose the alleged mortgage on \$1,200.00 of coupons of said bonds.

The superstructure of the road is in excellent condition, laid with T iron 56 lbs. to the yard. Length of road completed is 43 miles. So soon as the alleged mortgage is set aside the company hope to make arrangements to complete the road to Greensboro, a distance of 45 miles.

Gross receipts for 10 months of present year,	\$45,114
Expenditures for 10 months of present year,	41,068

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*Ordered to be Printed.*

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JOSIAH TURNER, PUBLIC PRINTER AND BINDER.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
RALEIGH, February 20th, 1875.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina :*

GENTLEMEN :—I have the honor to transmit herewith the memorial of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, and respectfully and earnestly invite your attention to this important subject.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University was held in the Executive office on the 10th day of February, 1875, for the purpose of considering the propriety of putting at least the Agricultural Department of the University into practical operation as soon as the past due interest shall be paid on the money arising from the sales of two hundred and seventy thousand acres of public lands appropriated to the State for the objects and purposes prescribed by the acts of Congress of July 2, 1862, and July 23, 1866.

At the above mentioned meeting of the Board of Trustees, a very able committee of seven of their body was appointed to address a memorial to the General Assembly upon the subject of returning to the University the money received by the State from the sales of the public lands, to be applied in accordance with the requirements of the act of Congress, under which said lands were received.

The act provided that all expenses incurred in the management and disbursement of the moneys received from the sales of said lands should be paid by the States receiving them, out



of the treasury of said State, so that the entire proceeds of the sales of said lands should be applied without any diminution to the purposes therein mentioned. It further provided that all moneys derived from the sale of the lands aforesaid by the States to which they were apportioned should be invested in stocks of the United States or of the States, or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five cent. upon the par value of said stocks, and that the moneys so invested should constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which should remain forever undiminished, except upon certain specific conditions; that if any portion of said fund invested, or any portion of the interest thereon should by any action or contingency be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the State which received it, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished, and the annual interest regularly applied to the purposes mentioned in the act, except that a sum not exceeding ten per cent. upon the amount received by any State under the provisions of the act, may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms, whenever authorized by the respective legislatures of said States; that any State which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of said act, shall provide within five years at least not less than one college as described in said act.

The General Assembly of North Carolina by joint resolutions of the two houses on the 22d day of February, 1866, did in behalf of the State "accept the benefits of the said act of Congress, approved July 2d, 1862, in all respects according to the terms and conditions thereof," and the General Assembly at the session of 1866-'67, passed an act transferring said public lands or their proceeds to the Trustees of the University of North Carolina—provided that the University should comply with said act of Congress, and make its leading object to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

The said act of Congress apportioned two hundred and seventy thousand acres of the public lands to the State of

North Carolina, upon certain specific conditions, which the State accepted "in all respects according to the terms and conditions thereof".

If the State fails to comply with the conditions and requirements of the said act of Congress, she is bound to pay to the United States the amount she received from the sales of said lands.

In view of the alternative presented to the State, it is indispensable that provision be made by the General Assembly for restoring to the University at least the past due interest on the amount of money originally received by the State for said public lands.

I respectfully recommend the General Assembly to authorize the payment of the past due interest on the said Agricultural Land Script Fund to the University for the purpose of putting in operation the Agricultural Department of that Institution.

In accordance with the requirements of the Constitution adopted by a Congress of the Representatives of the Freemen of North Carolina assembled at Halifax, the 17th day of December, 1776, the General Assembly of North Carolina passed in the year 1789, "An act to establish a University in this State, which was creditable to the State and beneficial to many of her citizens for about seventy years. Her graduates are scattered in all parts of the United States, and have filled high and honorable positions in every department of the government, and many of the highest offices in the nation. They have supplied the Bench, the Pulpit and the Bar with many of their ablest and most distinguished men.

But the University which had done so much to promote learning and knowledge was seriously interrupted by the war, and it has not yet regained prosperity and popularity.

I commend its interests to your generous care and protection.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. BROGDEN,

President Board of Trustees University.



## MEMORIAL.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina :*

The Memorial of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, respectfully represents :

That in endeavoring to possess themselves of the property and effects of the University, (since a recent decision of the Supreme Court affirming the validity of the appointment of your memorialists), they find the condition of the Agricultural fund donated by act of Congress for the promotion of education in agriculture and the mechanic arts, and transferred by an act of the General Assembly to the Trustees of the University, to be such as to require it to be brought to the early attention of the General Assembly.

In order to the proper presentation of the subject, it may be necessary to call to mind :

I. That Congress by "An act donating public lands to the several states and territories, which may provide colleges for benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July 2d, 1862, did donate to the several states and territories of the Union, land scrip, to the amount of thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, according to the census of 1860, whereby North Carolina became entitled to scrip in the amount of two hundred and seventy thousand acres, in trust to be applied to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts in such manner as the legislatures of the states may respectfully prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life; and upon the conditions: 1st. That if any portion of the fund, arising therefrom and directed to be invested in

stocks as provided in said act, or any portion of the interest thereof, shall be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the state to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished; and the annual interest shall be regularly applied, without diminution to the purposes aforesaid; except that a sum not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any state, may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites, or experimental farms, whenever authorized by the respective legislatures of said states.

2d. That no portion should be expended for the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any buildings. 3d. That any State, which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act, shall provide within five years at least not less than one college, as described in the 4th section of this act, or the grant to such State shall cease, and said State shall be bound to pay the United States the amount received of any bonds previously sold; with other conditions more fully appearing in said act, a copy of which is appended to this memorial marked A. The time of five years mentioned as a limit in said act for putting such colleges in operation was further extended by an act passed and approved in 1866.

II. 1. That the General Assembly of North Carolina by joint resolutions of the two Houses, adopted the 22d day of February, 1866, did in behalf of the State "accept the benefits of the said act of Congress, approved July 2d, 1862, in all respects according to the terms and conditions thereof." A copy of which resolutions is herewith filed, marked B.

2. That the said General Assembly, by "an act to authorize the Public Treasurer to receive and invest the land scrip donated to this State for the establishment of an Agricultural College," ratified the 5th day of March, 1866, did empower the Public Treasurer to receive the said land scrip as the agent of the State of North Carolina, as will be shown by a copy of said act marked C, appended hereunto, and it was received accordingly.

3. And by "An act to transfer the land scrip given by the



United States to the State of North Carolina," ratified February 11th, 1867, a copy of which is appended, marked D, the General Assembly did transfer the said land scrip to the Trustees of the University of the State, for the purpose of effecting the object of the grant: *Provided*, That the University shall comply with the act of Congress, and make it the leading object in the use of this fund to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, without excluding other scientific studies and including military tactics, and instructing said Trustees to dispose of said scrip as they may think best, and with the proceeds to establish, in addition to the course of instruction provided in the regular curriculum, two Professorships, in which the leading object should be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts in such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life; and with the privilege to the County Court of each county to select, and have at all times in said school, one student, a native of the State and resident in such county, of good moral character and capacity for usefulness, and without means of his own for education, free of all charges for tuition and room rent; and with the further provision that students should be admitted to this department without any requirement of previous education sufficient to enter in the regular College course—all which more fully appears in the copy of act D, aforesaid.

III. That the said land scrip was accordingly turned over to the Trustees of University, and by virtue of the power confided to them by said act, they made sale of the same to a citizen of Michigan at fifty cents per acre, by a contract dated the 22d day of August, 1867, realizing when paid the sum of \$135,000 for 270 acres. Two members of the committee presenting this memorial were members of the Board of Trustees at time of this sale, were present at the same and gave it their

assent, and in explanation of criticisms on the same, in the light of subsequent events, beg leave to state, that although the price of land scrip advanced to ninety cents on one dollar per acre, within a year or eighteen months thereafter, the Board had made diligent inquiry into the value of the scrip before making said sale, and were informed from the most reliable sources that fifty cents per acre was the highest price in the market, and that the demand was not great even at that. They have also since learned that the great States of Pennsylvania and New York sold their scrip of like kind at the same price, Ohio at fifty-three cents, and Rhode Island at forty-five cents.

IV. That subsequently at a meeting of the Trustees of the University the sum of           , less than ten per cent. on the moneys realized from said sale was, by resolution, directed to be applied to the necessities of the University proper, and was used in payment of professors' salaries, then due, and other pressing obligations. This appropriation was presumed to be justified, by the provision of the act of Congress, authorizing a sum not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by the State, to be expended in the purchase of lands for sites for agricultural colleges, or experimental farms under said act, which it was not doubted the Legislature would readily approve. Since the Trustees of the University in addition to the sites on which its college buildings and professors' houses and campus were situated, owned sundry lots in the village of Chapel Hill, and a tract of seven hundred to eight hundred acres of land adjoining the same, well adapted to the establishment of an experimental farm, libraries, or chemical laboratory, cabinet of minerals, &c., &c., appliances for an agricultural and mechanical college, which could not have been purchased in a new situation for five times the expenditure of this appropriation.

V. That upon the going into effect of the new Constitution in 1868, the Trustees of the University were superseded by a new Board, appointed in conformity to its provisions. That



after deducting the appropriation aforesaid, there passed into the hands of this board of the said agricultural college fund, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in cash, the whole amount of \$135,000 having been fully paid.

That the present Board appointed by the General Assembly under the amendment of the Constitution in relation to the University and the law made in pursuance thereof, upon being recently admitted to the exercise of their functions, on inquiry into the affairs of the University, find the whole of the said Agricultural Fund has been so invested under the authority of the recent Board as to be wholly unavailable for the purposes intended by Congress, and the duties assumed by North Carolina in devoting the same to education in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. A schedule of the alleged securities in which such investments were made, framed by the Treasurer of this Board, from such information as is thus far in his possession, is appended hereto marked E. It will be seen, that they are all bonds professed to be issued by the State of North Carolina, a majority in nominal amount not admitted to be valid, and none of them yielding any annual interest on which to support agricultural and mechanical instruction in the University. Your memorialists therefore find themselves in charge of the duty of providing such instruction, according to the beneficent intention of Congress, without any means for its fulfilment; and they must needs appeal to the General Assembly for such legislation in the premises as its wisdom may suggest. Without presuming to intrude opinions upon your honorable body in relation to the finances or redemption of securities of any class or description, your memorialists respectfully suggest, that the faith and honor of the State is plighted to the United States for the integrity of the Agricultural Fund aforesaid, within the limits above set forth; and that the obligation to that Government is probably within the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, to the extent of requiring these means to be refunded to the National Treasury, if not applied to education, as expected, within the State. Of these alterna-

tives, your memorialists do not doubt the General Assembly will gladly adopt the latter; and they venture to suggest, that the most eligible mode of relief from the dilemma, will be to execute the obligation of the State of North Carolina to the Trustees of the University for the principal and interest now due on said Agricultural College fund on said principal—say one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and provide by law for the payment of interest thereon at the annual rate of six per centum.

With such a provision, your memorialists believe that they can, within a few months, bring into operation the Agricultural and Mechanical Department of instruction in the University, and will exert their best energies to do so, leaving the other departments, in the embarrassments which surround us, to be set in action after more mature thought and full information.

Your memorialists therefore pray the General Assembly at once to assume the obligation of providing for the restoration of Agricultural and Mechanical College fund aforesaid, and the speedy revival of that branch of learning in the University of North Carolina.

Signed on behalf of the Trustees of the University aforesaid by

W. A. GRAHAM,  
W. T. FAIRCLOTH,  
JOHN KERR,  
P. C. CAMERON,  
R. L. PATTERSON,  
W. L. STEELE,  
K. P. BATTLE,  
*Committee, &c.*

February 15th, 1875.



## [ A ]

## CHAPTER CXXX—AN ACT DONATING PUBLIC LANDS TO THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES WHICH MAY PROVIDE COLLEGES FOR BENEFIT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That* there be granted to the several States for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, an amount of public land, to be apportioned to each State a quantity equal to thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress to which the States are respectively entitled by the apportionment under the census of eighteen hundred and sixty: *Provided*, that no mineral lands shall be selected or purchased under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, That* the land aforesaid, after being surveyed, shall be apportioned to the several States in sections or subdivisions of sections, not less than one quarter of a section; and whenever there are public lands in a State subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the quantity to which said State shall be entitled shall be selected from such lands within the limits of such State, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to issue to each of the States in which there is not the quantity of public lands subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to which said State may be entitled under the provisions of this act, land scrip to the amount in acres for the deficiency of its distributive share, said scrip to be sold by said States, and the proceeds thereof applied to the uses and purposes prescribed in this act, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever: *Provided*, That in no case shall any State to which land scrip may thus be issued be allowed to locate the same within the limits of any other State, or of any

territory of the United States, but their assignees may thus locate such land scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands of the United States subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents, or less, per acre: *And provided further*, That not more than one million acres shall be located by such assignees in any one of the States: *And provided further*, That no such location shall be made before one year from the passage of this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all the expenses of management, superintendence and taxes from date of selection of said lands previous to their sales, and all expenses incurred in the management and disbursement of the moneys which may be received therefrom, shall be paid by the States to which they may belong, out of the treasury of said States, so that the entire proceeds of the sale of said lands shall be applied without any diminution whatever to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all moneys derived from the sale of the lands aforesaid by the States to which the lands are appropriated, and from the sales of land scrip hereinbefore provided for shall be invested in stocks of the United States or of the States, or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks; and that the moneys so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished, (except so far as may be provided in section fifth of this act,) and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated, by each State which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.



SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the grant of land and land scrip hereby authorized shall be made on the following conditions, to which, as well as to the provisions hereinbefore contained, the previous assent of the several States shall be signified by legislative acts.

*First.* If any portion of the fund invested, as provided by the foregoing section, or any portion of the interest thereon, shall, by any action or contingency, be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished; and the annual interest shall be regularly applied, without diminution, to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum, not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any State under the provisions of this act, may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms, whenever authorized by the respective legislatures of said States.

*Second.* No portion of said fund, nor interest thereon shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretence whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings.

*Third.* Any State which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act, shall provide within five years, at least not less than one college, as described in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such State shall cease; and said State shall be bound to pay the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchasers under the State shall be valid.

*Fourth.* An annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording the improvements and experiments made, with their cost and results, and such other matters, including State industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful, one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free, by each, to all the other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the Secretary of the Interior.

*Fifth.* When lands shall be selected from those which have been raised to double the minimum price in consequence of railroad grants, they shall be computed to the States at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionally diminished.

*Sixth.* No State while in a condition of rebellion or insurrection against the government of the United States shall be entitled to the benefit of this act.

*Seventh.* No State shall be entitled to the benefits of this act unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its legislature within two years from the date of its approval by the President.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That land scrip issued under the provisions of this act shall not be subject to location until after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the land officers shall receive the same fees for locating land scrip issued under the provisions of this act as is now allowed for the location of military bounty land warrants under existing laws: *Provided,* Their maximum compensation shall not be thereby increased.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the Governors of the several States to which scrip shall be issued under this act shall be required to report annually to Congress all sales made of such scrip, until the whole shall be disposed of, the amount received for the same, and what appropriation has been made of the proceeds.

Approved July 2, 1862.



[ B. ]

RESOLUTIONS ACCEPTING A DONATION OF  
LANDS BY THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED  
STATES UNDER THE ACT APPROVED JULY 2D,  
1862.

WHEREAS, By an act of the Congress of the United States, approved July the second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts," there was granted to the several States an amount of public land, to be apportioned to each State a quantity equal to thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress to which the States are respectively entitled by the apportionment under the census of eighteen hundred and sixty; and land scrip is directed to be issued accordingly, which shall be sold by the several States and the proceeds invested in stocks to constitute a perpetual fund for the endowment, support and maintenance of, at least, one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life; *and whereas*, By another act of Congress, approved April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, a further time of two years from date is allowed to the several States within which to express their acceptance of the benefits of the act aforesaid, according to the condition thereof; *and whereas*, by virtue of the said acts of Congress, the State of North Carolina is entitled to land scrip to the amount of two hundred and seventy thousand acres upon expressing her acceptance as aforesaid:

*Resolved, therefore, by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina,* That this State doth hereby accept the benefits of the said act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, in all respects according to the terms and conditions thereof.

*Resolved further,* That his Excellency, the Governor, be and he is hereby authorized and requested immediately to signify to the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, the acceptance of the said donation of land by this State for the purposes and on the conditions mentioned in said act, and to transmit copies of this preamble and resolutions to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Ratified the 22d day of February, A. D. 1866.

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[ C. ]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE PUBLIC TREASURER  
TO RECEIVE AND INVEST THE LAND SCRIP  
DONATED TO THIS STATE FOR THE ESTABLISH-  
MENT OF AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the public treasurer is designated and he is hereby authorized to demand and receive the lands and land scrip to which the State of North Carolina is entitled, under an act entitled "An act donating public lands to the several states and territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanical arts," approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and amended by an act extending the time in which the states and territories may accept the grant of lands and scrip under said act, approved April fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; which



donation was accepted by the Legislature of the State of North Carolina at this session.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the public treasurer is authorized by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, to sell said scrip from time to time for the highest price which can be obtained in such market as he may deem best, and shall invest the proceeds in stocks of the United States or of the states, or some other safe stocks yielding not less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks, and the said funds shall be held separate and apart from other public funds.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the public treasurer, to effect the objects of this act, shall have power to employ such agents as may be necessary, and the expenses incurred, not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars, shall be paid out of money not otherwise appropriated on the warrant of the Governor.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the treasurer shall report his proceedings to the General Assembly.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

[Ratified the 5th day of March, A. D. 1866.]

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[D.]

## AN ACT TO TRANSFER THE LAND SCRIP GIVEN BY THE UNITED STATES TO THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the land scrip given by the United States to the State of North Carolina, for establishing an Agricultural College, be, and the same is hereby, transferred to the Trustees of the University of the State for the purpose

of effecting the object of the grant : *Provided*, That the University shall comply with the act of Congress, and make its leading object to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, without excluding other scientific studies and including military tactics.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Trustees of the University be, and they are hereby instructed, to dispose of the same as they may think best, and with the proceeds to establish, in addition to the course of instruction prescribed in the regular curriculum of the University, two Professorships, in which the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the privilege of the County Court in each county in this State forever to select annually one native of the State, resident in said county, of good moral character and capacity for usefulness, without the requisite means to defray the necessary expenses of education, who shall be admitted to any classes in the University for which he may be prepared, free of all charges for tuition and room rent, so that each county may always have one representative.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes of the State, pupils may be admitted to the branches of agriculture and mechanic arts, who possess the requisite qualifications for those studies, without requiring previous literary training requisite for admission into the regular College courses.

Ratified February 11, A. D., 1867.



[ E. ]

BONDS BELONGING TO THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND, RECEIVED BY KEMP P. BATTLE, TREASURER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, FROM R. W. LASSITER, LATE TREASURER.

OLD BONDS OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Date of first coupon.	<i>On what account issued.</i>	Amount.
July 1, 1872.	For the N. C. R. R. Co.,	\$ 4,000
Jan. 1, 1873.	do do do	2,000
		<hr/> \$6,000
Jan. 1, 1870.	For Atlantic & N. C. R. R.,	2,000
Jan. 1, 1870.	For Western N. C. R. R.,	4,000
Jan. 1, 1870.	For W. C. & R. R. R.,	2,000
Jan. 1, 1870.	For Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Co.,	1,000
	Total,	<hr/> \$ 15,000

NEW BONDS, NOT SPECIAL TAX.

Date of coupon.		
April, 1870.	For Western N. C. R. R.,	\$ 2,000
Jan. 1, 1870.	do do do " 10 share- bonds,"	11,000
Jan. 1, 1870.	Funding Act of 1866,	\$20,000
Jan. 1, 1870.	do do do	1,000
		<hr/> 21,000
Apr. 1, 1870.	Funding Act of 1868,	5,000
Apr. 1, 1870.	do do do	1,000
		<hr/> 6,000
		<hr/> \$ 40,000

## SPECIAL TAX BONDS.

Date of first coupon.	<i>For what Company invested.</i>	
Apr. 1, 1870.	Western N. C. R. R. under act of Jan. 29, 1868,	\$ 146,000
	Western N. C. R. R. under act of Dec. 18, 1868,	14,000
		<hr/>
	Total Special Tax Bonds,	\$160,000

## RECAPITULATION.

Old bonds,	\$ 15,000
New bonds, not special tax,	40,000
Special tax,	146,000
	<hr/>
Total received by Kemp P. Battle, Treasurer of Univer- sity,	215,000
Interest due on old bonds,	\$ 4,215
do due on new bonds not Special Tax,	13,920
Interest due on Special Tax Bonds,	53,250
	<hr/>
Total interest to April 1, 1875,	71,385
	<hr/>
Total principal and inter'st,	\$286,385

In addition to the above, Mr. R. W. Lassiter, late Treasurer, reports that on January 15th, 1875, he pledged with the State National Bank old N. C. bonds \$3,000 for \$407 borrowed from that Bank, which transaction has been disapproved by the Trustees, and suit has been ordered to be instituted if the Bank refuses to deliver.



Moreover, Mr. Lassiter reports that the late Board of Trustees borrowed of the Board of Education May 25th, 1870,

	\$ 3,000
September 16, 1870, (at six per cent. interest,)	3,000

Total,	\$6,000
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And pledged with the Board of Education as collateral security old bonds of North Carolina, belonging to the Agricultural College Fund,

\$ 20,000

Of these bonds \$7000 are North Carolina Railroad Construction Bonds.

The following payments have been made on the above notes :

December 21, 1872,	\$ 840 00
July 24, 1874,	75 00
January 15, 1875,	210 00

Total ,	\$1125 00
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The above bonds pledged by the late Board and by R. W. Lassiter amounting to \$23,000 belong, as stated, to the Agricultural College Fund.

In addition to the above, the late Treasurer, Mr. Lassiter, reported that he bought \$40,000 old N. C. bonds in all for the Agricultural College Fund, and he therefore is still to turn over \$2,000 old bonds, as appears by the following statement :

In hands of K. P. Battle, Treasurer,	\$ 15,000
Pledged by Mr. Lassiter,	3,000
Pledged by the late Board,	20,000

Total accounted for,	\$38,000
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Mr. Lassiter likewise reports that there is in the Bank of the Republic, New York, \$20,000 Special Tax Bonds belonging to this Fund.

Respectfully submitted,

KEMP P. BATTLE,

Treas. Board of Trustees of University of N. C.  
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 16th, 1865.

*Ordered to be Printed.*

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JOSIAH TURNER, PUBLIC PRINTER AND BINDER.

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## COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
RALEIGH, February 24, 1875.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly  
of the State of North Carolina :*

GENTLEMEN :—I transmit herewith a report in relation to the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, made by Augustus M. Moore, one of the directors on the part of the State in said company, and I respectfully invite your attention to the same.

This improvement is of great benefit and importance to a large portion of the people of Eastern North Carolina. They pay their taxes cheerfully to help support the government, and they have not received any assistance from the State for any other public work. Therefore it is but natural and reasonable that they should feel a lively interest in the proper management of this useful improvement.

According to the Nineteenth Annual Report of the President and Directors of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1874, the



following number and class of vessels passed through said canal from October 1, 1873, to September 30, 1874:

Steamers,	2,214
Schooners,	1,607
Sloops,	654
Barges,	338
Lighters,	937
Boats,	411
Rafts,	122
	<hr/>
Total,	6,283

Receipts of produce through the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal north, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1874:

Bales Cotton,	44,542
Barrels Fish,	17,394
Barrels Spirits Turpentine,	1,103
Bushels Flaxseed,	4,239
Passengers,	2,257
Pounds Rags,	56,648
Pounds Iron,	114,933
Pounds Bacon,	55,308
Last Blocks,	31,125
Cords Wood,	3,803 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bushels Corn,	214,363
Bushels Beans and Peas,	1,782
Railroad Ties,	100,280
Bushels Potatoes,	29,367
Cords Juniper Logs,	2,854 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bushels Wheat,	532
Feet Lumber,	28,120,768
Shingles,	41,460,113
Staves,	789,435

Shipments through the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal south, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1874:

Barrels Cakes and Crackers,	2,863
Barrels Beef and Pork,	10,265½
Barrels Cider and Beer,	150½
Barrels Flour,	25,826
Barrels Fish,	674
Barrels Molasses,	3,429½
Barrels Spirits,	2,363
Barrels Sugar,	2,326
Bags Coffee,	1,106
Boxes Hats and Shoes,	1,596
Boxes Soap and Candles,	3,621
Boxes Tobacco,	2,058
Dry Goods, cubic feet,	17,072
Hardware, cubic feet,	820
Kegs Nails,	1,997
Crates Ware,	118
Casks Lime and Cement,	788
Bushels Oyster Shells,	27,372
Pounds Iron,	65,007
Tons Guano,	1,290¼
Tons Ice,	1,309¾
Bales Hay,	6,834
Sacks Salt,	6,385
Bushels Salt,	29,533
Passengers,	1,872
Barrels Oil,	1,124
Bushels Agricultural Lime,	38,523

Statement of amount of money received for Tolls, Towing, &c., on the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1874, \$86,699.72.



Authorized capital of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, \$1,500,000.

Stock held by the State of North Carolina,	\$ 350,000 00
Stock held by county of Currituck, N. C.,	44,000 00
Stock held by individuals,	494,100 00
	<hr/>
Total,	\$ 888,100 00
Bills payable,	13,197 37
Open accounts,	1,600 00
	<hr/>
Liabilities as above,	\$ 902,797 37
First Mortgage Bonds,	400,000 00
	<hr/>
Total liabilities, including bonds,	\$1,302,797 37

I am unable to state the true value of the Canal property. The Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal is 14 miles long, with one lock 220 feet in length, 40 feet in width, and furnishes slack water navigation for about 30 miles. This canal, together with the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal and Delaware and Raritan Canal, form the great inland navigation from North Carolina to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, avoiding the dangers of Hatteras—saving time and insurance. This improvement affords indispensable facilities and advantages for the encouragement and promotion of trade and commerce, and the amount of its business for the last fiscal year shows something of its value and utility. And while it has paid no dividend to the State, it is useful to a large number of people.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. BROGDEN,

Governor.

*To His Excellency, CURTIS H. BROGDEN,*  
*Governor of North Carolina :*

As one of the directors of the State in the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, I deem it proper to submit to your Excellency a report of the manner in which the trust reposed in me, by the appointment of the late Gov. Caldwell, has been executed, and also to furnish such information as I have obtained about the condition of the work, and the prospects and general management of the company.

In doing this, it will be necessary to refer to the several acts of the General Assembly concerning the canal, the first of which was ratified February 18th, 1855, chapter 93, private laws, to which attention is called.

Section 7 of that act authorized the company to issue bonds amounting to \$250,000, and running thirty years, which bonds are guaranteed by the State, &c.

Section 9 provided that before any of the bonds so indorsed shall be delivered to said company, the said company shall certify, &c., that at least *one hundred thousand dollars* has been paid to the treasurer in cash and labor performed on said canal, &c.

Chapter 46, laws of 1856-'57, amended the foregoing act by providing "that the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company may surrender its bonds guaranteed by this State," &c., "and in lieu thereof the Board of Internal Improvements for and on behalf of the State, shall subscribe to the capital stock of the company the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars," &c.; "and whenever said company shall certify to the Board of Internal Improvements, under the corporate seal and signature of the president of said company, that the sum of two hundred thousand dollars in addition to the subscription of the five hundred thousand dollars hereinbefore mentioned, has been paid to said company in cash, labor and



materials, and that said canal is open for navigation, then the said Board of Internal Improvements shall subscribe in behalf of the State to the capital stock of said company the further sum of one hundred thousand dollars," &c.

Section third of the said act requires that there shall be water sufficient for a sea-going vessel drawing seven and a half feet of water, and provides for a forfeiture of the charter unless that depth of water in the canal shall be attained. Under these acts the State became a stockholder in the said company to the amount of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the county of Currituck subscribed to the capital stock of said company forty-four thousand dollars, and issued bonds for that amount, which were accepted by the company.

Chapter 121, private laws of 1860-'61, provided for an exchange of bonds of the State to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars for the bonds of the company, but I am not informed as to what action was taken in that particular.

The bonds of the State, amounting to the sum of *three hundred and fifty thousand dollars*, and those of Currituck county to the amount of forty-four thousand dollars, without interest, are outstanding, and neither the State nor that county has ever received one dollar in dividends. And yet the canal has been in successful operation since 1859, or 1860, and the income has ranged from forty thousand to about ninety thousand dollars per annum, and is each year increasing.

From the best information to be obtained, I am satisfied that the conditions precedent to the subscription have never been performed by the company. No one now pretends that there is, or has ever been, seven and a half feet of water in the canal, but for minute and full information as to its condition, cost of construction and general management, I refer your Excellency to the satisfactory report of a committee of the Legislature of 1869, contained in Legislative Documents, 1869-'70, Document No. 15.

## CONDITION.

As your Excellency will perceive from the act of incorporation, chapter 93, private laws of 1855, and from the Annual Report of the President, there are two canals under name of A. & C. Canal Company—one in the State of Virginia, connecting Elizabeth and North rivers, eight and a half miles long, and one in North Carolina, connecting Currituck sound and North river, five and a half miles long. In addition, a channel was cut across what is known as Blackwater Flats and in Coinjock bay, the whole approximating twenty-one miles in length.

On the whole line there is one lock, and there are three bridges.

I quote from the testimony in the report of the committee :

Capt. Slocum, page 33—"How often have you passed through the canal since that time" (1860)?

"On an average, once a week."

*Ques.* "What draft sea-going vessel could trade with safety through the canal?"

*Ans.* "Not more than five and a half feet."

On page 27, same Document, in the examination of Capt. Brown, he states that he makes about forty trips through it every year, and that not more than five and a half feet of water is to be had in the canal.

D. D. Simmons, of Norfolk, in his testimony, page 24, says, ordinarily not more than five and a half feet of water can be relied on.

W. L. Oswald, an owner of steamers plying through the canal, says: "It is not safe for any vessel drawing more than five and a half feet water to pass through," &c.

Not a single witness examined stated that there had ever been seven and a half feet ( $7\frac{1}{2}$ ) of water in the canal, and yet upon the express undertaking on the part of the company that this depth of water should always be maintained, the State of



North Carolina appropriated the additional sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

I know upon the most reliable information that steamers are often aground, and logs and other obstructions are permitted to remain in the canal, whereby navigation is sometimes almost entirely suspended for several days.

#### COST OF CONSTRUCTION.

I am credibly informed that no written contract was ever made for the construction of the work, and the testimony of James Lyons, of the city of Norfolk, page 15, to which attention is particularly called, shows that no advertisement for letting the contract was ever made.

Such indeed seems to have been the invariable rule in all matters of contract for work on the canal, as shown by the testimony of J. Cary Weston, page 20. The canal seems to have been constructed under private contract between Messrs. Courtwright, Barton & Co., of the one part, and Marshall Parks, President of the Canal Company, of the other. It does not appear who was the co-partner of Messrs. Courtwright and Burton, but it *does* appear that Marshall Parks was the partner in the firm of M. Courtwright & Co. See testimony of Mr. W. H. C. Ellis, page 12, and of S. P. Moore, page 20.

From the testimony of A. A. Simmons, page 25, the canal ought not to have cost more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of which North Carolina and Currituck county, are bound for three hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars, and I am confident that the liberal and enterprising citizens of this section of the State subscribed more than the balance. It thus appears that the canal should have been constructed with these subscriptions alone, thus making it wholly a North Carolina work, but yet the annual report of the President shows that not only were the State and county subscriptions absorbed, but a further debt of \$894,100 was contracted, of

which \$494,100 is stock held by individuals, and \$400,000 are first mortgage bonds.

The debt now is the enormous sum of \$1,302,794.37, and the assets on hand, exclusive of canal property, the pitiful sum of \$13,133.81. *Vide* Report of 1874.

How was this large debt incurred? Who holds the private stock; in whose behalf and for what purpose were the mortgage bonds issued? As to the cost of construction, the testimony of Messrs. Dunbar, Corprew, Lyons and Simmons, in the report referred to, is full and conclusive.

#### GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

A reference to the annual report of the President very clearly shows that though the receipts of the company have steadily increased, the expenses have almost uniformly kept even pace and consumed them.

Of course in this report it will be impossible to examine the many items of expenditures unless I were to extend the limits too far, but it may be proper to refer to a few items, on which testimony was reported in Document No. 15, already mentioned.

From that report it appears that it has been unnecessary to rent any wharf or warehouse. See the testimony of D. D. Simmons, page 24, Wm. Brown, page 26, Thos. J. Corprew, page 30, Babel Taylor, page 23, James Lyons, page 18, &c. And yet year after year this expense has been continued.

The same report shows that there are many unnecessary officers in the employ of the company, and that the yearly cost of running the canal ought not to be greater than that of running the Dismal Swamp Canal. The exhibits made by both companies is greatly to the disadvantage of A. & C. Canal Co., (*vide* pages 8 and 9 of the report or document.) The last annual report of the President of the A. & C. Canal Company shows an *increase* in the item of salaries, &c. For



the relative costs of repairs, &c., on the two canals, I refer your Excellency to the testimony of Jno. T. Dunbar, page 13, W. H. C. Ellis, attorney for A. & C. Canal Co., page 12, Jas. Lyons, pages 15, 16, 17, W. L. Oswald, page 22, Babel Taylor, page 23, D. D. Simmons, page 24, Wm. Brown, page 26, T. J. Corprew, page 30, C. R. Nash, page 31.

Your attention is particularly called to the testimony of Jas. Lyons, pages 16 and 17 of Document 15, relative to the repair of the lock. Mr. Lyons offered to take the contract at \$4,500, but it was refused him by the President, and, according to Mr. Corprew's testimony, page 31, Mr. Parks paid for the work \$29,000. And yet the annual reports show yearly expenditures on the one lock of sums *greater* than the *entire* cost of repairs on the five locks of the Dismal Swamp Company, according to the testimony of Mr. Corprew, page 30.

I have not the space in this report to enter into further particulars, nor has the opportunity been afforded me to examine critically all the details of the general management of the company, but it is proper that I should call your attention to the *remarkable* manner in which much of the private stock has been acquired, and that your Excellency may fully understand, I refer you to the testimony of Cary Weston, a nephew of the President, pages 18 and 19 of Document No. 15. He says the stock he represented was transferred to him *without having paid anything for it*, and he *does not* know by whom. "I was informed of the transfer by the President of the company *without* ever having solicited it," &c.

Your attention in this connection is also called to the testimony of Jno. W. Parks, (brother of the President,) page 27, in which he states that the stock was paid him by Courtwright, Barton & Co., for services; that he had *no contract* with them, but relied on their *liberality*, &c.

In the manner of representation great injustice is done the State and Currituck county, because of the undue advantage possessed by small stockholders. To illustrate: Each share

casts one vote, up to and including ten shares, which cast ten votes. If the party owns more than ten shares, the first ten shares cast ten votes, and beyond that number *four* additional shares cast *one* vote. Thus the State of North Carolina owning \$350,000 is only entitled to 882 votes, and the county of Currituck owning \$44,000 casts 117 votes, whilst \$10,000 in stock held in one family and parcelled out among ten members in sums of \$1,000 each, cast 100 votes. I discovered that a comparatively small proportion of the private stock is owned or held by interested parties, and in that way the affairs of the company have for a long time been controlled by the present officers. When this was accomplished, and how the stock was obtained I cannot say, but in this connection I can only refer to the testimony of Cary Weston, above quoted.

Under the provisions of chapter 90, laws of 1869-'70, an action was instituted in the Superior Court of Currituck county on behalf of the State vs. the A. & C. Canal Company, to vacate the charter and for an account, &c., but a subsequent Legislature, chapter 178, laws of 1870-'71, undertook to have the suit dismissed. Motion to that effect was made in court by the defendant's counsel, but refused, and the cause has been carried to our Supreme Court. Something ought to be done to bring the company to a full and fair account. The private stockholders in this section of the State paid their money for the work, and the stock ought to be valuable; but no dividends have ever been declared, and the stock in *their* hands is valueless. The county of Currituck has been sued on her coupons in the Circuit Court at Raleigh, and her people are entitled to some relief. The rights which they acquired under their subscription have been disregarded by the company, and in justice to them as well as the individual stockholders in Eastern Carolina and the State, this corporation which has received all and fulfilled nothing, should be compelled to render a full and strict account of all its transactions.

The canal is of great importance, and the business is con-



stantly increasing in spite of the serious disadvantages to which allusion has already been made. It enjoys a monopoly and can therefore regulate its charges, which are already very heavy. Forming part of the inland water-route from the Pamlico and Albemarle sections to Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, it commands the freights between those points, and ought to pay handsome dividends to the stockholders. Why it has never done so, has been and is now a matter of surprise to all who understand its great importance, and have a knowledge of the very large business it has done.

I have been requested by the Senator from Currituck, Mr. Shaw, to state that the tax on property in his county aggregates about \$2.50 per \$100, and the poll tax is in the same proportion. This onerous tax is mainly necessary to meet the interest on the county debt, to which allusion has already been made; the expenses of the county government, as I am informed, being comparatively small.

The people of that county have experienced for years the mismanagement of the company, and their energies become paralyzed when contemplating the payment of the bonds issued to the company.

I have endeavored as briefly as possible to present to the consideration of your Excellency such facts as seemed pertinent and necessary in this report. It may not be improper to state that I have repeatedly applied to the office in the city of Norfolk for the stock list and the names of the parties to whom were issued the first mortgage bonds, and for full information of the account for which they were issued. For some reason I have been unable to obtain either, and thus, it may be, that I am ignorant of many things which are of great importance in connection with the affairs of the company.

On the 22d October last I attended the annual meeting of the company in the city of Norfolk. The other Directors on the part of the State failed to attend, which accounts for the fact that a report is made by me alone.

I can only repeat my firm belief that an economical administration of the affairs of the company will create a demand for the stock which is now valueless. The large revenues of the canal ought to keep it in such condition as the public want demands, besides paying a good dividend to all interested.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

AUG. M. MOORE.

EDENTON, January 16th, 1875.





The first part of the year was spent in the field, and the second part in the laboratory. The results of the field work are given in the first part of the report, and the results of the laboratory work in the second part.

The first part of the report is devoted to a description of the field work, and the second part to a description of the laboratory work. The first part is divided into two sections, the first of which is devoted to a description of the field work, and the second to a description of the laboratory work.

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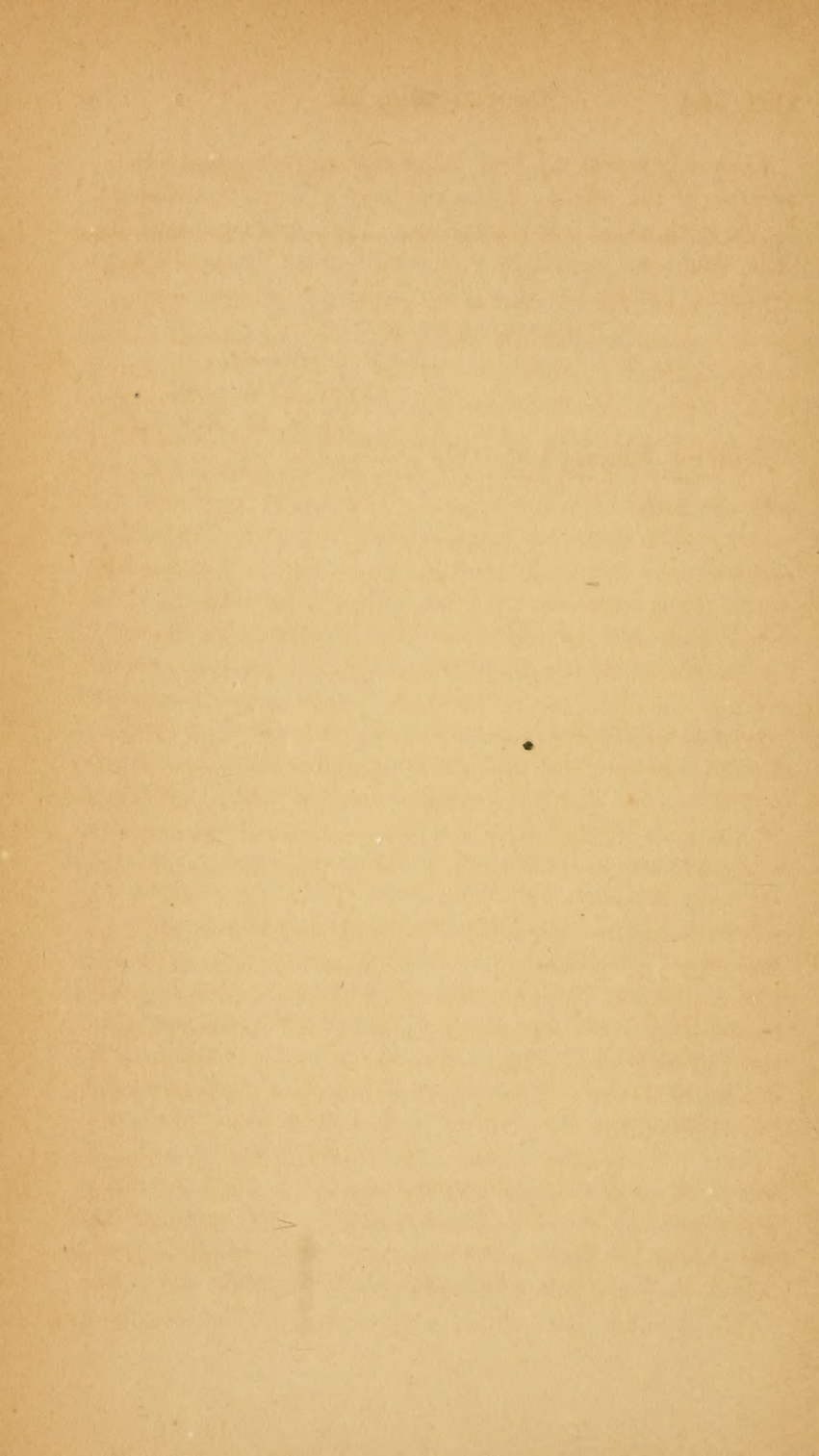
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## REPORT OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE WESTERN INSANE ASYLUM.

The Joint Select Committee whose duty it was, by a joint resolution of this General Assembly, to visit Statesville, Morganton, Asheville and other places in the western part of the State, and enquire and report the practicability and inducements offered for locating a Western Insane Asylum of North Carolina in the places visited, the value of any grounds or buildings proposed to be sold or donated to the State, have performed that duty, and respectfully submit the following report:

The first place visited was Statesville. The committee were waited upon by the mayor and other prominent citizens of the town, and all the information bearing upon the object of our visit was cheerfully given.

The committee examined a body of land at this place containing about one hundred acres, adjacent to the boundaries of the corporation. There are no buildings on said tract. It is located on the Western North Carolina and Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroads, within three hundred yards of the depot. This tract of land has four springs upon it and a bold branch near it.

This body of land presents the best possible advantage, at this place, to be derived from the views and scenery adjacent. The best view of the town of Statesville can be had from this body of land. The Brushy mountains, Blue Ridge and Pilot mountains are visible for many miles in length.

The grounds immediately adjacent to the highest point of



this body of land have a gradual descent in every direction, thus securing a good surface drainage. The citizens propose to donate this tract of land, or so much as may be necessary, to the State for the location of an asylum at this place.

The following are the prices of building material, labor, &c., so far as the committee were able to ascertain at this place.

Brick, laid in the wall, \$10 per thousand.

Lumber, 80 cents to \$1.00 per hundred feet.

Wood \$1.75 to \$2.00 per cord.

Two railroads meeting at this point, necessarily renders its accessibility to many counties and much territory an important advantage.

As to the healthfulness of this location, all the information the committee received is contained in a letter from W. M. Campbell, M. D., marked "A," and desired by the committee to be taken as a part of this report.

The committee were not instructed to visit Hickory Tavern, but under the discretion given in the resolution to visit "such other places as they may deem fit," we spent about one half hour at that place, and a memorial was presented to the committee containing at length reasons in favor of the location of the Western Asylum at that point, which memorial is herewith presented, marked "B."

We did not examine the property therein described for want of time, but the committee have thought it proper to present said memorial with this report in order that the General Assembly could have the inducements that the citizens of Hickory offer for its location at that point.

In addition to the inducements presented in that memorial, they offer to make the land 100 acres and pay \$6,000.00 in money.

*Asheville.*—Owing to the recent freshet it was impossible for all of the committee to visit Asheville for want of conveyance. A majority of the committee, however, visited that place, and in company with many prominent citizens of the place, examined the property offered for a location in that place. There

are about ten acres of this lot of land. These grounds lie in the eastern part of the town and have been, to some extent, improved and beautified by flowers and shrubbery. This location, perhaps, cannot be excelled in the advantages of scenery. There are a number of buildings on said land, only two of which the committee think it necessary to attempt to describe.

These buildings are one hundred yards apart. One of them is on the northern part of these grounds, whole length 144 feet by about 50 feet. About one half of this building is brick; the other a frame. The frame contains three full stories. The south wing (the brick) contains four stories. The wall of the brick building is eighteen inches thick. The other large building is about 100 yards south of this (all brick). The whole length of which is about 174 feet and about 50 wide. The northern wing of this building is a chapel 75 feet long—the center building has three stories. The south wing has two stories containing one room each 30 by 40 feet. There are four wells on this body of land. Beaucatcher mountains is east of these grounds about one-half mile; and it is thought water can be brought from the mountain to the top of these buildings, if necessary, at small cost. This land is now owned by a joint stock company, and the buildings were erected for school purposes. We did not have the benefit of the opinion of an architect to aid us in forming a conclusion as to the capacity of these buildings, and cannot therefore present, with any degree of certainty, the number of small rooms or dormitories that these buildings might be made to contain. It is however the opinion of the committee that these buildings are too far apart to be made accessible at short warning by the officers and attendants necessary for such an institution; neither can they be made, without great cost, capable of ready communication. The amount of land to be obtained was, in the opinion of the committee an important consideration, and inquiry was made as to the probability of a purchase of other lands. Many of the citizens were of opinion that other lands contiguous to these grounds could be easily obtained, while



others who owned property adjoining these lands, opposed the purchase of said land for a location of an asylum, and presented a protest herewith submitted marked "C."

Kirkbride in writing on hospitals for the insane says: "Every hospital for the insane should possess at least one hundred acres of land to enable it to have the proper amount for farming and gardening purposes, and to procure adequate means of exercise." The committee have nothing definite as to the purchase of lands other than the ten acres hereinbefore stated, though it is probable that other lands could be bought. This property can be bought for the sum of (\$20,000) twenty thousand dollars, see terms offered marked "D." From the best information the committee received the cost of building material at this place is not far from the rates of the other places visited, and it is represented that excellent mountain beef can be had at from 4 to 6 cents per pound the year round, and butter from 16 to 20 cents.

*Morganton.*—This place was visited by the committee, and the locations thought to be most desirable were kindly shown to the committee by the citizens of that place. The grounds most desirable at this place are situated on the Western North Carolina Railroad, about one half mile south of the town, and probably not more than 300 yards distant from the depot. Owing to the gradual descent from every direction from the most elevated point of these grounds, they are admirably adapted to good surface drainage. A beautiful growth of young oak adds very much to the attractions of this location. Besides these grounds afford a delightful view of the mountains from almost every direction, being from six to fourteen miles distant from them. The water facilities of this location are abundant. There is a mill pond on the south and west sides of these lands, besides other small streams and a well near them. A practical engineer gave it as his opinion that water could be thrown from this pond to the top of the buildings on the most elevated point of this location by the use of machinery, of probably not more than five hundred dollars

cost. This is known to be a very healthy location. There are no buildings on this land.

The cost of building materials as represented to the Committee delivered on the spot is as follows :

Lumber 90 cents per hundred feet.

Brick \$4.50 per thousand.

Wood \$1.50 per cord.

The citizens of Morganton propose to donate 100 acres of land and make a subscription in money equal to any other place, not to be less than five thousand dollars, if the State should desire to accept it.

With this statement of facts the duties of the Committee should perhaps conclude, but believing that it will be expected of them to express an opinion as to the most suitable locality for the purpose contemplated, they have thought it proper to say that a majority of the Committee believe the inducements offered in the location at Morganton superior to those of any other, and if the General Assembly should determine to build a hospital in the west for the unfortunate insane, would recommend its location at that place.

R. Z. LINNEY, }  
R. ANDERSON, } Senate Branch.

V. V. RICHARDSON }  
JNO. M. MORING, } House Branch.  
G. B. WILEY, }





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## COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Raleigh, March 4th, 1875.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly  
of the State of North Carolina :*

GENTLEMEN : I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication from Hon. A. T. Goshorn, Director General of the United States Centennial Commission, and International Exhibition at the City of Philadelphia in the year 1876, and I respectfully invite your attention to the same.

In a special message to Congress in relation to this subject, President Grant says :

“ It seems fitting that the One Hundreth Anniversary of our Independence should be marked by an event that will display to the world the growth and progress of a nation devoted to freedom, and to the pursuit of fame, fortune and honors by the lowest citizen as well as the highest.”

An act of Congress, approved March 3, 1871, provided for a National Celebration of the One Hundreth Anniversary of the Independence of the United States, by the holding of an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mines in the city of Philadelphia in the year 1876.



A proclamation by the President issued July 3, 1873, in the interest of peace, civilization and domestic and international friendship and intercourse, cordially commends the Celebration and Exhibition to the people of the United States, and in behalf of this government and people to all nations who may be pleased to take part therein.

In accordance with the acts of Congress, and the proclamation of the President, it is understood that most of the States of the Union, and about thirty foreign nations are making extensive preparations for the greatest International Exhibition in 1876 which the world has ever seen.

The foreign nations which it is understood have already signified their intention to participate in the Exhibition are: Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Spain, France, Liberia, Sandwich Islands, Japan, Honduras, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Hayti, Argentine Confederation, Chili, Mexico, Brazil, Guatemala, Peru, Venezuela, Salvador, United States of Columbia, Austria, Great Britain, Australia and the Dominion of Canada. There is reason to believe that the grand and magnificent display of specimens of the arts, manufactures, products and resources of this country and foreign nations will be singularly comprehensive and instructive.

The Exhibition will be held at Fairmount Park, at the city of Philadelphia, and will be opened on the 19th day of April, 1876, and closed on the 19th of October following :

There has been set apart for the uses of the Exhibition four hundred and fifty acres of ground, for the accommodation of the several Departments. The buildings are of immense size, and are said to cover more than forty acres of ground.

At the Centennial Anniversary of our National Declaration of Independence our State is cordially invited to join with her sister States in the celebration of that grand and important event which made a nation of freemen. The history of the rise and progress of North Carolina can never be buried by the revolution of time.

On the 12th of April, 1776, the Provincial Congress of

North Carolina adopted a resolution instructing the delegates of the State in the Continental Congress to declare independence.

North Carolina participated in the first Congress that assembled at Carpenter's Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, in September, 1774, for the purpose of discussing certain grievances imputed against the mother country.

North Carolina participated in that memorable Congress of patriots, statesmen and heroes assembled in Philadelphia, on the 4th day of July, 1776, who proclaimed to the world "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that these United States are and of right ought to be free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown."

North Carolina participated in the Congress in Philadelphia in July, 1778, which adopted Articles of Confederation and perpetual union.

The object of the Confederation was for their mutual defence, the sovereignty of their liberties and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever. The Articles of Confederation were to be inviolably observed by every State, and the Union was to be perpetual.

North Carolina participated in the common dangers, privations and sufferings through the Revolutionary war for the establishment of our independence, and in the common benefits and blessings of its mighty achievement.

North Carolina participated in the Convention at Philadelphia in 1787, which framed the Constitution of the United States of America, "in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the



common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

North Carolina performed a noble and important part in the long and perilous struggle which resulted in the formation of the Union ; she still retains a lively interest in its welfare and preservation, and it would not seem to be in accordance with her early revolutionary history for her now to fail to take any part with her sisters in the Centennial Celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence.

Thomas Jefferson said that "no State was more fixed or forward in the cause of independence than North Carolina." If she was the foremost then, let her not be a laggard now, when her attachment to liberty remains as firm and strong as it was one hundred years ago.

North Carolina participated with alacrity and zeal in the honors of achieving our independence and in the establishment of free representative government, and as she is one of the old original thirteen States of the Union, it is her right and duty to participate in the Centennial Anniversary of our National Independence.

I respectfully recommend the General Assembly to take necessary and proper action for securing the participation and representation of North Carolina in the Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia in 1876.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

C. H. BROGDEN,

Governor.

## INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION—1876.

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

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PHILADELPHIA, January 30th, 1875.*To His Excellency, C. H. BROGDEN,**Governor of North Carolina :*

SIR: In behalf of the United States Centennial Commission, I have the honor to direct your attention to several subjects connected with the International Exhibition of 1876, of great importance to your Commonwealth, and for which provision should be made *this year*.

It has already become manifest that a large proportion of the articles to be exhibited, will be provided for, in a creditable manner by the manufacturers and producers of the several States. But there remain large classes of objects, whose collection is essential to a complete representation of the material and social condition of the community, yet which it is not to the interest or within the power of an individual to collect. Of this description are the unwrought natural resources of the land, such as its minerals, soils, woods, vegetation, &c. It is so largely upon their wealth in this direction that the growth of States depends, that this department of the Exhibition will be critically studied by those interested in the problems of immigration and of the investment of capital. On merely economical grounds every State would do well to provide liberally for the thorough and exhaustive representation of the actual and possible products of its soil. Another department that should be inaugurated and prepared under the auspices of the State governments, is that which may be termed the historical and statistical. Unless done by official authority,



there will not be a complete presentation of such matters as the history of the early settlement of the State; its physical features; climate, geographical position; government, law and punishment of crime; system of State and municipal taxation; revenue and expenditure; benevolent institutions and charities; education; scientific, industrial, commercial,—learned and religious societies; agricultural and manufacturing interests; the extent and effects of railroads and other means of transportation; the history and growth in population and wealth of the State. All these subjects, among others ought to be represented as to afford a summary view of the history, progress and present condition of every State. Unless this is accomplished, the Exhibition will seriously fail in that part of its purpose which contemplates a representation of the nation's growth during the first century of its existence.

Official resources only are adequate to the satisfactory execution of the task thus proposed. It is hoped, therefore, that each of the States, either by legislative action or otherwise, will adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to empower existing organizations or agencies to be created to prepare an exhibition of its native resources and moral and political advancement as herein indicated. A collective representation of this character will not only be interesting as illustrating the prosperity of the country, but will also be of inestimable value for preservation in the archives of the nation, as a correct history of the birth and progress of the several communities that have contributed during the century to the growth and strength of the union of States.

How far your State will participate in these suggestions is a question that I have the honor to most respectfully submit and recommend to your early consideration.

Your obedient servant,

A. T. GOSHORN,  
Director General.























